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[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 193, STRAND.

THE IRISH PROCLAMATION.

The past week has been one of exciting interest. There are periods when the march of events seem stayed, and there is a pause in the working of the mighty machine of society. But though there may be stillness, there is never retrogression; the index never goes backward; the tide of history "knows no retiring ebb"—for good or for evil, it flows on for ever.

The Government, after a period of inaction that seemed almost inexplicable, have taken that one step forward, in dealing with the portion of the empire that for a year past has been trembling on the verge of rebellion, which places them in open collision with the leader of the agitation.

The conflict is watched with intense interest; if we may compare great things with small, and illustrate the strife of principles and parties by the analogy of a contest of individuals, we should say the interest attached to this momentous encounter is of the same description as that which accompanied two of the Athletes of old to the arena. Each sides watches its champion, and calculates the probabilities of his success or failure, founded on the strength and skill which the combatant possesses, or is believed to possess. The people of England, removed from the actual scene of action, can judge only of results, for on both sides there is probably exaggeration as to the causes that are at work. They can see enough, however, to make them wish that the troubled drama should close, or take some definite form that could enable them to judge as to what is to be its termination. Englishmen are not unjust—their sympathies are generally on the side of justice—they love good order—they have a feeling of respect for the laws; prove that a wrong exists, and point out a practical remedy, and they will seldom fail in their hearty co-operation on behalf of the complaining party. But these very qualities make them impatient of imaginary grievances—to doubt highly-coloured statements—to fear the effect of appeals to the passions rather than to the reason—to suspect those who have even the appearance of trading on public wrongs—above all things to despise all endeavours to make grievances where none exist. In the real patriot they have an unbounded regard, proved by the worship they have paid to those who wore the mask of the benefactor of a cause only to hide the features of its traitor;—but woe be to the hypocrite when he becomes suspected; still deeper disgrace when what he is suspected to be, he is proved, for measureless then is the contempt that becomes his portion. But, however the demon of discord is evoked, however vile the means that rouse it, or the purpose for which it is awakened, not the less must every attempt be made to allay its fury. When the house is blazing it is no time to ask how the flames were raised—the first great object is to extinguish them. The conflagration may be caused by the uncalculating folly of the idiot, "who flingeth about firebrands, and saith, am I not in sport;" or it may arise from the dark malice of the incendiary who applies the match in terrible earnestness. In either case the one straightforward duty is the same. Leaving, then, all relating to causes, motives, and persons out of consideration, let us take the present circumstances as they actually exist—let us ask what is the evil? and follow up that question by another—how does the Government intend to meet it?

The evil is visible enough. A people excited, as we have said, to the very verge of rebellion, but kept within the bounds of order by an extraordinary exercise of individual influence—which, however the events of an hour, the most casual incident, may destroy; and which, at best, has but the frail security of one human life for its continuance. A combined power, and an organization exceeding anything of the same kind the world has seen for its completeness, and the facility with which it can be put in operation; which is directed so as to perform many of the functions of a legitimate government—its one great purpose being the establishment of national independence. On the other hand, the constitutional and responsible rulers of the country have the resources of the empire at their command—armies, fleets, railways, steamers, and last, but not least, the power that can put all these in motion—money; for the exchequer once more is cognizant of a surplus. Having these means at their disposal, why has an open declaration of the opinions of the Government been so long delayed? We wholly disbelieve that the inaction has arisen from any conviction that the excitement would die out of itself. Preliminary steps are necessary in everything, and the Executive could not have done anything more unadvised than to strike a blow, as long as no outrages were committed, till it had the means of supporting it. Let us recollect that in great movements, either of war or policy, it is not enough to be prepared for the probable; what is even in the most remote degree possible, however frightful to contemplate, must be provided for. It may appear strange to many who have had their ideas directed exclusively to the political aspect of the struggle, but it is, nevertheless, strikingly apparent, that military reasons rather than political or legal considerations, have delayed the hour of action. Let us recollect that in the ministry and at the head

of the army is the Duke of Wellington—a commander whose caution is as remarkable as his decision, and whose judgment in his profession is clear and unerring. The beginning of the movement found Ireland unprovided with everything necessary to resist a revolt except an army amounting to a mere fraction of the population. It was dispersed in small bodies over a great extent of country; each corps separately would, in a general rising, have been powerless, would have been annihilated, before a junction could have been effected with others; such, to a military eye, calculating on military principles, would seem to be the possible consequence. Delay, then, was the policy, with the view of acquiring strength in the interim. And this is precisely what has been done. Troops have been gradually introduced, forts have been repaired, armed and provisioned. These places form strongholds, where armed men may, almost for any length of time, defy the efforts of unarmed and undisciplined mobs, to whom the want of immediate success is assured defeat. The Government has strengthened itself to the extent it thinks necessary in case of the worst, and now it acts. There was evidently nothing in the prospect of the Clontarf meeting to make it more formidable or dangerous than any of the previous "monster" gatherings. If it was necessary to repress it, it was still more necessary to repress the others. What could be more exciting than the recollections which eloquence and passion could summon from the swelling mounds of "Tara of the Kings?" the scene at once of ancient grandeur and modern bloodshed. What could be more dangerous than the feelings which were called forth at Mullaghmart, which tradition points as the scene of a dire and terrible massacre? Why were not these repressed? We can see no reason so satisfactory as that the Executive was not prepared for the worst that might happen after such a step. There may be others. The Premier is supposed to be averse to extreme measures; he is believed to have differed from his colleagues; and it is rumoured that he now gives his consent to the present course, only on the solemn representations of the law officers of the Crown. But it appears to us that there was another whose fiat was required, and that it is not till now he has judged that "the pear is ripe."

And after all this what is to come? Those against whom the proclamation was launched have yielded a prompt obedience to the law. They declare their intention of scrupulously observing it for the future. The sad "worst" then may not—as it should be the fervent prayer of all that it will not—happen. But society cannot go on in this dead "lock" of dreaded outbreak and prepared defence. There must be other measures, and there is also a conviction in the quarters from whence those measures must come that this necessity exists. Let us trust that they will be conceived in wisdom and applied with justice. Then may we hope to see the cloud—far, far bigger "than the man's hand"—pass away. While it hangs over us, there can be nothing but dread and gloom. Confidence is destroyed—security is shaken—trade is paralyzed—and it is in Ireland that the worst effects of the agitation are visible. It is at once the source and centre of its own calamities. It is as useless as it is criminal to "rake up the buried enmities of the past"—to revive old hostilities, perished with those who felt them—to infuse into the present generation the direful hatred between race and race, which afflicted and disgraced the past. To cite the cruelties that stained the barbarous ages of both nations, as a justification of hatred and enmity between them now, when civilization should make them one, seems to us something worse than an error: it may suffice to rouse the passions, but in the eye of reason it stands inexcusable. The *post facto* zeal that

Visits ancient sins on modern times,
And punishes the Pope for Cesar's crimes,

is equally unjust, but not so mischievous. Let this be thrown off, or small indeed will be the sympathy of the "Saxon" with the endeavours of the Irish people to obtain any amelioration of their condition. If England were to retaliate in the same way, would Ireland be bettered? and, if not, why provoke an injury? Things have now reached a crisis; the resolution of the Government to maintain the law is declared, and there is an equally open avowal that every endeavour shall be used to evade it—at the same time, that exertions shall be made to prevent any attempt to break its provisions. Thus has the first act of the great drama ended: on what position of the characters will the curtain next ascend?

THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

The recent visit of this young Bourbon prince to the Court of Berlin has excited considerable comment on the Continent, although it has been confidently stated that the object of his Royal Highness's journey was a mere visit of pleasure, unconnected with any political object. The King of Prussia is stated to have given the Duke an exceedingly warm reception. His Royal Highness arrived at Berlin on the 21st, and proceeded immediately to meet the King at Potsdam. He did not reach the

latter place until the evening was too far advanced to admit of his taking part in a *fête champêtre* which his Prussian Majesty had prepared for him. Great pains were taken in arranging the Sans Souci Gardens for this *fête*. The delightful spot in front of Neptune's Grotto was reserved for dancing. Fourteen marble columns, recently brought from Italy, were raised on pedestals which had been prepared for them; and numerous statues and other specimens of antique sculpture were tastefully grouped amidst orange trees and fragrant shrubs. The interior of the grotto was fitted up as a tent, and hung with red drapery, bordered with gold. The ball terminated at half-past three, and the party then proceeded to the picture gallery in the palace of Sans Souci, where dinner was laid. In the evening the royal family and their distinguished guest adjourned to the Court Theatre, where Scribe's "Verre d'Eau" was performed. Meanwhile the Duke of Bordeaux arrived at Potsdam. When the King quitted the theatre, his Royal Highness repaired to Sans Souci, and remained for a considerable time with his Majesty.

The King, on ushering the young Prince into the palace, told him to consider himself as much the master there as he was himself. In the *Frankfort Zeitung* it is stated—"At our court the visit of the Duke of Bordeaux is not presumed to have any political object whatever; and therefore on occasions when the Duke de Bordeaux has been invited to visit the royal family no diplomatist or statesman has been included among the guests. That the French embassy at Berlin should have kept a vigilant watch on the Bourbon Prince was naturally to be expected, as the political interests of the French reigning dynasty rendered such a course necessary."



THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

The Duke (the Count of Chambaud) having quitted Berlin, proceeded to Magdeburg, and thence to Hamburg, where he arrived on the 3rd, and put up at the Hotel de France. In his suite are the Duke of Levis, and the Marquis de Chabannes; and it was his Royal Highness's intention next day to embark for Hull on board the steamer *Hamburgh*.

It is stated that the Duke intends to remain in London for some time, and to receive a great number of his partisans, amongst others M. de Chateaubriand, who had hitherto refused to undertake the journey to Goritz, in order not to meet Prince Metternich. The Duke will visit Scotland before his return to Austria.

Among the *on dits* of the day is the following:—In an album belonging to an august personage at Berlin, and destined for collecting the autographs of the celebrated and illustrious individuals who may visit him, the Duke de Bordeaux inscribed his signature thus—"Henry V. of France."

The Duke de Bordeaux is in his twenty-third year, having been born in November, 1820. A singular anecdote is related of his birth. It was dark when the order was given to notify the auspicious event to the inhabitants of Paris, and it was observed to the Duke de Richelieu, that it might, perhaps, be better to wait for the break of day to fire the cannon; to which the Duke replied, "For news so glorious it is break of day at all times."

The nature of these attacks appears to have been most sudden, those men who had led intemperate lives being the most predisposed to them. The last death we have to record amongst the officers is that of Lieut. Pottinger, of the Bombay 15th Regiment of Native Infantry.

The whole of the Hyderabad force had returned to that station, where the Schwan Brigade, under Col. Roberts, had also joined. Sickness, though not to the same extent, or of the same violent and sudden nature, still existed by the last accounts, and considerable apprehension was felt that on the fall of the river, and the consequent subsidence of the inundations, disease would be still more prevalent.

The evil of which Sir C. Napier has already made so strong a report—the paucity of European officers—continued to be experienced to even a more injurious extent, owing to the number of casualties caused either in the field or by sickness, as also consequent on the heavy list of officers rendered incapable of any duty from fever and other illness. The same deficiency was felt at Kurrachee and Sukkur.

At Kurrachee and Sukkur the troops had enjoyed better health than at Hyderabad; and though the sick lists were tolerably heavy, the stations, particularly Sukkur, were rather popular than otherwise.

From Sukkur, a force, consisting of a wing of the 55th Regiment Native Infantry, and three companies from the 9th and 10th Regiment Native Infantry respectively, together with four guns from Captain Cornish's Camel Battery, and a detail of Chamberlain's Horse, had crossed over to Roree, where they remained for some time, expecting to have to march towards Gotekee, where Meer Ali Mohammed had taken up a position with a party of followers, threatening the Khyrpore districts. The state of the country, intersected as it is by numerous canals and water-courses at this time overflowing, was much against the movement, particularly as the baggage and guns were entirely dependent upon camel transport and draught. Ali Morad, the Khyrpore Amcer, marched against the enemy in the interim, when they dispersed, and took to the hills districts across the river, when the whole detachment returned to Sukkur. During the time they were encamped here, a melancholy accident occurred through the upsetting of a boat, by which Lieut. Horne, the Adjutant of the 55th Regiment, lost his life. His body was carried down the stream, and was not recovered for some days. He was a very promising officer, and greatly regretted, not only in his own regiment, but in the whole brigade. Two other officers, who were with him at the time, had a narrow escape, and only saved themselves by being good swimmers. It is rumoured that a cantonment will be formed at Roree, it being considered a more preferable situation for a permanent station than Sukkur. A garrison would, of course, be still maintained at Sukkur.

All officers on staff employ belonging to corps in Scinde, who can be spared from their appointments, have been ordered to join their regiments. Capt. Baker, of the Engineers, in charge of the canals west of the Jumna, has been ordered down to survey the rivers, canals, and forests of Scinde; and Captain Keith Young, Deputy Judge-Advocate at the Presidency, has also been directed to proceed immediately to take charge of the duties of that department in the new province; he leaves in the Queen steamer for Bombay, as also does General Simpson, of her Majesty's 29th Foot, who is placed at the disposal of Sir C. Napier, and who it is understood is to be second in command of the force.

It is rumoured that her Majesty's 9th Lancers, and the 13th or Prince Albert's Light Infantry, will both proceed in this direction at the commencement of the cold weather, marching through the province to Kurrachee, where they will embark for England early next year, their services being made available on their way if found necessary. Sir Jasper Nicholls, the late Commander-in-chief, also follows the same route with his family, and expects to sail from Bombay during the cold weather. It is rumoured that a troop of European horse artillery will be added to the force from Kurnaul or Lodiana before very long.

The recent disturbances in the Punjab, together with those still existing at Gualior, have given rise to a report, very generally credited, that a large force will be assembled in the cold weather, to be ready in case of necessity.

We regret to learn that the European corps at the new hill-stations, more particularly at Subthahoo, have been far from healthy this season. We trust, however, that this circumstance may not be looked upon as any argument against the general salubrity of these stations.

The Commander-in-Chief has stopped the furloughs and promotion in the 20th Regiment Native Infantry at Nusseerabad, on account of certain disturbances connected with a quarrel between them and the Lascars and drivers of the artillery, and the subsequent inquiry into the matter by the native commission and non-commission ranks, as well as the privates of the corps. The penalty is a serious one, but apparently fully deserved.

We perceive by the Madras papers that the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, in the Nizam's service, has been reorganised and placed upon the same footing as the other four regiments of that efficient service.

In the obituary of the month we regret to have to include the names of Captain James Oliver, of the 73rd Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant John Staples Alexander, of the Engineers, both of whom died at Delhi; Lieutenant Alexander Fraser, of the 45th Regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieut. William D. Goodyear, of the 47th Regiment of Native Infantry, both of whom died at Benares. From Madras we learn the demise of Captain William Drysdale, of the 15th Madras Native Infantry, and Capt. W. P. Deas, of the 6th M. L. G., Deputy Adjutant General of the Mysore Division.

At Cawnpore a court-martial has been held upon two officers of her Majesty's 50th Regiment, the result of which has been published in general orders. The officers in question, Lieut. Mouat and Assistant-Surgeon Burke, were severally sentenced, the former to be reprimanded and the latter be dismissed, which last sentence, however, was remitted, at the recommendation of the court, by the Commander-in-chief.

The whole affair appears to have arisen in an altercation between the parties, during which intemperate and insulting language passed on both sides.

General Cartwright and the officers at Barrackpore gave a ball and supper to the Governor-General on Monday, the 24th ult., and General Considine and the officers of her Majesty's 10th Regiment entertained him at dinner at their mess on the 3rd inst. Brigadier Frith and the officers of artillery at Dum Dum also gave him a dinner, ball, and supper, on the 11th inst. This regiment gave a similar party last month to Major Anderson, C.B., of that regiment, on his return from Afghanistan, where he had much distinguished himself; and another a short time previous to Major Eldred Pottinger, C.B., of the Bombay Artillery, whose gallant conduct during a series of years, and in the most trying circumstances, had reflected credit upon that branch of the service.

On the 7th inst. the Semaphore reported that the Samarang, with Sir Hugh Gough on board, had arrived at Sand Heads that morning, and three guns from the fort gave the pre-arranged signal for preparations to be made for his reception. In the course of the day it was announced that he would land at half-past five o'clock p.m. The troops were accordingly drawn up, and all the staff of the garrison at Calcutta were in attendance, but a Semaphoric notice arriving that he had only passed Hooghly Point at half-past four p.m., and that he would not land until the following morning, the troops returned to their quarters.

The next morning they were on the ground again at half-past five o'clock, drawn up in front of the Governor-General's ghat, her Majesty's 10th Regiment on one side, and the reserve guard from Barrackpore on the other, forming a street; all the military officers at the presidency and a number of civilians, including most of the secretariat officers, were assembled at the ghat to receive his Excellency, who arrived in the Irrawaddy steamer, about half-past six, and immediately landed under the usual salute, attended by two of his staff and by Colonel Warren, the Town Major, and Captain Hillier, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, who had been sent to meet him. After an introduction to several of the officers present, and addressing a few words to those with whom he was previously acquainted, he walked through the street formed by the troops, and then, getting into a carriage that was waiting for him, proceeded to the government house in the fort, which was prepared for his reception.

We are happy to state that the gallant general appeared to be in excellent health and spirits.

IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST REPEAL MEETINGS.

Great excitement prevailed in Dublin during the whole of Saturday last, owing to the sudden and unexpected arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor, it being understood that measures were about to be adopted respecting the meeting which had been announced to take place at Clontarf on Sunday. On Saturday morning a privy council was held at the Castle, which was attended by the Lord-Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Donoughmore, Lord Eliot, F. Blackburne (the Master of the Rolls), Sir E. Blakeney, the Attorney-General, and the Right Hon. Frederick Shaw. At the council the following proclamation was agreed upon, and in the afternoon it was posted in conspicuous places throughout the city, policemen being appointed to prevent its being torn down:—

"BY THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"DE GREY.—Whereas it has been publicly announced that a meeting is to take place at or near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th of October instant, for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland:

"And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those persons who propose to attend the said meeting on horseback, to meet and form in procession, and to march to the said meeting in military order and array:

"And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have been already held in different parts of Ireland, under the like pretence, at several of which meetings language of a seditious and inflammatory nature has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the country, as by law established:

"And whereas at some of the said meetings such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said meeting so announced to be held at or near Clontarf:

"And whereas the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm, by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force:

"Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of faction and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the

same meeting: and we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

"Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 7th day of October, 1843.

"E. B. SUGDEN, Chancellor.

"DONOUGHMORE.

"ELIOT.

"F. BLACKBURN.

"God save the Queen."

"E. BLAKENY.

"FREDERICK SHAW.

"T. B. C. SMITH.

The agitators had been sitting in a committee-room for some time previously, and it was repeatedly announced that no public meeting would take place, but soon after Mr. O'Connell had read the proclamation, he suddenly started up and told the committee to accompany him to the room in which the public meetings of the association are held. Mr. O'Connell placed himself in the chair and was received with uproarious applause.

A voice.—We'll get repeat in spite of them (tremendous uproar).

Mr. O'Connell said the reason he came there to take the chair was in compliment to his Liverpool and Manchester friends who had kindly come to aid in the great demonstration of Sunday. He wished to explain to them the state of affairs as they actually stood, and the measure he intended taking in consequence. They were not, perhaps, aware that the government had issued a proclamation, and, although it was, he declared, illegal, he thought it better not to allow them to have a triumph over the people, but to put them in the wrong, and put off the meeting, rather than have it accompanied by any species of violence (hear). The proclamation was delayed until three o'clock this day, the latest hour possible, and half the people that intended to be at the meeting could not, in the ordinary course, have heard of it; but he had resolved to issue a counter notice, calling on the people not to assemble there to-morrow, though he did not allow that government document to be at all legal (hear). Let them not think that it would interfere with the progress of the repeal agitation (cheers); but if they held the meeting to-morrow disturbance might ensue, and his business was to keep the people safe (cheers). He had therefore thought it right to get a notice printed, cautioning the people in the country parts from coming into the town. (Hear.) He would send down the notice by that night's post to Tara, Kells, Navan, and all the other towns and villages whose multitudes would have poured in, and to every Catholic clergyman in that part of the country, cautioning them against holding the meeting. There would, therefore, be no meeting; and if any one were speculating on the blood of the people they would be disappointed. (Loud cheers.) He thought the conduct of the Government very strange; this was to have been the last of their meetings. He had gone through Ireland, and it certainly did not look well that they did not send out their proclamation till three o'clock that day, when, but for his activity, the notices he thought right to issue might not reach the people. However, he looked on the proclamation as an accommodation, for there was not another meeting advertised. He might have held one or two on his way to Darrynane, but no day for any of them was fixed. (Hear.) He thought it his duty to give this intimation for the sake of his friends from Manchester and Liverpool, and he could assure them that the repeal cause, so far from being tarnished by this salutary act, should receive an additional stimulus, and every one should be encouraged thereby to advocate the repeal of the union. (Cheers.) The usual weekly meeting would take place on Monday, and the dinner would take place on Monday evening. Mr. O'Connell then left the chair.

The following counter-proclamation, surmounted by the harp and crown, was afterwards issued:—

"PROCLAMATION OF MR. O'CONNELL.

"NOTICE.

"Whereas, there has appeared under the signatures of E. B. Sugden, C.; Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. C. Smith; a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation drawn up in very loose and inaccurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts, the object of which appears to be to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 8th inst., at Clontarf, to petition parliament for the repeal of the hateful and destructive measure of the legislative union:

"And whereas, such proclamation has not appeared until late in the afternoon of (this day) Saturday, the 7th inst., so that it is utterly impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in the usual official channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the persons intending to meet at Clontarf for the purpose of petitioning as aforesaid, whereby ill-disposed persons may have an opportunity, under colour of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or commit violence on persons intending to proceed peacefully and legally to said intended meeting:

"We, therefore, the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat that all well-disposed persons will, immediately on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill-treatment whatsoever.

"And we do further inform such persons that, without yielding in anything to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and, above all things, humane, to declare that said meeting is abandoned, and is not to be held.—Signed, by order,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"Saturday, 7th October, three p.m., 1843."

"Resolved, that the above cautionary notice be transmitted by express to the Very Reverend and Reverend gentlemen who signed the requisition for the Clontarf repeal meeting, and to all adjacent districts, so as to prevent the influx of persons coming to the intended meeting."

Tom Steele appeared at the Corn Exchange door, in a coach and four, supplied with a large bundle of printed copies of this document, which he was to distribute in all parts of the counties of Dublin and Meath that he could reach on Saturday evening and the next morning. Expresses were also sent off to all the parish priests in the country whose flocks were supposed likely to contribute attenders at the meeting. A person was sent from the Corn Exchange to see the platform removed, and in fact every means that could be thought of were adopted for making known the fact that the meeting was prohibited. To increase the excitement, about one thousand Irish Repealers, resident in Liverpool, Manchester, &c., had chartered one of the City of Dublin steamers, and arrived in Dublin about ten o'clock, to attend the Clontarf meeting. They were an exceedingly well-dressed and comfortable-looking body of men.

The Commander of the Forces issued orders to have all the men confined to barracks. Accordingly, at the Royal Barracks, Richmond Barracks, Island-bridge, and Beggar's-bush, all the guards were doubled, and the men kept in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice. At the Castle the guards were not only doubled, but two extra companies of foot and a squadron of Dragoons were quartered in some of the office buildings. In the course of the day the Pigeon House fort was placed in a state of siege. The guns already mounted were made ready for instant action, and others were run out so as to command the Clontarf shore!

In the morning the 34th Regiment arrived at Kingstown from Glasgow. It was intended to disembark at the North Wall; but owing to the strong gale and the state of the tide, the steamer ran into Kingstown harbour. They disembarked about 10 o'clock, and came by railway into town. On crossing Carlisle-bridge, to proceed to the Royal Barracks, the assembled crowd gave them three cheers, which the officer in command mistaking for a hostile movement, ordered the regiment "to halt," which was followed by "fix bayonets;" upon which the crowd gave three additional cheers! The regiment then marched quietly to barracks.

In the evening the Rhamanthus war-steamer arrived at Kingstown harbour with a portion of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers on board. They disembarked on Sunday morning.

At an early hour on Sunday morning, a large body of troops, in full marching order, 60 rounds of ammunition having been served out to each man, proceeded to the ground at Clontarf, where it was intended to hold the monster meeting. On Saturday night, by order of the committee of the Repeal Association, the platform which had been erected was taken down, and all the preparations for the meeting that had been made were entirely removed. The place of the intended meeting was "Conquer Hill," which is on the Howth side of Clontarf, very near the entrance into Dollymount. Numerous tents for the accommodation of parties attending the meeting had been erected in the vicinity, but they were all removed at an early hour. From nine in the morning, the city was all excitement. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition by parties anxious to view the scene of operations. Thousands of equestrians and pedestrians moved towards Clontarf to see the military display. On moving towards the ground, the first thing that attracted attention was a piquet of the 5th Dragoon Guards, stationed on the Clontarf side of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, near Brierly's Baths. Several staff officers with orderlies were observed patrolling up and down, among whom Lord Cardigan, Col. Frith, and some officers of the Horse Artillery, were distinguishable. At the approach to Clontarf, the 5th Dragoon Guards was stationed. The men were all dismounted, as on parade, ready to mount. The men were all accoutred for active duty—each man and horse being provisioned for 24 hours.

At Clontarf Green the 60th Rifles were stationed. Their arms were piled, and the men standing at ease in divisions. They wore not the shako, but their service caps, and each man had sixty rounds of ammunition. Towards the Sheds of Clontarf there was one brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, with two six-pounders limbered, and ready in all respects for instant action. Further on, the 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars were stationed—the men were dismounted, and in the same position as the 5th Dragoon Guards. Passing through the Sheds of Clontarf, the 54th reg. of foot were found drawn up in line—standing at ease, with their arms piled before them. The men looked fatigued.

On ascending to "Conquer Hill," where the intended meeting was to have been held, it was found to be entirely deserted. There were no troops there, nor were there any people in its vicinity.

Along the entire line—nearly four miles—the people were passing and re-passing in hundreds. There was no possibility of a crowd collecting at any one spot, as the people were confined to the road, which is bounded by the strand on one side, and the fields, the property of Mr. Vernon, on the other, into which access was denied, Mr. Vernon being on the spot to prevent trespass. There was no manifestation of public feeling whatever. The vast crowds appeared influenced only by a feeling of curiosity. There was neither "cheering" nor "groaning;" and, indeed, it would have been impossible for the multitudes along the line to have conducted themselves in a more orderly and peaceable manner. The troops on the ground also behaved well, and presented no obstacle to the people passing and re-passing.

At four o'clock, Mr. Steele, who had been indefatigably occupied in inducing the people to depart from Clontarf, returned towards town, followed by a great number of cars and a considerable body of pedestrians. There was no cheering or noise of any kind. The voice of Mr. Steele (who bore a small green branch in his hand) was alone heard, calling out quietly but emphatically, "Home, home!" and the

people, in all directions, most readily obeyed the command. About six o'clock, the neighbourhood of Clontarf became free from the crowds which thronged that village during the day, and all appearing peaceable the troops were ordered to march back to their quarters, which was done in their usual orderly manner.

At twelve o'clock on Monday, the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Abbey-street Theatre, as the Corn Exchange was found insufficient to accommodate the thousands who sought admission.

Mr. O'Connell entered by the stage-door, and was received with shouts of applause. Mr. J. O'Connell, on the motion of Mr. O'Connell, was appointed to the chair. He shortly addressed the meeting, and said that the guides of the people would stand by them for repeal. Mr. Handley, from Manchester, presented an address from the Repealers of that town to Mr. O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell replied, and urged the necessity of caution on the part of the people at the present crisis. He wished the people to be in the right, and the responsibility of all violence to rest on their enemies. Mr. Bernard Trayler presented an address to Mr. O'Connell from the Repealers of Staleybridge. Mr. O'Connell replied. Mr. Ray read the minutes of the last meeting.

Several sums of money were then handed in.

The Rev. Mr. Tyrell proposed the following resolutions, which he said were to have been moved at the Clontarf meeting, had it taken place:—

"1. That this meeting, highly approving of, and fully coinciding in, the principles and spirit of the Leinster declaration for Repeal, as pronounced at Mullaghmar, do now adopt the following resolutions:—

"Resolved,—That this meeting hereby declares its devoted loyalty to the person and throne of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Ireland, and its determination to uphold and maintain inviolate all the prerogatives of the Crown as guaranteed by the constitution.

"Resolved,—That we, the clergy, gentry, freeholders, and other inhabitants of Fingal, in public meeting assembled, declare and pronounce, in the presence of our country, before Europe and America, and in the sight of Heaven, that no power on earth ought of right to make laws to bind this kingdom, save the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland; and here standing on the ever-memorable battle-field of Clontarf, the Marathon of Ireland, we solemnly pledge ourselves to use every constitutional exertion to free this, our native land, from the tyranny of being legislated for by others than her own inhabitants.

"Resolved,—That 44 years of devoted and successful labour in the cause of his country, have justly earned for O'Connell—the Liberator of Ireland—the unbounded confidence of the Irish people; and that we, relying upon his supreme wisdom, discretion, patriotism, and undaunted firmness, hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to follow his guidance, under any and every circumstance that may arise; and, come weal, come woe, never to desert the constitutional standard of repeal which he has raised.

"That petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons now read, be adopted, praying for their recognition of the inalienable right of an Irish nation to a domestic legislature, and, in order thereto, for a repeal of the legislative union."

The resolutions were carried.

Mr. O'Connell now came forward to address the meeting, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He made a long but rather tame speech. Captain Server (of the militia) seconded the resolution, which was agreed to. Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be £1,103 3s. 2d.; of which he said £800 had been subscribed that day. Adjourned.

In the evening a Repeal banquet took place at the Rotunda, of which upwards of 1,400 persons partook, although many of them could not find seats. Mr. O'Connell presided. At ten minutes to 7 o'clock the cloth was removed, and Mr. O'Connell came forward; he was dressed as a Tara, with his aldermanic gown of crimson velvet, gold chain, and national cap. He said the first toast was one which he felt sure would be received with enthusiasm in this assembly, "The Queen." He proceeded to laud her Majesty at some length, and condemned the conduct of the Tory party. That party, he said, assailed her with coarse and vile insinuations the moment she came to the throne. Their most gracious Queen was known to be a Liberal, and that was enough. What a contrast did the Tories present to the Liberal party—the latter would have voted the husband of her Majesty 50,000l. a-year, but the Tories struck 20,000l. off that sum, which they gave with pleasure to that beastly bigoted monster the King of Hanover. (Groans and hisses.) With the trick of yesterday the Queen had nothing to do; but it was a mere accident that the blood of her subjects did not stain the streets of Dublin. The toast was drunk with loud applause.

A great number of speeches were delivered during the evening by the Chairman and others. Mr. O'Connell, whether unaffected or not, strongly inculcated a ready obedience to the law.

PROSECUTIONS.—RUMOURD ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL.—On Tuesday the city of Dublin was alive with rumours that Mr. O'Connell had been arrested: according to one account, that he had received a communication from the head police-office, requiring his attendance, in order to give bail to answer a charge of sedition, but at the hour of three o'clock no such intimation had been given. It is generally believed, however, that a number of such prosecutions have been determined on. According to the best information, indictments for sedition have been prepared against Mr. O'Connell, amongst others, and there are also to be prosecutions against some of the newspapers. Draughts of the indictments have been forwarded from Dublin Castle to the Home office in London, as the government at this side of the channel have determined that no important step shall be taken in Ireland without their direct sanction. Indeed, it is well known that Lord de Grey brought over the draught of a proclamation against the Clontarf meeting, prepared by Sir William Follett. The accounts from all parts of the country state that the utmost excitement prevails on account of the suppression of the Clontarf meeting, which is greatly increased by the rumours of Mr. O'Connell's arrest.

(From a Correspondent.)

The internal sources of wealth, which may still be found in the United Kingdom, and more particularly in Ireland, are, we may well say, boundless. With a soil as fertile, and a climate as favourable to vegetation as any in our globe, it becomes a matter of wonder, mingled with deep regret, that means have not long ago been adopted for rendering the wealth of Ireland available to the Irish people. Agricultural improvements have, no doubt, made some progress there since the Union, but still they have not been carried to the extent to which that productive island is capable of arriving. The population is large, under existing circumstances, but, under proper cultivation, she is capable, within herself, of giving productive labour to her inhabitants, she now supplies all the great markets of consumption in Great Britain with nearly one half of the oats sold in them. A similar observation is applicable to the article of cured provisions, but still this circumstance makes not the people happy or contented, the great masses of them remaining in a destitute condition. That the blame of these misfortunes attaches not to the people themselves is perfectly clear, for harder or more patient labourers exist not in any country. It is not possible to find the cause for this state of things in Ireland, but it is perfectly possible to point out a remedy at all events for the evil. Capital alone is wanted for the successful cultivation of millions of acres of waste lands in Ireland, but the people there had not capital sufficient for this purpose. In Great Britain, however, this necessary spur to industry is in great abundance. English capitalists, however, do not embark their property in operations from which they cannot withdraw it at pleasure, and therefore they seldom invest it in the improvement of land any where. As it is, however, the first duty of every Government to find food and work for the population placed under their charge, means should be resorted to for this purpose; and in Ireland an annual issue of Exchequer Bills, for agricultural improvements, would speedily effect an entire change in the face of the country itself. Better security for the payment of these bills, at maturity, cannot be had anywhere than those lands will be when capital has changed them into utility, for in a very few years indeed they will pay this borrowed money with more than compound interest. By profitably employing, by these means, many thousands of Irish families also, capital will be materially increased in that country itself, and general happiness must soon afterwards be the result. From her rivers, arms of the sea, and morasses, millions of acres of fertile lands may, within a few years, be entirely reclaimed, and, by capital, they may afterwards be speedily changed from the waste and useless to fields of the most productive description. Exchequer Bills have been, and now are, very properly advanced on the security of several important public improvements; and surely ministers can find no more solid security for the payment, at their maturity, of Exchequer Bills, than the present waste lands would be, after their conversion into the highest state of cultivation. No advance of the public money is necessary to the production of most important national advantages, so long as money is superabundant in private channels; and the public credit cannot be more beneficially employed than by issuing Exchequer Bills as security for private capital, embarked in operations, which must immediately furnish living wages to a partially idle people, and which must eventually produce for them all the necessities, and many of the luxuries of life, were their numbers tripled. This further issue of Exchequer Bills would likewise give increased confidence to all who are already engaged in home agricultural pursuits; and surely nothing which is in futurity can be more sure than the payment, when due, of these Exchequer Bills would be. The adoption, on the part of ministers, of this great measure, would be a certain and at the same time cheap way for banishing poverty from amongst the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. [Although we very much doubt the policy of the scheme suggested by our Correspondent, who signs himself "A Well-wisher to Ireland," yet we believe that the people of England would have no objection to the grant of a large sum of money if its effect would be to improve and tranquillize that unhappy country.—Ed. I. L. N.]

The Duke de Grammont, brother to Lady Tankerville, and another distinguished French Royalist nobleman, are expected to arrive in town from Paris, to meet the Duke de Bordeaux (Count de Chambaud), who will remain two or three weeks in the metropolis previous to his departure on a tour in Scotland.

THE WRECK OF THE RELIANCE.—Our readers may recollect (says the *Siccle*) that an English ship called the Reliance was wrecked some time since on the French coast. This vessel was laden with tea, of which from 4,000 to 5,000 chests were saved by the coast-guard. Notwithstanding that the tea was much damaged, the Commissioners of Customs sold it by auction, but it produced only 50s., or about 2d. British, the pound. Some speculators from Paris purchased several hundred thousand pounds weight of this article. We are now informed (adds the *Siccle*) that an extensive house in the trade, not being able to dispose of the article under the name of black tea, determined to convert it into green, which they sold at 3s. or 2s. 6d. British, the pound, thus gaining an enormous profit. The speculation was proceeding successfully, when an accident spoiled all. Two operatives applied for admission to an hospital, complaining of colic. The physician on examining them was informed that they were attacked with the malady in consequence of handling tea. Further inquiry was made, and a man was discovered in the warehouse of the merchant above alluded to, converting black tea into green with copperas and white lead. The authorities having been apprised of this fact, seized all the tea in the warehouse, and thus the matter rests, the guilty party making all possible exertion to hush up the matter.

THE GREEK REVOLUTION.—STEAM EXCURSION FROM ENGLAND TO CONSTANTINOPLE.



THE TAGUS PREPARING TO SAIL FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's splendid steam ship, *Tagus*, of 900 tons measurement and 300 horse power, has just returned from performing the third experimental voyage between England and Turkey.

The passengers, during these three trips, have invariably expressed themselves in terms of the highest praise and delight; and certainly an opportunity has thus been afforded the public, especially those who are in pursuit of health, of pleasure, or business, of seeing and enjoying some of the most celebrated and most beautiful localities in the Mediterranean and the Levant; and this too without any trouble, in a short space of time, on board a vessel abounding with luxuries, and at a moderate outlay.



GIBRALTAR, FROM THE SEA.

The mercantile community have expressed the greatest anxiety for the permanent establishment of a regular line of steam vessels between England and Constantinople; but, unless the company can extend their present contract arrangements with the post-office authorities as to carrying also the mails between England, Greece, and Turkey, it is feared that the receipts from goods and passengers alone, will not defray the actual expenses necessarily attendant on such an undertaking, carried out at least on the scale it ought to be.



THE GREAT HARBOUR, MALTA.

It cannot but be interesting to our readers in general, to be enabled to form some idea of the principal places visited by the *Tagus* during the performance of these voyages; we have, therefore, much pleasure in presenting them with a series of views relating thereto, accompanied by explanatory notes, which, although necessarily brief from the short stay made at each place, are still quite sufficient to elucidate the pictorial illustrations they relate to.

We embarked on board the *Tagus* on the 15th of August, and soon afterwards this noble vessel took her departure from Southampton, freighted with a full cargo of merchandise, but with only twelve passengers, although she has ample accommodation for ninety persons. We glided rapidly and majestically down the Southampton waters, and passing through the "Needles," proceeded down the English Channel, crossed the Bay of Biscay, made the coast of Spain on the third day, entered and passed through the Straits of Gibraltar with almost railroad speed, the vessel passing the land at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; and thus we reached Gibraltar on the 21st. The current in the Straits, or Gut of Gibraltar, always runs from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean; to counteract which it is supposed that there is an under-current running the other way.

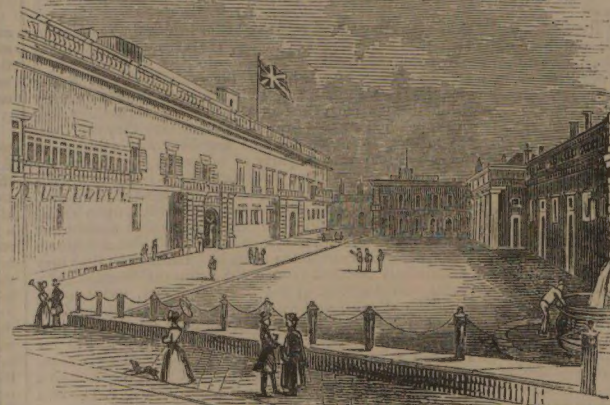
The appearance of the celebrated Fortress of Gibraltar, both on entering the bay, and also from the anchorage, is as beautiful as it is astonishing; while the view from the signal station on the centre peak of the rock is truly magnificent. The number, the extent, and the prodigious strength of the military works, together with the vast gal-

leries excavated in the solid rock, bristling at various points with ordnance of the heaviest calibre, excite admiration. Within the last few years, fortifications have been added to this already impregnable fortress, on various parts of which at least 1,200 pieces of ordnance are mounted, which completely command the approaches from the land or sea. A new lighthouse, 170 feet high, has also been just erected on Europa Point, which will be of great service to navigation. In four days and a half after quitting Gibraltar, the *Tagus* entered the great harbour of Malta, on the 26th.

We landed at once, being naturally anxious not to lose any of the time allowed us, to see as many as possible of the various striking objects contained in this interesting British colony. Although so small, this island may truly be said to be the most important one possessed by Great Britain. It is scarcely second to Gibraltar as a military stronghold; it is the station of her Mediterranean fleet; it is the connecting link between England and India: it is, in short, the master-key of the Mediterranean and the Levant. Valetta, the capital of Malta, is a very handsome city; it is situated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in existence, defended by fortifications, which may, perhaps, be considered as impregnable as those of Gibraltar. The Great Harbour is situated on the S.E. side of the city: it extends nearly two miles inland, and, being surrounded by heights, affords a perfectly secure refuge to the largest ships. The entrance is not a quarter of a mile in width, and is protected on each side with strong batteries. A splendid dry dock, now constructing here, will be of great advantage to the naval service. The smaller harbour, on the north side of the city, is chiefly used as the quarantine station, and is also protected by strong fortifications.

The Governor's Palace is a very splendid building, and was formerly the palace of the Grand Master of the Knights of Malta. Major-General the Honourable Patrick Stewart has recently been appointed Governor of Malta and its dependencies.

Having made an addition to our number of passengers, we left Malta on the 27th, and, in about fifty-five hours afterwards, came in sight of the coast of Greece. Passing Cape Matapan, the southernmost point of the Morea, and Cerigo, which forms one of the seven



THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, MALTA.

Ionian islands, we steered a northerly course, crossed the Gulf of Nauplia, passed close to the Island of Hydra, traversed the Gulf of Ægina, and, on the 30th of August, entered the Piræus. This minia-



THE NEW ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.—THE GREEK REVOLUTION.

ture harbour, as it may be called, was celebrated in the earliest period of Greece's ancient glory; and now affords secure anchorage to the largest line-of-battle ships. A new town has been built here within the last few years. The Piræus is the port of Athens, which capital is distant by land five miles. The modern road runs parallel with what were the ancient double walls, connecting the Piræus with

Athens. At present, the traffic between these two places, of all kinds of vehicles, is nearly as great as on the Islington and New Roads.

The first view of the Acropolis, at Athens, invariably strikes every traveller as perhaps the most lovely sight of the kind that it is possible to imagine. The ruins contained within its precincts, or situated near its base, undoubtedly form the finest remains of Grecian archi-



THE BAY AND CITY OF SMYRNA.



VIEW OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

ecture extant—the locality, the atmosphere, and the climate adding an indescribable charm to the whole *coup-d'œil*. Since Athens became the seat of Government, almost a new city has replaced the miserable one which existed under the Turkish dynasty, and the walls which then encircled it have been thrown down.

The modern wonder of Athens is, decidedly, the new Royal Palace, which has been built by King Otho, of marble brought from Mount Pentelicus. It was commenced in 1836, but only finished and occupied by their majesties just before our arrival. It is of immense dimensions, being larger than Buckingham Palace; the plan of the structure is a hollow parallelogram, divided through the centre, thus forming two internal courts. The plans were sent from Munich, and the palace has been entirely erected under the superintendence of Bavarian architects, at a probable cost of half a million sterling. At a short distance from Athens, the ugliness of the palace is most perceptible, and it is invariably compared by travellers to a huge manufactory; while the interior plan is, if possible, in worse taste than the exterior. During our brief stay at Athens, the almost universal topic of conversation was the probability of a Revolution on the part of the Greeks, to obtain from King Otho that constitution which had been so long promised, but always obstinately withheld, and to the want of which the Greeks attributed the deplorable state into which the country has been plunged for such a length of time.

[The Revolution here alluded to, actually took place on the nights of the 14th and 15th of September, when the Tagus had returned to Athens, on her voyage back to England; and our contributor has thus furnished us with a view of King Otho's new palace (taken from a different point from that which we gave with the portrait of his Majesty in No. 62), thus enabling us to illustrate the precise moment and manner in which the Greek people, represented by the military, the Council of State, and the citizens of Athens, assembled on the esplanade before the palace, obtained without bloodshed or outrage of any kind, that constitution to which they were so justly entitled.]

Quitting the Piræus, we traversed the Grecian Archipelago, so thickly studded with beautiful islands, that it almost appears a mystery to the landsmen how a vessel safely threads her way between them, and reached Smyrna on the 2nd of September.

Smyrna is one of the largest cities in the Levant, and until about eighteen years since, had enjoyed for a long time the chief part of the import and export trade of the whole of Turkey; but, since that period, a considerable portion of the trade of the empire has been transferred to Constantinople, or transacted direct between England and various other Turkish ports, so that the commercial prosperity of Smyrna has sadly declined. The city is beautifully situated along the water's edge, at the head of a large bay, which affords excellent anchorage to vessels of every description and size. Consuls of all nations are resident here, and, as each Consulate has its flag-staff, the various national banners impart a very gay appearance. The old citadel on the brow of the hill is in ruins.

Weighing anchor for the last time, we took our departure from Smyrna, and passing Mitylene and Tenedos, entered the Hellespont, or Straits of the Dardanelles. A strong current constantly runs out of the sea of Marmora, down the Dardanelles, into the Archipelago, so that, as the current always also runs into the Mediterranean at the Straits of Gibraltar, from the Atlantic, it would be difficult to account for this vast accumulation of waters, always apparently pouring into the Mediterranean by these two straits, except on the supposition that there are under currents. We quickly passed the Turkish castles and batteries, where are mounted immense pieces of ordnance, some carrying marble shot of 800lbs. weight; we entered and traversed the sea of Marmora, and, on the 5th of September, Constantinople, in all its glory, burst like a beautiful scene of fairy enchantment upon the view.

Constantinople is situated at the junction of the sea of Marmora with the Bosphorus. It is impossible here to even attempt a description of this beautiful, this immense, this truly extraordinary city, to see which alone would amply repay a voyage from England, while by that thus just completed by the Tagus, it will be seen that we have had the opportunity of visiting several other places of great beauty and interest.

[A picturesque View of Constantinople will be found in our No. 24.]

The whole voyage has indeed been a most delightful one, and we cannot part with the noble vessel and her attentive commander, without expressing the gratification we have experienced in every respect.

LIVERPOOL.—On Friday a great many Irishmen (Repealers) left Liverpool in a steam-boat hired for the occasion, to attend the great Repeal meeting to be held at Clontarf, on Sunday. Many more (making about two thousand in all) quitted Liverpool on Saturday, for the same purpose. A breach of the peace was likely to have been committed in consequence of an attempt made on Friday by a number of Orangemen to prevent the Repealers from embarking. The Mayor, aware of the designs of the Orangemen, ordered the whole of the police force to be called out, and the Repealers were consequently permitted to embark in peace.

THE CITY OF OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

In our late edition of last week's journal, we detailed the awful conflagration on August 26, the anniversary of the great storm which desolated Jamaica in 1722. By this calamity it is calculated that at least one-tenth part of the whole city of Kingston has been destroyed.

Kingston, the capital of the island, is situated in the county of Surrey, on a gentle slope of about one mile in length, which is bounded on the south by a spacious basin, through which all vessels must advance beneath the commanding batteries of Port Royal. The extended inclined plane, on the verge of which Kingston stands, is inclosed on the north by the loftiest ridge of the Blue Mountain chain, termed Liguana, which, forming a semicircle, terminates in the east at the narrow defile of Rock Fort; from thence a long neck of land stretches far away to Port Royal, forming the south of a beautiful haven; in the west the semicircle terminates at a contracted pass upon the edge of an impracticable lagoon; from thence the land, sweeping round to Port Henderson, and the projecting Saltpond Hills, secures an harbour in which the navies of Europe may safely ride. For nine miles around Kingston is an alluvial plain, surrounded by a series of irregular mountains, constantly cloud-capped, and appearing as if made up of several hills piled one upon another, with various valleys, picturesque valleys and chasms, impressing the mind with an idea of volcanic origin, or that some convulsion of nature had caused the strange irregularity displayed.

Kingston is a considerable city, and a place of great trade, with a population of more than 33,000 persons of all descriptions. The streets in Lower Kingston are long and straight, built with a mathematical regularity like the new town of Edinburgh; the houses in general two stories, with verandahs above and below. The English and Scotch churches are really elegant structures, particularly the former, which is built on a picturesque spot, commanding a splendid view of the city, the plains around it, the amphitheatre of mountains, and the noble harbour of Port Royal. On a plain at the top of the declivity on which Kingston is built are the fine barracks called Up Park Camp; and not far from hence, on a still more conspicuous spot, is the residence of the naval commander-in-chief on the station, called the Admiral's Pen.

It is stated by a correspondent of the *Times*, that the recent fire consumed about 600 houses, stores, &c., the estimated value of from £200,000 to £300,000. The black population rendered little or no assistance, observing, "Get those who ordered our pigs to be killed to put out your fire;" they were obstinately ignorant as to salt water extinguishing fire. There is no proof as yet of its originating wilfully, but the Mayor has offered £1,000 for discovery.

THE HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

The news just received from Hong-Kong by the overland mail, and which will be found in another part of our paper, is of the most satisfactory kind; and the island will hereafter be memorable as the spot whereon were exchanged the ratifications of the treaty between her Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of China. Meanwhile, as the latest received advices show, our countrymen are making themselves at home in their new location; and among the signs of vigorous colonization is cited the establishment of a debating society.

One of the principal recommendations of Hong-Kong is the excellence of its harbour, which has an entrance from the southward and another from the north; and at the angular point formed by the two arms of the strait there is a very convenient berth. The arm of this strait, which separates Ching-sang-Chow and Obtee-Chow, two islands to the northward of the Great Lemma, stretches out to the westward, and has on the south side a small cove, with two isles in it; and to the westward of these is a very snug berth, where the largest vessels may be land-locked and moored to the shore. Opposite this place, the tide flows up a low valley, where a large stream of fresh water falls into the sea, which may be approached in a boat of any size at high water.

The harbour of Hong Kong bears N.N.W. by compass from the east end of the Great Lemma; and the entrance to the harbour may always be known by a white beach at its head, which is visible at several miles distance. The strait being once entered, the navigation is clear, and no further danger need be apprehended. The other entrance to Hong Kong harbour is from the north-east, on the north side of a group of three islands, which, with two or three rocks or islets, are situate near the north-easternmost of Hong Kong.

PLYMOUTH.—DREADFUL THUNDER STORM.—On Saturday last Plymouth and the adjoining towns and neighbourhood were visited by one of the most severe storms of thunder and lightning ever witnessed. It commenced about nine o'clock in the evening, the wind being then from the south west, and in less than half an hour the storm was at its height. The peals of thunder were unusually loud, and the flashes of forked lightning exceedingly vivid. There was, too, a great deal of sheet lightning, which added much to the grandeur of the scene, and the whole was accompanied with heavy falls of rain, and, at one time, of hailstone. The storm continued until nearly eleven o'clock, by which period the wind had changed to the northward. The sheet lightning appeared just at the same time as the claps of thunder and the forked lightning rendered it difficult to mark the number of seconds which intervened between the latter, so as to judge the exact distance, but at one moment it was ascertained that the thunder was within 2,000 yards of the town. We have not yet heard of any damage having been sustained during the storm, but we think it is more than likely that one so violent did not pass off without producing some injurious results in parts of the neighbourhood.



HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

TO OUR READERS.

THIS DAY is published, price SIXPENCE,

THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES,

(From the Official Returns.)

Sixteen pages size of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the Population of every Parish, Chapelry, and Town in England and Wales, arranged Alphabetically for facility of reference.

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- 2.—The Area of Great Britain in Square Miles.
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- 5.—The Total Annual Value of Real Property in each County, and the Annual Value per Square Mile in 1841.
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- 13.—The number of Emigrants from Great Britain in each of the Ten Years ending 1831 and 1841.
- 14.—The Ages of the Population in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, as ascertained in 1841.
- 15.—The Country of Birth of the Population resident in England and Wales in 1841.
- 16.—Alphabetical list of all the Parishes, Chapelrys, and Towns in England and Wales, exceeding in number 11,000, with the County or Counties in which situate, and the Population of each according to the Census of 1841.
- 17.—A Comparative Statement of the Population in the several Counties of England and Wales at each Census from 1801 to 1841, with the Increase per cent. at each period.
- 18.—The Excess of Female Population in each County, and the Number of Females to every Thousand Males in 1841.
- 19.—The Density of Population in each County, per Square Mile.
- 20.—The Number of Inhabitants to each House in the several Counties in 1841.
- 21.—The Rate per Pound levied in each County for Poor-rates in 1841.
- 22.—The Amount Expended by Government for Education in each County.
- 23.—The Number of Criminal Offenders in each County in 1841, and the proportion in every thousand Inhabitants, also the Total Number of Criminals in England and Wales, distinguishing Males and Females, in each year from 1836 to 1842.
- 24.—The Sentences passed on Criminals in each of the three years 1840, 1841 and 1842, with the degrees of Instruction in each hundred.
- 25.—The Number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registered in England and Wales in each of the four years ending 30th June 1838, 1839, 1840, and 1841.
- 26.—The Excess of Registered Births over Deaths during these four years, and the average excess per day.
- 27.—Table shewing the Ages of 40,874 persons whose Marriages were registered in England and Wales in the three years ending 30th June 1841.
- 28.—Table shewing the number of Deaths Registered in England and Wales at different ages, in the year ending 30th June, 1841, and the proportion who died at each age in every 10,000 Inhabitants.

This work has been compiled at great expense and forms a most useful authority for reference to the CLERGY, GENTRY, MAGISTRATES, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, CLERKS OF THE PEACE, POOR-LAW GUARDIANS, PARISH CLERKS, REGISTRARS, and all other PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The whole has been drawn up with great care and accuracy, forming a complete Digest of a Parliamentary Report exceeding 500 pages; and is decidedly the most comprehensive abstract of

STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

which has ever appeared at a price to bring it within the reach of all classes.

To afford facilities for the circulation of this useful work in all parts, copies have been stamped as a Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of this day, the 14th October.—Price Sixpence.

* Orders for this Supplement must be given as early as possible to the News-vendors; and in places where there are no Booksellers or News-vendors, parties will have it forwarded to them by post, by enclosing Sixpence in a letter (post paid), addressed to Mr. LITTLE, No. 198, Strand, London.

It is entirely optional with our subscribers as to purchasing this supplement; and to obtain it, a special order should be given for "The Census Supplement." In case of difficulty, sixpence inclosed in a prepaid letter to our publisher will insure the supplement, post free.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 15th.—18th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 16th.—Fox-hunting begins.
TUESDAY, 17th.—St. Etheldreda.
WEDNESDAY, 18th.—St. Luke.
THURSDAY, 19th.—Kirkie White died, 1806.
FRIDAY, 20th.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.
SATURDAY, 21st.—Battle of Trafalgar, 1805.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending October 21.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6 20	6 47	7 20	7 56	8 40	9 24

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret to find that, owing to the imperfections incident to the first working of our new machines, a few unsatisfactory impressions of our last week's journal were issued. This to "A Constant Reader," "Don't Care," "A Subscriber," "P. J.," "Pimlico," "X. Y. Z.," "Citizen," "C. P. S.," "Ryde," "We will consider of the suggestion," "A. M. C.," "We have not at present room for charades," "Viola," "The sketches suggested are inappropriate for a newspaper. Our correspondent will find a collection of Memoirs of Eminent Divines—published by Parker, 445, West Strand—to be a sound work." "Clericus."—It will soon be concluded. "We have received a ticket for the soirée at Newcastle, on Monday next." "E. S. C." Harrogate, is thanked; but we cannot insert poetry which has appeared elsewhere. "A. C. S." will probably find the information required in the Art-Union. "A Protestant," Weymouth.—We are happy to find in our correspondent a true friend of religion, though we have no space to print his long and spirited letter. "A Dockyarder" will find the suggested illustration in the present paper. "A Subscriber," Dover, is thanked for the sketch, which we may probably engrave. "C. D." Newport.—Thanks for the offer; but our object in the illustration might possibly be misunderstood. "A Subscriber," Barnstable.—We cannot furnish the information sought. "F. W. H." Hanley.—Thanks. "E. N."—The romance was commenced on March 18, so that the extent is twenty-six weeks. "W. H. B."—We shall be glad to receive the proffered details by next Monday. "Mungo Crib," Brimsford.—All our supplements, except one, have been gratis. "H. G. H. W."—Half a year's notice can be demanded; the point of underletting depends upon the agreement made. "A Constant Reader" should write to the Master of the Military Academy. "A Supporter" unfairly complains, that the tower of the Hotel de Ville, Brussels, in our engraving at page 213, is not in the centre of the edifice; neither should it be, since the tower is remarkable on this account. It is said that the architect, when he found that he had not placed the tower in the middle of the roof, destroyed himself—a most improbable story. It appears more likely that the edifice was originally only half its present length; that the tower at first stood at one end, but that an addition made at a later period, not altogether corresponding with the original plan, produced the irregularity, which, after all, is no defect in a building of this style of architecture. The cut to which our correspondent refers in another publication, is not, therefore, correct. "An Early Subscriber."—It is optional on the part of our subscribers in purchasing the Census Supplement; but we recommend this valuable document, if purchased, to be bound with the volume at the end of the year. "Canterbury."—The party is not liable. "C. G.," Deptford.—We cannot entertain the offer.

"A Subscriber," Carlisle.—The church may appear in our series of "Churches of London."

"A Constant Reader."—We think not.

"A Subscriber," Gloucester.—The misstatement that the Messrs. Baring have contracted for cutting the canal across the Isthmus of Panama has already been corrected in our journal.

CHESSES.—Solutions to problem No. 40 received from "Clericus Derrensis," and "Checkmate"; and to problem No. 41 from "I. E. C.," "Edward," and "Checkmate."

Problems received from "Q. E. D." and "Edward."

We have forwarded the address of "I. E. C." to "Edward."

"A Subscriber."—If you will forward your address, we will send you the explanation. A chess-player would explain it to you in much less time than it would take us to write it.

"D. Wilkinson."—Received.

We are sorry that in our two last problems the chess-board has been misplaced, the white square having been placed at the left corner instead of the right.

Part XV., price 2s. 6d., is now ready. All the back numbers are reprinted, and may be had on application to the office, 198, Strand, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

The Emperor of China has ratified the terms of the treaty with England; the event is one of great importance, when we consider the peculiar character of the nation with which it has been concluded. Their whole policy, social and commercial, was exclusive in its tendency and unchanging in its forms. Innovation was a thing unknown; no generation must change its usages, though for the better; change was bad simply because it was change. What they believed two thousand years ago, that they believe still. Morals, religion, arts, all were fixed to a certain standard, from which it was treason to depart. Their civilization—for its kind—was high, and they were marked with all the vices and many of the virtues that civilization brings in its train. But no records seem to say when the Chinese were a "growing" people. As far as we can gather, they were "always thus."

When the ancient Briton was hunting his game across the sites of what are now populous cities, the Chinese had discovered gunpowder, and had the rudiments of printing. But they have learned to make little more than fireworks with the one, and have not progressed beyond the rude cut blocks with the other. Europe, out of the same materials, has found the weapons and tactics that decide the fate of empires, and determine the existence of nations, and created the instrument that moulds opinion and governs those who wield the more material power. What was to be said of a nation that counted its inhabitants by myriads, and whose institutions were crystallized into eternal fixedness? They not only did not attempt to learn from us, but held us in supreme contempt; we could not comprehend them after all our attempts, and as to understand us—they did not deem us worth the trial. But what does not change may terminate, and that which will not alter may come to an end. And so it has happened with the Chinese system of proceeding. Commerce introduced the point of the wedge, and war has driven it home; the consequence is that the mighty mass of life, which built a wall round itself to shut out the rest of the world, lies open to the world at last. Change breeds change, and China has only now seen the first of its revolutions. Our intercourse is no longer to be a kind of tolerated smuggling, but is a recognised and honourable traffic, except in one article, the soul-destroying drug-opium, which we perceive is excluded from the Chinese Tariff. All other things are legalised commodities. And who can foresee the effects of the change? Will they feel the want of our manufactures, an encourage a taste for them? They are not to be so easily satisfied as men emerging from the savage state; they have arts, and skill, and products of their own, many of them of superior quality. Our manufacturers will make a great mistake if they imagine that the Chinese will accept goods of a low quality, or of any kind, and act on the supposition. What would glad the eyes of the Negro of Africa the shrewd and clever Chinaman would laugh at. His tastes are by no means coarse in such matters, though not formed upon our standard. Then we, on our side, know scarcely anything of the interior of the empire; its resources are unexplored; its natural productions may be inferred from its manufactured products, but we have little of the certainty that investigation alone can give us. They must possess mines of the precious metals, but have they been worked as well as they can be by the means of modern science and machinery? They have much of the materials of wealth; there is great personal wealth among them. Might not they have more comfort and convenience than it seems now to secure them? All these questions at once occur; but their solution is left to the future.

THE REVENUE.

The returns for the year ending Tuesday, Oct. 10, have been published, and on the whole present a result highly favourable.

The total revenue of the financial year just ended is..... £49,346,273
Against the previous year £45,269,927

Increase on the year..... £4,076,346
The increase on this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, is £1,665,931.

The increase in the year is mainly attributable to the produce of the Property-tax, which has been augmented by £4,738,213, and to the results of the miscellaneous department, amounting to £1,071,435.

The increase in these two items (the only two in which there has been an increase for the year) is £5,809,648. Against this is to be set a total decrease for the year of £1,663,431; namely, in customs, £136,155; in excise, £338,523; in stamps, £283,607; in assessed taxes, £89,647; in the Post-office, £1,000; and in the produce of the crown lands, £14,500.

The increase on the quarter comprises—in the excise, £240,515; in the stamps, £18,886; in taxes, £16,663; and in the produce of the crown lands, £7,500; the main source of increase being (as for the year) the Property-tax; the increase on which for the last quarter is not less than £1,734,000. Against the gross increase of £2,017,624 on these items is to be placed a deficiency of £414,469 in the customs, £8,000 in the Post-office, and £3,180 in the miscellaneous department, forming altogether a decrease of £425,649, against an increase of £2,017,624 on the ordinary revenue. The "repayment of advances" and other items make, as already stated, a total increase in the quarter of £1,665,931.

A comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1842 shows a decrease in the customs of £371,322, in the Post-office of £8,000, and in the imprest and other moneys of £76,765, and in the miscellaneous department of £3,180; while, on the other side, there is an increase in the item of excise of £238,124; on stamps £18,886; in the produce of crown lands £7,500; in assessed taxes £16,663; the principal increase being under the head of Property-tax, which has risen from £313,844 to £2,047,904.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal suite, and the household, attended divine service at the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtney officiated, and took his text from the 4th chapter of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, and the last verse, "I, therefore, the prisoner of the Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called." Her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk in the Park and Slopes. The Prince Bariatinsky and Viscount Hawarden attended Divine service at Eton College. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended Divine Service in the parish church. The Rev. Mr. Gossett officiated.

MONDAY.—In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, unattended by a single member of the household, and quite alone, strolled through the Slopes across the Home Park, to the new dog kennel and aviary, and from thence through the dairy, across the high road to the new royal gardens at Frogmore. The Queen and the Prince, who were extremely plainly attired, promenaded for nearly an hour in the gardens, the workmen being unconscious of the presence of their illustrious visitors. Her Majesty and the Prince then walked through the private shrubberies, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore, returning to the Castle through the new plantations in the Home Park. When midway between the kennel and the Castle, a heavy shower set in, and the rain descended in torrents, and before her Majesty and the Prince reached the royal residence, they were completely drenched. Neither the Queen nor his Royal Highness have since experienced the least inconvenience from the drenching which they had to endure ere they could find shelter from the pelting rain.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk within the precincts of the Castle. Prince Albert, attended by Colonels Bouvier and Grey, enjoyed the sport of shooting in the forenoon in the Great Park. Mr. Goulburn went to town, but returned in the afternoon. The Earl of Devon arrived on a visit to her Majesty. The Duchess of Kent and Lady C. Dundas joined the royal dinner circle in the evening.

WEDNESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. The Earl of Devon took his departure, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn also left the Castle for town in the forenoon. In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the equerries in waiting, the Honourable Colonel Grey and Colonel Bouvier, went to the riding school. The Earl and Countess Delawar, and the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary West, arrived in the afternoon at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael honoured Sir James and Lady Graham with a visit on Sunday last, at their residence in Hill-street.

The Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief transacted business on Wednesday at the Home-office.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—WITLEY COURT.—His Serene Highness Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg arrived on a visit to the Queen Dowager, on Monday afternoon, from Droithwich, having come by railroad to that station. Her Majesty sent her carriage to convey his Serene Highness to Witley Court. Viscount and Viscountess Barington arrived last week, her ladyship succeeding Dowager Lady Clinton in waiting on her Majesty; and Miss Hudson has arrived and relieved the Hon. Miss Eden and Miss Mitchell of their duties about the person of the Queen Dowager. Lady Charles Somerset has arrived, and Earl Howe and Lady Georgiana Curzon, Hon. Captain Curzon, Sir Andrew Barnard, Earl of Denbigh, and Lady Mary Fielding and Lord Fielding are staying here. Sir Horace Seymour and the Hon. Lady Clinton and Miss Seymour have taken their departure. The Queen Dowager has transmitted a donation of £20, in aid of the fund for defraying the expenses of erection of Ramsgill Church, near Middlesmoor, Yorkshire, and has recently sent a donation of £5 to the Female Asylum, Worcester.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel were fully expected to have returned from town on Monday evening, but urgent business has detained the right hon. baronet in the metropolis. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, with his Excellency Baron Brunow, and the officers in the suite of his Imperial Highness, are to arrive on a visit to Sir Robert and Lady Peel on the 21st instant, when a distinguished party will assemble to meet the Grand Duke.

DEATH OF LADY KATHARINE PHIPPS.—Her ladyship, who was the eldest daughter of the late Earl of Mulgrave, and sister to the Marquis of Normanby, expired at Richmond, on Tuesday, in her 41st year.

It is said that the Earl of Westmoreland will shortly return from his embassy at Berlin, and that his lordship's successor in the diplomacy at the Prussian court will be Sir Hamilton Seymour, our resident minister at Brussels, being a step higher in diplomatic rank for that envoy.

MR. HENRY LYTTON BULWER.—It is now stated, on what is generally considered good authority, that Mr. H. L. Bulwer is not to be appointed British Minister at Madrid. It is also said that her Majesty's Government do not intend to name a successor to Mr. Aston, but that the business of the embassy will be transacted for the present by a Member of the Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires.

The remains of the late Countess Stanhope were interred in the family vault at Chevening, Kent, on Monday. The funeral procession left the town residence, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, at an early hour in the morning—Lord Mahon, and other members of the family, following from town.

Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War, and the Attorney General, had a long audience with Sir James Graham on Wednesday morning, at the Home Office. Afterwards Sir James visited Sir Robert Peel at the right hon. baronet's residence in Whitehall Gardens.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived in town on Wednesday morning, from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The right hon. gentleman, after transacting official business in Downing-street, left for his seat, Bletchley, Surrey.

The Earl of Aberdeen is entertaining a select party at Haddo-house, Aberdeenshire. Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., Captain and Lady Harriet Hamilton, Hon. Captain Gordon, M.P., &c., are among the visitors.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge arrived at Corfu on the 19th inst., as colonel in command of the troops in the Ionian Islands.

APPROACHING ALLIANCES.—The Earl of March's marriage with Miss Greenville will take place early next month. The nuptials of the Earl of Shelburne with the Hon. Miss Elphinstone Flabault, daughter of the French ambassador at Vienna, it is understood will shortly take place. Miss Alexander, cousin to the Earl of Caledon, will be shortly united to the Rev. Mr. Salt, son of Mr. Salt, the banker. Mr. Watson Taylor is understood to be the wealthy commoner who will shortly lead Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, and sister to the Marchioness of Douro, to the altar.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR.—A Common Hall was held on Tuesday morning shortly after twelve o'clock, at Guildhall, when the Common Sergeant declared that the Sheriffs had cast up the poll-books, and that the numbers were as follow.—Alderman Magnay, 843; Lord Mayor, 149; Alderman T. Wood, 82; and they would therefore return Alderman Magnay and the Lord Mayor to the Court of Aldermen, in order that they might choose one of them to serve the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Common Sergeant and the Sheriffs then retired; and after being absent about twenty-five minutes, they returned, when the Recorder declared that the choice of the Court of Aldermen had fallen upon William Magnay, Esq., citizen and stationer. Mr. Alderman Magnay then came forward, and thanked the Livery for the honour which they had conferred upon him, in electing him as their chief magistrate, and he could assure them that he would use his utmost endeavours in so filling his term of office, as, at the end of it, that he might again receive their approbation. Mr. Alderman T. Wood also addressed the meeting. Upon the motion of Mr. Deputy Stevens, seconded by Mr. Goss, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the late Sheriffs for the urbanity and humanity which had characterised their conduct during their shrievalty. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Jeremiah Pilcher then returned thanks for the resolution which had just been agreed to, both Sheriffs declaring that if called upon at any future period to fill a post of honour, they hoped they should always be found ready. Mr. Deputy Stevens came forward to propose a vote of thanks to the present Lord Mayor for the impartiality with which he had exercised his office. The vote being seconded by Mr. Prior, it was carried unanimously. The Lord Mayor expressed his satisfaction at the vote which had passed, and would assure the citizens that the few days of office which yet remained should be filled up in the same manner as hitherto, and which had secured to him their approbation. He begged to assure the Livery that it was unknown to him that it was the intention of any one again to propose him, as on the present occasion; it had been done by his deputy without his knowledge. He had no wish to occupy the chair of the chief magistrate a second time, but would rather yield it up to his juniors. (Cheers.) The Common Hall then separated. A Court of Aldermen was then held, at which it was announced that the office of chief clerk at the Mansion House had become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hobler. Mr. Payne was appointed to the situation *pro tem*. The salary is 500l. per annum, with an assistant at 300l. per annum.

THE WELSH COMMISSION.—The Welsh Special Commission was issued and forwarded from London on Monday. It nominates Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Cresswell as the presiding judges. The trials will take place in Glamorganshire, at Cardiff, it having been considered advisable to try the prisoners at a distance from the county which has been the chief scene of the disturbances. The day named for the commission to meet is the 21st of the present month.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIP OF THE GREAT NORTHERN.—On Wednesday last the Great Northern steam-vessel (of which we gave an engraving and description in the 37th number of this paper) was taken a trial trip down the river, which, we are gratified to state, was most successful. A numerous party of gentlemen, among whom we observed the Bishop of Norwich, Captain Chappell, R.N., Sir Francis Collier, Mr. Lloyd, Captain Pixley, of the Trinity House; Mr. Guppy, engineer of the Great Britain; Mr. Smith, inventor of the Archimedeon screw, &c., were on board. It will be remembered that the Great Northern is a first-class frigate-built ship, carrying the Archimedeon screw as an auxiliary means of propulsion. She is a handsome man-of-war-like craft, delicately modelled, and very tautly rigged. It is not intended that she shall use the screw along with her sails, but in the event either of a dead calm or a head-wind the steam can be got up, and a sure means of locomotion ensured. The Great Northern started from the Brunswick-wharf, Blackwall, shortly after twelve o'clock. The weather was then most unpropitious, the rain descending in a steady hopeless drizzle, and every body and every thing looking cross and uncomfortable. A strong tide was running up the river, and against this the Great Northern had to contend. She screwed her way steadily along, occasioning hardly any surge, and obviously presenting a grand subject for wonderment to the crews of the vessels working upwards with the tide. Shortly after starting, the log gave a speed of nine knots, but as the engine worked more freely it increased to ten knots. The Eagle Gravesend steam-barge could creep only very slowly ahead of the Great Northern, and the London, of Dundee, the fastest sea-going steamer which comes into the Thames, assisted by a fore topsail and jib, could barely pass the screw boat, proceeding as she did without any help from canvass. Altogether, the success of the experiment was complete. It was demonstrated beyond doubt, that the Great Northern, which only pretends to use steam as a secondary power, can easily accomplish ten miles an hour. She steers also very easy, and turns in double her own length. Sir F. Collyer publicly stated that the speed of the Great Northern, with 700 tons of coal on board, exceeded the velocity of any steam-vessel in the navy, except the Queen's yacht and the Black Eagle. A cold collation was provided for the company, and after it was done justice to, several toasts were drunk. The Bishop of Norwich proposed the health of Captain Chappell, alluding to the necessary connection between science and religion; and Captain Chappell, in turn, proposed the health of Mr. Smith, the inventor of the screw, passing a high eulogium upon his skill and perseverance as an engineer.

THE METROPOLITAN CATHEDRALS.—The melancholy condition of our metropolitan cathedrals, St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, is attracting not only very general attention, but exciting very general indignation. Twice during the late session of Parliament did Sir Robert Peel express himself in most unequivocal terms as to the propriety of abolishing the exorbitant fees demanded for entrance into those sacred edifices, and of affording increased facility for religious worship; but the authorities appear to treat these suggestions and opinions with the most contemptuous disregard, and no doubt will continue to do so until the legislature undertakes to decide the question whether this is really a Christian mode of promoting national devotion, or one calculated to uphold the sacredness of the house of God?

THE BREAD-STREET SCRUTINY.—At the close of the proceedings on Wednesday, the candidates were even on the scrutiny. A difference of opinion has arisen on the right of the parties who obtained their freedom on the eve of election, between the Recorder—whom the Lord Mayor had appointed his assessor—and his Lordship. The Recorder is of opinion that the votes are good; his Lordship seems to entertain a different opinion. The judgment will have a decisive effect on the result, as, if these votes be allowed, Mr. Lawrence will, it is said, be the successful candidate.

CITY ELECTION.—The canvass on behalf of the rival candidates continues to be conducted with great avidity by the friends of each. Several meetings have been held in various parts of the metropolis during the week, at which the usual number of speeches were delivered, but how the matter is to terminate is still a question of great uncertainty.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—On Thursday last a special general meeting of the members of this company took place at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. The chair was taken at one o'clock, by John Irving, Esq., M.P., when the report was read, which stated that the present meeting had been convened in conformity with the desire expressed by the shareholders at the annual meeting in March last, that the directors should present a six months' report of the proceedings of the company. The report remarked that the directors regretted to state that shortly after the meeting intelligence had reached them of the loss of the Solway, near Corunna; the captain and thirty-four other persons unfortunately perished. From the investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the ship, which the directors deemed it their duty to institute, there is every reason to believe it arose from no want of professional ability or zeal on the part of the captain, but from an error in calculation or in judgment, to which the most experienced navigators are occasionally liable. The directors reported at the last meeting that certain modifications of the scheme of routes had been approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, effecting a further curtailment of the steaming operations, and a consequent reduction of expenditure. A discussion with reference to the adoption of the report next took place. Dr. Bowring said he entertained the opinion which he had always held, viz.—that the affairs of the company were not by any means in a promising state. (Hear, hear.)—Captain Swene attributed the loss of the crew and passengers of the Solway to the neglect of the captain, from the state in which he regulated the boats of the vessel. He made these observations from his experience as a naval officer. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the proceedings were concluded by the chairman putting the question, when the report was agreed to. The proceedings then terminated.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BOLTON.—ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A COTTON-MILL.—During the night of Friday last a diabolical attempt was made to set fire to the cotton-mill of Messrs. Ainsworth and Crompton, in Foundry-street, Little Bolton. It appears that the villains had thrown a piece of burning cotton waste through the ventilator of one of the lower windows, where it burnt away without doing any damage. On the previous day a quantity of cotton was lying at the place where the fire was thrown; but it had been fortunately removed before the mill was closed, and thus the intention of the parties was frustrated. We understand there have been two or three attempts of the kind within a very short period. A reward of £50 has been offered for information against the parties.

BURY.—On Saturday night the cotton mill belonging to Edmund Grundy, Esq., Bury, took fire, and was consumed. How the fire originated no one about the premises is able to tell. It has been the largest fire in Bury for a great number of years past. From 100 to 120 hands will, for a time at least, be thrown out of employment. The damages are estimated at upwards of £20,000, and the property is insured for about £15,000. The policemen and neighbours were very active in saving property.

CARLISLE.—LATE CARLISLE BANK.—The creditors of Messrs. Forster and Co., bankers, Carlisle, will be glad to learn that a further dividend is expected early in the ensuing year. The estate has already paid 12s. in the pound; and it was stated to the Commissioner of the Newcastle District Bankruptcy Court that by Whitsuntide the whole of the estate now uncollected will be realised, and a further sum of £15,000 will be divided among the creditors.

EXETER.—There is now residing at Exeter a woman named Pitt, who was present at the battle of Trafalgar, in which her husband, who died two years since, took an active part as a marine. The old lady was employed during the battle in carrying powder from the magazine, along with the other sailor's wives who were on board. Hearing that her husband was killed, she rushed on deck, and saw the immortal Nelson fall. She was also present with Sir John Duckworth up the Dardanelles, where the fighting was hot and sharp. She subsequently buried a boy of hers, at Alexandria, and another near Sicily; and now in her old age, without child or husband, she is left totally destitute, without kin, or associate, with no consolation but the recollection of the glorious bloody scenes in which she spent the early portion of her married life.

MAIDSTONE.—SINGULAR DEATH.—About a fortnight since Mr. Richard Rich, farmer, of Ridley Court, accidentally scratched one of his fingers (supposed by a thorn); inflammation took place, and spread over his frame; it was followed by mortification, which shortly terminated in death. The deceased, who was fifty-six years of age, was much respected and lamented by his family and numerous friends. He was many years the confidential bailiff to Mr. Nicholas Kay, of Franks, for his estate at Ridley.

MANCHESTER.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—An extensive robbery, most ingeniously planned and cleverly executed, took place on Sunday evening last, on the premises of Messrs. Wertheim and Beaver, watchmakers and jewellers, Cross-street, Manchester; when a large quantity of plate, watches, and jewellery amounting to £500, was carried clear away. The burglars were obliged to break through the warehouse of Messrs. Pickford and Co., merchants, and also through the shop of Mr. Skerratt, a dealer in trunks and portmanteaus, before they obtained possession of the glittering treasure. A reward of £50 has been offered for the discovery of the thieves.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—On Saturday last a turnpike-gate at the entrance of the village of Ponteland, about seven miles from Newcastle, was forcibly broken down. The gatekeeper declining to pass a party without toll, they deliberately broke it in pieces, and passed quietly through. We do not think that this affair is the result of any organised party, but simply from the conviction that the toll is not a legal one.

WHITBY REGATTA.—On Thursday, the 5th inst., the first regatta given at this sea-port took place under the patronage of the Earl of Mulgrave and A. Chapman, Esq., M.P. for the borough. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, upwards of 70 boats, several of which came from Lynn, Stockton, Hartlepool, &c., were entered for the different races. The first and principal match was for two silver cups, to be sailed for by gentlemen's yachts and pleasure boats from all parts, divided into two classes. The member's cup, value 20 guineas, was won with ease by the "Spray" yacht, belonging to Thomas Richardson, Esq., of Whitby, and member of the Royal Yacht Club; and the prize for second-class boats, value 15 guineas, was won, after a severe contest and various fortune, by the Corsair belonging to Thomas Marwood, Esq., also of Whitby.

SOUTH WALES.—CARMARTHEN.—On Saturday last two persons were arrested and lodged in Carmarthen gaol. This arrest has been followed by very serious consequences. The charges against these men, David and James Evans, were for having, on the 30th ult., broken into the house of a farmer, named Thomas Thomas, assaulting Thomas and demanding 40s. from him. It was upon the information of Thomas that David Evans and his servant were arrested. Their associates in crime were determined upon revenge; and at an early hour next morning the farm-house of Thomas, situated at Pontygarreg, in the parish of Llanfangel, Rhos-y-Cwm, was surrounded by hundreds of persons, set fire to, and burned to the ground. This infuriated mob of persons encircled the house with guards, so as to prevent the approach of any one to extinguish the fire. Whilst they so remained, they employed themselves in hooting and firing shots, which is the reply of the Rebeccaites to her Majesty's proclamation.

SCOTLAND.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Last week a hawker, named O'Connor, residing in the West Port, Dundee, attempted to murder his wife, by stabbing her several times in the throat with a dagger, and afterwards inflicted several dreadful wounds on his own person, being apparently determined to sacrifice the lives of both in a fit of unfounded jealousy. O'Connor was apprehended shortly after the occurrence, and the unfortunate woman was removed to the infirmary, where she lies without hope of recovery.

GREAT NORTHERN MEETING.—The annual gathering at Inverness commenced on Wednesday last, under circumstances calculated to shed additional lustre on that far-famed Highland meeting. His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, from Gordon Castle; and that illustrious young Prince was induced to prolong his sojourn in the Highlands solely to be present on this occasion, as he was so much gratified with the Braemar gathering, when staying some short time back with the Duke and Duchess of Leeds, at Mar Lodge. The attendance of the aristocracy more or less connected with Scotland exceeded the meeting last year. In addition to his Royal Highness, the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Lady Caroline Lennox, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Louisa Churchill, Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, Lord and Lady Lovat, Lord Alexander Russell, Lord Gifford, &c., were among the most distinguished personages who honoured the meeting. On Wednesday and Thursday there was the competition for prizes for those athletic sports peculiar to the North. There was a rifle sweepstakes, in which his Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, Baron Sloat, Marquis of Douro, Lord Lovat, Mr. Russell, Cluny Macpherson, Captain H. Ross, Lord Gifford, and Mr. Grant entered. The contest was regulated at four shots each, at a distance of one hundred yards. Baron Sloat, *aide-de-camp* to Prince Alexander, was the successful competitor. The ball in the evening was a most brilliant affair.

THE ROSSSHIRE RIOTS.—We have another daring outrage to add to those recorded in our last number, by the misguided and ignorant persons who congregated at Resolis, on Thursday, the 28th, and prevented the induction of the presentee at that parish. A woman, one of the most active of the assailants, of the name of Margaret Cameron, some years ago in the employment of the Rev. Mr. Sage, having been captured, was sent to Cromarty prison, under the charge of Mr. Dingwall, sheriff's officer. The prisoner was lodged in gaol, and regularly committed for further examination. On Friday afternoon a large collection of people from Resolis, armed with sticks, went to Cromarty; and two persons of the name of Murray waited upon the magistrates, demanding the liberation of the woman. This was refused, as a matter of course, when the rioters intimated their intention to break open the prison and liberate her. Upon this the Rev. Mr. Stewart was sent for, who readily went among the crowd and remonstrated with them on their violent conduct. Mr. Stewart's counsel was, however, little regarded; and the mob then entered the yard that surrounds the gaol, and com-

menced to throw immense stones at the outer-door of the prison. The panels of the door having been soon demolished by such appliances, an entrance was effected, and the passage-door, as well as the door of the apartment in which Cameron was confined, shared the same fate. The prisoner was then taken out of the prison, and triumphantly carried away by the mob, who left Cromarty without doing further mischief. On Thursday evening, as the officer returned from Cromarty, after securing the woman Cameron in prison, he was attacked at Jamnerville by a mob, who broke his gig to atoms, and cut the harness, he himself making a narrow escape from their fury. Pieces of the broken gig were carried by the rabble that invaded Cromarty, on the succeeding day, as trophies of their prowess. The previous outrages perpetrated in Rosskeen, Logie, and Resolis, on the adherents and ministers of the church, had naturally alarmed the authorities; and, accordingly, the sheriff applied for military aid to the Lord Advocate for the suppression of such disorders in future. This application was promptly replied to, and a detachment of the depot of the 87th Regiment, or Irish Fusiliers, was despatched from Paisley. This detachment, consisting of 150 men, under the command of Captain Kidd, arrived at Invergordon, by the Duke of Richmond steamer, from Leith on Wednesday, and temporary barracks have been provided for them in a large house at the east end of the town, some time occupied as a hemp manufactory. The Lord Lieutenant and sheriff went to Invergordon on Tuesday, where they still remain, arranging the measures necessary for the prevention of further riots, the establishment of the deposed ministers in their parishes, and the apprehension of the offenders.

DREADFUL FIRE AT JAMAICA.—FOUR HUNDRED HOUSES BURNED, WITH IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The Tay brings information of a dreadful conflagration, which broke out at Kingston, at mid-day of the 26th of August, destroying a vast deal of houses and other property, to the amount of £350,000, computed at a rough calculation. The wind was very high, and the fire spread with the greatest rapidity, the negroes looking on with unconcern, and not lending a helping hand to extinguish the flames; there was, besides, a great scarcity of water. Had not the sailors in harbour, soldiers of the 60th Regiment, and the respectable inhabitants of the town, rendered assistance, the whole must have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

The following account of this calamity is from the *Royal Gazette* of Aug. 30:—The melancholy task devolves upon us to record one of the most terrible visitations of Providence that has befallen the city of Kingston within the memory of this generation.

On Saturday last, the 26th instant, at about a quarter of an hour after noon, the inhabitants of the city were aroused by the cry of fire. On inquiry we found that it proceeded from the east end of the city, and soon learned that the premises known as James's Foundry were on fire. But little danger was felt at first, from the situation of the premises, few persons apprehending that the fire would have extended to any great distance. We, however, hastened to the spot, at which time the fire was confined to the Foundry premises, which were in a few minutes totally enveloped in flames, as were the extensive adjoining saw mills and lumber yard of Messrs. Da Costa and Maxwell. The sea breeze, which previously had been moderate, now began to blow with an increased violence, which threatened to place the upper part of the city in the utmost danger. There were several engines early on the spot, but, owing to a great scarcity of fire-buckets, much difficulty was experienced in procuring water, and the want of water was increased by the fact that the greater part of the people engaged in bringing it were impressed with the absurd idea that salt water would not extinguish fire. The flames by this time had communicated with the houses on the north side of Harbour-street, and spread, in spite of all that could be done to stop them, in a north-westerly direction. A range of houses extending from Harbour-street to Thames-street were speedily consumed, and the houses on both sides of Goldsmith street, up nearly as far as Lombard-street, were burnt to the ground. The Methodist chapel in Thames-street escaped by the loftiness of its walls, and the great exertions that were bestowed on its safety. The fire then ran with fearful velocity up the houses on both sides of Bay-lane, of which nothing remained but the bare walls. In the meantime the cinders and burnt shingles, driven by the violence of the sea breeze, had ignited the upper part of the town in various places; and, because the nucleus of a distinct conflagration, more disastrous in its results than even the original one. The fire continued to spread, and the time all engaged in the attempt to check the fire in the lower part of the town, no available means were at hand for a considerable length of time to assist in extinguishing that which threatened speedily to reduce to ashes the whole of the upper and more valuable dwelling-houses. The flames spread with rapidity which no human power could control along George-lane, up East-street, John's lane, and Duke-street, consuming in their resistless path every house on both sides in the direction to which they were carried by the breeze, finishing their wild and fearful career in this direction at the Catholic church, near the Parade.

Meanwhile the fire continued to burn with unabated vigour in its first direction, and the land wind commencing about five o'clock, threatened to waft the flames towards the Royal-street. The fire, which had by this time extended to within a few houses of Lombard-street, now began to make its way southward; and a large number of houses on the east side of Hanover-street, including Mr. Wilcock's coach-building establishment, became successively in flames. A party of artillery, under the command of Major Rowland, had been from the earliest period engaged in rendering assistance, by blowing up buildings which appeared likely, while standing, to communicate the flames; but it was found that the slight and open nature of the houses rendered gunpowder inefficient for the purpose, and it was, therefore, considered advisable, about eight o'clock, p.m., at which time the flames were burning as fiercely as ever, to bring out a twelve-pound howitzer, in order the more effectually to bring down the buildings immediately in advance of the fire. By these means, and by the aid of a large body of troops and seamen, the fire was eventually put down at about four o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

It is very difficult, if not impossible at present, to form any thing like a correct estimate of the loss occasioned by this awful calamity; we believe, however, we do not exaggerate when we express our belief that it cannot be under half a million of money. Many poor persons who lived in the neighbourhood of the fire, alarmed lest their dwellings should become enveloped in the general conflagration, and anxious to save what little property they could from destruction, were to be seen thronging their moveables from their windows and doors into the street, only to become the prey of a horde of thieves, who were busy in plundering everything they could seize. It was a melancholy spectacle, more fearful than the awful element which was destroying all around, to behold the wretched inmates of the inflamed buildings—many of them without a shoe on their feet, or a bonnet on their heads—hurrying from their no longer tenable dwellings, to seek a shelter they knew not where, and without a change of linen to replace the soiled and torn garments alone left them of this world's goods. The Parade became the grand receptacle for such property as could be saved from the various houses; and at a late hour in the evening, many of the unhappy creatures who were rendered homeless by the fire did not know where to find a night's lodging. In spite of all their watchfulness, however, and notwithstanding the large concourse of persons who were present, the plunderers contrived to carry off an immense quantity of property.

We regret to have to record the following accidents, which have already come to our knowledge:—A field-piece was brought out for the purpose of battering down some of the houses, to prevent the spreading of the fire, and several persons were unfortunately injured by the spent and broken shells. We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Ebenezer Pease, of this cause. He was at the distance of several streets from the gun, and a piece of shell struck him on the throat, dividing the windpipe. He died about nine o'clock on Sunday night, retaining his senses to the last, and requested to be buried on the Pall-sadoes, which was accordingly done. Two other persons are in the hospital, suffering from similar wounds—one on the jaw, and the other in the leg. There are others who were injured during the fire—one in the knee joint, by the falling of a beam, one run over by a cart, and two with nails in the feet. Major Holland, in superintending the blowing up of a house, was struck by a brick, and severely injured. Mr. Inspector Leake is lame from a nail having run into his foot; as also Captain Elliott and Mr. Davis, of H.M.C.; Mr. Dallas, Jun., is extremely ill, from a *coup de soleil*; Dr. Porter is also ill from his excessive exertions; Alexander R. Scott, Esq., injured by a contusion; Mr. Geoghegan, of the Peace-office, is severely cut in the thigh; Mr. Churchill, a musician, fell from a house, and broke his leg; another fell, and was carried away senseless, the property of Dr. Janieson; Mr. Carr, in staving some puncheons of rum, got the legs of his pantaloons soaked in it, and they unfortunately caught fire—he is not much injured.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WINE-MERCHANT IN THE CITY.—Throughout the whole of Friday a powerful sensation was created in the City, in consequence of a report that a highly respectable wine-merchant, named Waller, living in Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, Billingsgate, had been shot dead by his servant. On making an inquiry, the following were found to be the facts of the tragical occurrence:—Shortly before ten o'clock a man named Rowe, aged 78, and who was for twenty-four years in the service of Mr. Waller, as cellarman, rang the bell, and was answered by the porter. He inquired if Mr. Waller was at home, and was answered in the affirmative; he (Rowe) was then shown into the counting-house where Mr. Waller was sitting; the porter then left, and Rowe asked for some compensation for the long period he had been in his service (he having been discharged last Saturday three weeks). Mr. Waller said he was then very busy, but if he (Rowe) would call some other time, he would consider of the matter. These words, however, were no sooner uttered than Rowe drew from his pocket a pistol, and fired it at Mr. Waller. The noise of fire-arms alarmed the porter, and he rushed into the counting-house, when Mr. Waller exclaimed, "Howe has shot me." The porter instantly seized him by the collar, but perceiving that he had another pistol in his hand, he became alarmed, and let him go. No time was lost in sending for a surgeon, who promptly attended, when it was discovered that a ball had entered Mr. Waller's left side, and after striking against one of the ribs, fell out. Another ball was also found on the ground. Information of the atrocious attempt was instantly sent to the police-station in Tower-street, when Inspector Waller sent several officers in different directions, and from information he received, he went in pursuit of the accused, whom he apprehended in the Bow-road, and brought him in a cab back to Tower-street. On searching him two pistols and a dagger were found in his pockets, together with a phial containing some gunpowder, a powder flask, and 10s. 4d. in silver and copper. In a later part of the day the prisoner was taken before the Lord Mayor, when the above facts were stated. He did not deny having committed the act, but said "his late master was a very rich man, and ought to be transported." The Lord Mayor said it was a most serious case, and remanded the prisoner for a week.

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL TO WOOLWICH.

On Monday last his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael, attended by Captain Meynell, Royal Navy, and accompanied by Prince Dolgorouky, General Tolstoy, General Lansky, Col. Ogareff, Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, M. Benkhansen, and Count Rosen, arrived at Woolwich, at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, and was received by General Sir George Murray, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Master-General of the Ordnance; Lieut-General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., and G.C.H., Commandant of the Garrison, Col. Sir George Hoste, C.B., Commandant of the Royal Engineers; Col. Cockburn, Col. Paterson, Col. Lacy, Col. Cleaveland, Col. J. E. Jones, Assistant Adjutant-General; Col. Dyneley, C.B.; Lieut-Colonel Dansey, C.B.; Lieut-Colonel Dundas, C.B.; Lieut-Colonel Wyde, C.B.; Lieut-Col. Blackley, Lieut-Col. Whitty, Lieut-Colonel Colquhoun, Major Harding, K.H.; Major Sandilands, Brigade-Major Cuppage of the Royal Artillery; and Brigade-Major Sandom of the Royal Engineers, and Captain Boldero, M.P., who arrived with the Master-General.

On His Royal Highness alighting, with his suite, at the residence of Lord Bloomfield, in the Royal Arsenal, a Royal salute was fired from a field battery stationed in front of the establishment for the first or practical class of the gentlemen cadets. The field battery was under the command of Captain Tylden.

The Grand Duke, immediately on his arrival, entered the residence of Lord Bloomfield, and partook of an elegant *déjeuner* with the principal officers of the Russian and British services present, and at half-past 12 o'clock proceeded through the Royal Arsenal to visit the various departments. The first place his Imperial Highness entered was the boring department, at the entrance of which Lord Bloomfield introduced the Grand Duke to Lieut-Colonel Dundas, who has the charge of it and the foundry. The beautiful machinery recently erected by Napier for boring and turning the best description of brass guns by aid of steam was in full operation; and the whole of the process was minutely examined by

the distinguished visitors. In another wing of the department was witnessed the engraving of royal arms and other ornaments generally executed on brass guns, and the finishing of musket-stocks and barrels. After visiting the spacious foundry, his Imperial Highness entered the laboratory department, at the entrance of which Lord Bloomfield introduced the Grand Duke to Colonel Cockburn and Lieutenant-Colonel Dansey; and on visiting the branch of the establishment where percussion caps are made, and the igniting composition applied, the whole process was explained by Col. Dansey, and the Grand Duke appeared so interested in examining every detail, that he remained witnessing the workmen and boys engaged in making percussion caps very nearly half an hour. His Imperial Highness then proceeded to the branch of the establishment where balls are made by pressure by a powerful machine invented by Napier, and worked with the greatest ease by hand; and on leaving this branch, entered the model-room, where specimens of almost every description of shot, shells, and rockets, and rocket tubes, are preserved; and subsequently visited the laboratory, carriage, and harness departments, appearing to enter into very minute particulars relative to every object of interest which came under his observation.

After leaving the harness branch of the building, where 10,000 horses and men could be equipped on the shortest notice, the Grand Duke glanced at the extensive ranges of ship and garrison guns, and piles of balls and shells, in the grounds of the Royal Arsenal, and then entered a square where old guns are deposited, and examined two brass guns recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, at Portsmouth, and several from the wreck of the Mary Rose, after they had been several hundred years under water. In the same square is the fragment of the 68-pounder gun which burst last year during the experiments with heavy ordnance at Deal, with the particulars of which the Grand Duke appeared to be deeply interested.

On entering the proof department, his Imperial Highness tried the effect of a hammer caused to fall upon a tube by pulling a thong six feet in length, and igniting the tube fitted in the vent of a 32-pounder gun by the force of the hammer descending upon it. In one of the buildings in the proof department are kept a selection of gauges for measuring the diameter of every kind of shot used in the service, and the exterior and interior of every description of shells, and a beautiful machine for measuring the bore of every size of ordnance pieces used in the naval or military service. A piece of ordnance, a handsome and perfect 24-pounder brass gun, was proved in the presence of his Imperial Highness in this department, by the application, through the medium of a fire-engine, of an hydraulic pressure of 30lb. to the square inch, and on the plug being withdrawn from the vent of the gun, the water reached a height of about 30 feet, from the force which had been applied. In one of the rooms of the proof square are deposited a number of guns on various principles, which have been submitted to the select committee, and the Grand Duke examined them all very minutely.

On leaving the proof department his Imperial Highness went on board the *Justicia* convict-ship, and went over the whole vessel. There are at present about 500 convicts kept in her, but they were almost all at work in different parts of the arsenal at the time. His Imperial Highness then visited the saw-mills, and afterwards left the Royal Arsenal on horseback, with his suite and a brilliant staff of officers, for the garrison.

On arriving in front of the splendid barracks for the Royal Artillery in the garrison at Woolwich, his Imperial Highness was received by the whole of the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery, the two companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and eight companies of the Royal Marines at present doing duty at Woolwich, with the bands of the respective corps, and a salute was fired from the mortar battery.

The whole of the troops, headed by their bands, marched past the Grand Duke in slow and quick time, headed by Lieut. General Bloomfield, with his immediate staff officers, Colonel Dyneley, Lieut. Colonel Blackley, Major Sandilands, and Brigade Major Cuppage. Colonel Parke, C.B., Commandant of the Royal Marines, gave the word of command for the whole of the troops, and Colonel Cleaveland the same for the whole of the Ordnance corps. Major Lynn, Royal Engineers, headed the Royal Sappers and Miners when they marched past. Lieut. Colonel the Hon. W. Arbuthnot and Lieut. Colonel Macbean paraded with the battalions of the Royal Artillery, and Lieut. Colonel Powell and Lieut. Colonel Gibbons with the companies of Royal Marines.

The exercises occupied about an hour, and at four o'clock p.m. the Grand Duke proceeded to visit the Royal Military Academy, where his Imperial Highness was received by the gentlemen cadets under Captain Burnaby, and afterwards occupied about half an hour in going over the institution. On leaving the grounds of the Royal Military Academy, two of the Ordnance guns used by them in their exercises fired twenty-one rounds in honour of the distinguished visitors.

At half-past four o'clock the three troops of the Royal Horse Artillery under the command of Lieut. Colonel Cobbe, and the field batteries of Royal Artillery under Colonel Cleaveland, assembled on the Common, and marched past in the usual manner in review order. The Horse Artillery afterwards went through their exercises in a superior manner, notwithstanding the wet state of the ground, and concluded the exercises for the day at half-past five o'clock.

His Imperial Highness and the distinguished officers and members of the Russian embassy who accompanied him, and a select number of British officers, dined with Lord Bloomfield at his residence in the evening, and the Grand Duke slept at the Royal Arsenal. Major General Sir T. Dowman's residence in the Arsenal was also fitted up for the reception of the other officers.

TUESDAY.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael having reposed during the night at the residence of Lord Bloomfield, in the Royal Arsenal, the garrison and town of Woolwich presented an animated appearance from an early hour in the morning of Tuesday, in consequence of the number of officers entering and leaving the Arsenal in full costume to communicate the wishes of the Commandant relative to the duties required in the different departments it was the intention of the Grand Duke to visit before leaving Woolwich.

At precisely eleven o'clock, a.m., his Imperial Highness, attended by Captain Meynell, R.N., and accompanied by Prince Dolgorouky, and the other distinguished personages, as on the previous day, left the Royal Arsenal, with Sir George Murray, Lord Bloomfield, &c., &c.

On arriving in front of the Garrison-barracks, a royal salute was fired from the mortar battery at the west end of the guard-mounting parade, the Grand Duke and the brilliant staff of officers on horseback, all in full costume, having a splendid effect, proceeding along the entire length of the guard-mounting parade on their way to the Repository grounds, and, on reaching the entrance of that beautiful and interesting spot, Lord Bloomfield introduced to his Imperial Highness Colonel Paterson, who has the charge of the whole of the valuable contents of the extensive grounds and the Rotunda. Upwards of 200 of the Royal Artillery having arrived, were stationed at the garrison guns. Guns and large wheel carriages, used in Repository exercises, exhibited to the Grand Duke the ingenious modes by which large guns, of from forty to fifty cwt., are placed on their carriages when required for service, and moved backwards or forwards when necessary to change their position. Similar exercises were carried on with a 10-inch mortar, to show how it could be raised from the ground, and placed on a suitable four-wheeled carriage for use when engaged in the field of battle. These interesting exercises were carried on nearly a whole hour, and his Imperial Highness examined all the details in the most particular manner, and appeared to comprehend at once the principles of the movements, and the advantages to be obtained by them in rendering the duties of the British artillerymen more easy, and more quickly effective, than by the plans adopted in other countries. At the conclusion of the Repository exercises, which were carried on under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Macbean, the Grand Duke entered the Rotunda, and on the right hand witnessed a very handsomely constructed representation of a fount formed in the most tasteful manner from the breech of one of the large guns made for Mehmet Ali for discharging balls of fifteen inches in diameter, or upwards of 400lb. weight. His Imperial Highness went round the whole of the interior of the Rotunda, and across the centre, and it is impossible to particularise the objects which attracted his attention most, as he had an eye upon everything, and almost all called forth some observation or marked notice.

On leaving the Rotunda, the Grand Duke entered a private model-room, near the monument erected to the memory of the late Major-General Sir Alexander Dickson, and witnessed a representation of bridges which had been constructed by the Royal Sappers and Miners, for the passage of troops and heavy ordnance over the rivers of Spain during the Peninsular War, carried on and brought to a happy termination for the glory of England, by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

At 30 minutes to one o'clock his Imperial Highness left the Repository grounds, and proceeded to one of the barrack-rooms of gunners and drivers of the Royal Artillery, in the western wing, and also entered one in the eastern wing, and the men being at dinner, he partook of their soup, bread, potatoes, and meat; and when he found the whole so good, he said, "Bravo, bon, bon," evidently pleased with the excellent fare supplied to the humblest ranks in the British service. The Grand Duke afterwards entered the guard-house, in front of which he was received by the guard under arms. His Imperial Highness then proceeded through the grand centre archway and visited the reading-room of the non-commissioned officers, which is well supplied with the London daily newspapers, and a great number of the best periodical publications of the present age. The library also contains many thousand volumes of valuable standard works, in history, arts and sciences, and various branches of literature, with globes, maps, and works of reference.

His Imperial Highness on leaving the non-commissioned officers' library, proceeded to the stables for the horses of the field batteries, and witnessed the activity of the men in harnessing their horses, orders having been given at that moment that the Horse Artillery and field batteries should proceed to the marshes at two o'clock instead of three, the hour originally named. The Grand Duke then visited the farriers' shop, and asked the age of the horses, and how long they were considered fit for service. The building where the soldiers messes are cooked next attracted his Imperial Highness's attention, as did every place of the least importance in the garrison. On entering the school for the children (all boys) of the non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers, Lord Bloomfield introduced to his Imperial Highness the Rev. M. R. Scott, one of the chaplains of the garrison, who conducted him over the school, in which were present upwards of 300 scholars, who are taught general education by intelligent and fully qualified non-commissioned officers appointed for the purpose. In a separate building is a school for girls, over which his Imperial Highness was also conducted by the Rev. M. R. Scott. The Grand Duke, after visiting the library of the gunners and drivers, which is well supplied with newspapers and publications, returned along the range of field battery stables, and passing through the riding school attached to this Royal Horse Artillery branch, proceeded to visit the hospital.

When his Imperial Highness arrived at the entrance of this spacious building, constructed on such an extensive scale, in case of necessity, as to afford room for 700 beds for sick, the Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department, Sir John Webb, K.C.H., was introduced to the illustrious visitor, and conducted him over the principal part of the establishment.

On leaving the hospital, the Grand Duke proceeded to the grand dépôt, where Lord Bloomfield introduced to his Imperial Highness Lieut.-Colonel Chalmers, Assistant Director-General in charge of the grand dépôt, Major-General Sir Thos. Dowman, C.B. and K.C.H., Director-General of the Royal Artillery, being



THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL, LORD BLOOMFIELD, AND BRILLIANT STAFF, AT THE REVIEW, AT WOOLWICH.

absent on leave. Lieut.-Colonel Chalmer and Wm. Young, Esq., Commissary of the Field Train Department, conducted the Grand Duke over the depot, where he witnessed sixty-six pieces of ordnance, mostly nine-pounders, but including several twelve and twenty-four pounders, mounted on carriages, and all ready in every respect for immediate field service at one moment's notice.

The next place visited by his Imperial Highness was the barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners, where the Grand Duke was received by Colonel Sir George Hoste, Commandant of that branch of the Ordnance corps, and Brigade Major Sandham, of the Royal Engineers, who had previously left the staff to be present in their own department to receive him. His Imperial Highness went over the barrack rooms, examined the handsome arms recently issued to the men, and appeared to admire them much, and then inspected the great variety of curiosities, models, specimens of woods highly polished, coins, petrifications, and other interesting objects, besides drawings of bridges and models of pontoons, and other articles connected with their branch of the service. The museum attached to the library is daily acquiring foreign productions of a valuable and interesting nature, as the companies abroad take great interest in forwarding such as they think worthy of preservation, that they may have the gratification of seeing them on their return to their native country.

The Grand Duke, with the brilliant staff of his own and British officers, on leaving the barracks of the Royal Sappers and Miners, again returned to the Royal Arsenal, but apparently with the view of taking a circuitous route to the marshes; and by the time the distinguished visitors emerged at the south-east gate of the Arsenal into the Plumstead-road the Royal Horse Artillery and field batteries had passed at full gallop, on the way to the marshes.

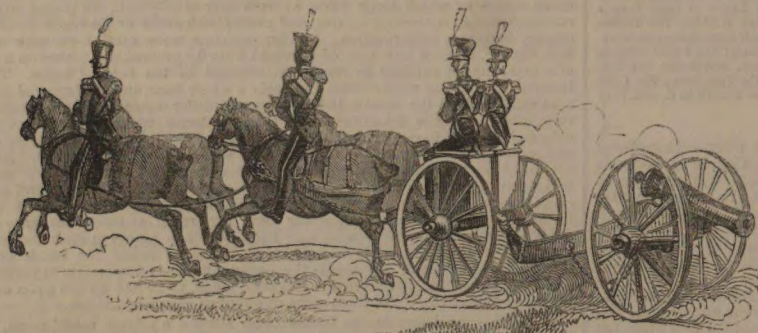
On entering the marshes an imposing scene was presented to the eye of the Grand Duke, the three troops of Horse Artillery and the three field batteries being drawn up near the entrance—the Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Cobbe, and the field batteries under the command of Colonel Cleveland. In various parts of the marshes were stationed large detachments of the Foot Artillery. At a range of 800 yards, the men for *ricochet* practice were under the charge of Major Dalton, another detachment at a range of 900, and a party under the charge of Major Armstrong were stationed at General Miller and Colonel Dundas's guns, at a range of 1,250 yards, the whole of these troops being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Grantham. Practice in the marshes commenced from ten-inch and eight-inch howitzers and an eighteen pounder gun, and the Grand Duke and the principal officers present having taken up a station on the left, very near the works erected to imitate a fortification, had an excellent view of the effects of the shells and shot, and the firing was very good and effective. The field batteries were then drawn up at a range of 300 yards under Major Wood, and fired several rounds of case shot. They then retired and took up a position at 600 yards distance from the target in a line with the Royal Horse Artillery, who commenced firing first at this range, and at the third round knocked down a considerable part of the target; and at the fourth round caused the fallen piece of wood to separate in large splinters, which were thrown high into the air. The field batteries, also, made excellent practice from this range, with shot and shrapnel shells of a most destructive nature. Rocket practice was carried on from this range, under the command of Captain Gossett, and their discharges were very good, and, in general, correct in their flight and aim.

The practice in the marshes was concluded by firing four rounds from General Millar's gun with a solid shot of upwards of one hundred pounds weight, and four rounds from Colonel Dundas's 68-pounder gun, and the aim was remarkably good on each occasion, the shot falling close to the target, and only in one instance about a foot eastward. The Grand Duke seemed greatly interested with this practice, and examined the guns, the mode of discharge, the largest being by a flint lock, the same as was used for muskets before the introduction of percussion caps, and the other by tubes, the action of discharge being communicated to both guns by pulling a thong six feet in length.

His Imperial Highness left the marshes at a quarter before four o'clock, and proceeded to the residence of Lord Bloomfield in the Royal Arsenal, where he partook of an elegant *déjeuner* with the principal officers, the band of the Royal Artillery being present to play some of their finest airs.

At ten minutes before five o'clock a field battery under the command of Major Wood, fired a salute to announce that the Grand Duke had entered one of her Majesty's carriages with four horses, and was followed by Prince Dalgorky, Lord Bloomfield, and Captain Meynell, and immediately left for town. General Sir George Murray, with Captain Boldero, left at the same time, and the other Russian officers followed in plain clothes, having substituted them for their military costumes. Baron Brunow, M. de Berg, and M. Benkhause arrived about two o'clock, at the garrison, in plain clothes, and accompanied the distinguished visitors to the marshes, and returned in the evening to town.

To the preceding details of the Artillery exercises, we are enabled to add a series of illustrations, which will convey to the reader a more correct idea of the effective state of the practice than would whole pages of letter-press:—



TAKING UP POSITION.

which they were founded, but the perfection with which these were brought into practical use.

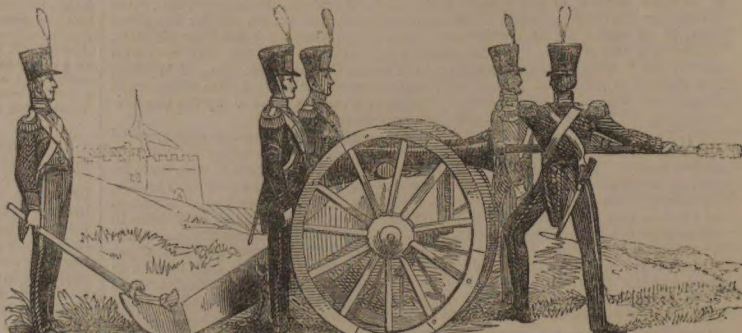
The above engraving represents a field-battery gun taking up its position in a canter. The piece of ordnance is attached, or "limbered up" to an ammunition carriage, capable of carrying two gunners, or

privates, whilst the drivers are also drilled so as to be able to serve at the gun in action, in case of casualties.

Having reached its destination, and been detached or "unlimbered" from the front carriage, we now see the action of loading; the ramrod having at its other extremity a sheep skin mop, larger than the bore

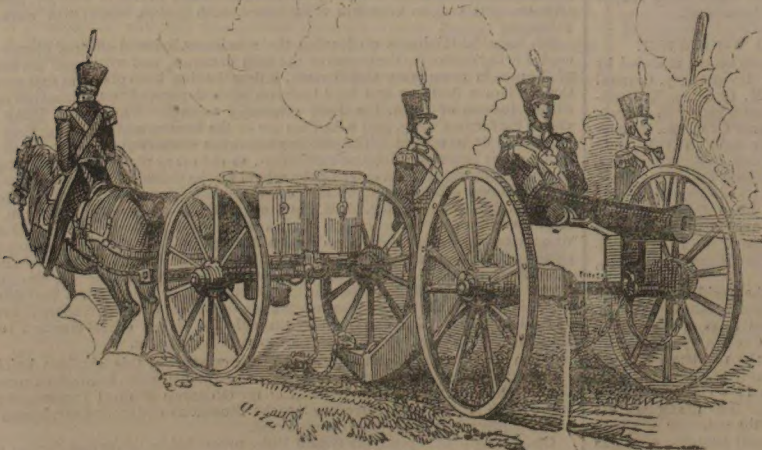
Several brigades of Horse Artillery occupied the right of the line, the centre being formed of that portion of the battalions who perform, at head-quarters, infantry duty; supplying the numerous guards required for the protection of the Royal Arsenal, military stores, barracks, &c. &c. On the left were various brigades of Foot Artillery, now denominated "Batteries." Of the movements of the latter our artist has availed himself; and we have the gratification of offering to our readers some of the most interesting features presented during the morning.

The various movements by the separate branches of this noble service were executed with a precision perfectly astonishing, and elicited the warmest encomiums, not only on the scientific principles on



LOADING.

of the piece, and called "a sponge." This instrument, before loading, is invariably used, whilst the touch-hole or "vent" is covered by the thumb of the gunner especially numbered off for this important duty, and the air being thus excluded, the fire, which often remains within the bore, attached to either portions of cartridge-case or wadding, is



FIRING IN RETREAT.

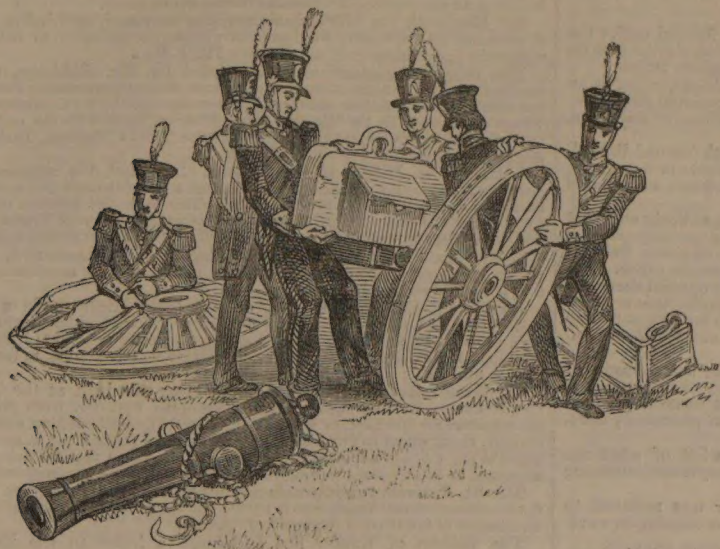
extinguished. Serious accidents have been known to occur from a neglect of this important preliminary to loading; as a melancholy instance, a poor fellow may be seen about the Woolwich barracks, both of whose arms were blown off above the elbow joint, whilst ramming home a cartridge before the sponge had been properly applied.

If it is deemed essential to keep up a fire upon the enemy during a temporary retreat, or in order to avoid an overwhelming body of cavalry directed against guns unsupported by infantry, in that case the limber remains as close as possible to the field-piece, as shown in our next engraving.

The skilful provision made against the various contingencies likely to occur in action formed a most interesting portion of the military display. A wheel is supposed to be shattered by the enemy's shot, and the gun thereby disabled for the moment; this accident is met



DISABLED WHEEL.

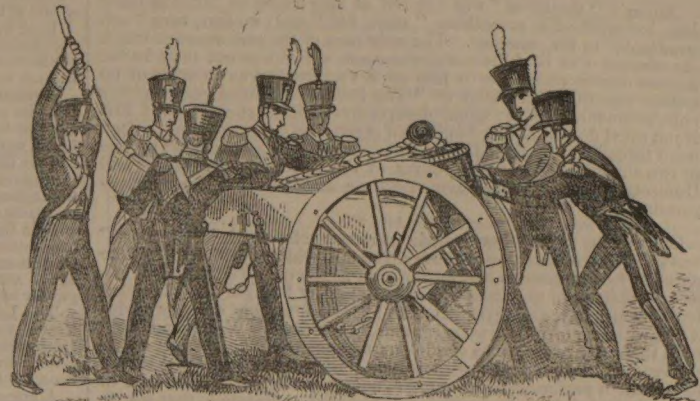


DISMANTLING A GUN.

by supporting the piece upon a handspike, firmly grasped by one or two men on each side, according to the weight of the ordnance, whilst a spare wheel, usually suspended at the back of "the tumbril," or ammunition waggon, is speedily obtained, and in a few moments made to remedy the loss; as represented.

The extraordinary rapidity with which a gun can be dislodged from its carriage, and every portion of its complicated machinery scattered upon the ground, is hardly to be believed until witnessed; but the wonder is increased tenfold on seeing with what magical celerity the death-dealing weapon can be put together again. These operations will be readily understood by an examination of the accompanying illustrations. In the first, the cannon is lying useless upon the earth, one wheel already forms the rude resting place of a gunner, whilst the other is in the act of being displaced.

By the application of a rope round the termination of the breech, and the lifting of the trail of the



MOUNTING A GUN.

carriage, care being previously taken that the trunnions are in their respective sockets, a very slight exertion of manual labour is required to put the gun into fighting trim. That we may be perfectly understood, especially by our fair readers, we will add that the trunnions are the short round pieces of iron, or brass, projecting

from the sides of the cannon, and their relative position can be easily ascertained by a glance at the gun occupying the fore ground of the illustration, where the dismantling is depicted.

It may not be deemed *malapropos* to relate, that some years ago Mr. Joseph Hume moved for "a return of the expenses of the Horse Ar-

tillery in 1794." The Secretary of the Ordnance was present, and met the economist's motion by handing him over a page of blank paper. The "great arithmetician" looked surprised, but became confused on learning that the total expense was thereon represented, as no such branch as the Horse Artillery existed in the British army at the period named.



ROCKET AND GUN PRACTICE IN THE WOOLWICH MARSHES.—THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL, AND HIS SUITE.

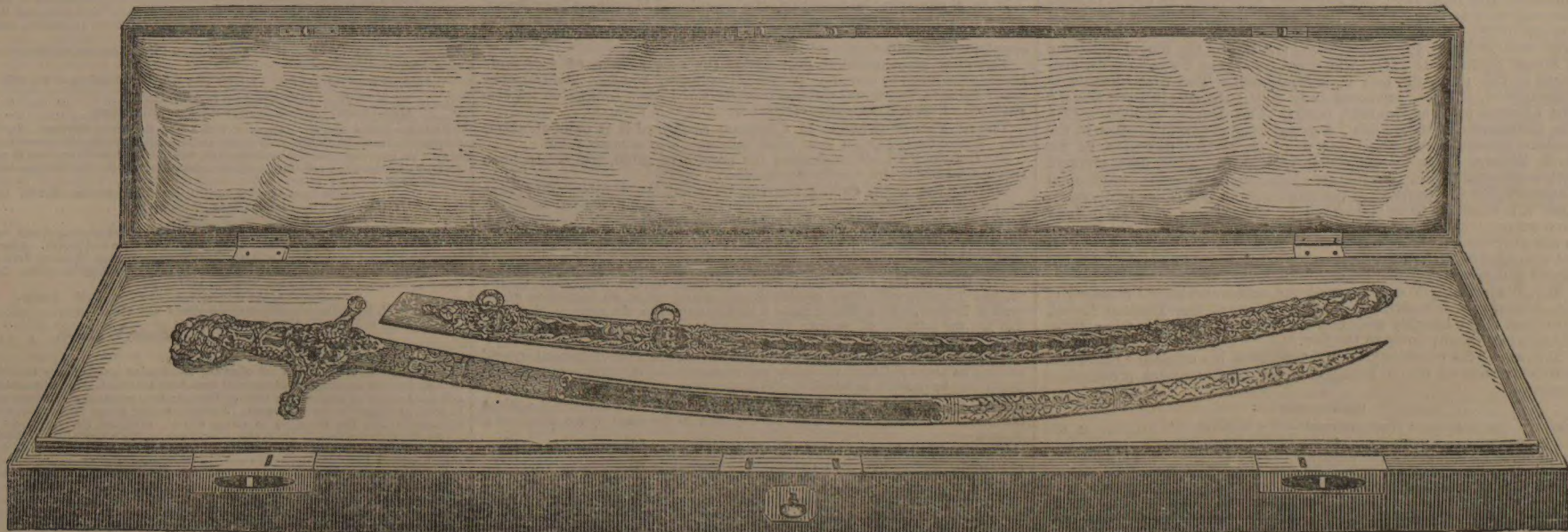
SUPERB SWORD FOR PRESENTATION TO MAJOR OUTRAM.

This magnificent testimonial of British valour has been manufactured by Messrs. Widdowson and Veale, of the Strand. It is composed of standard gold, and contains nearly two pounds weight of the precious metal. The handle is studded with brilliants, interlaced by bands of laurel, surmounted with a lion's head, beautifully modelled;

the cross is also elaborately enriched with brilliants of the rose, shamrock, and thistle, on royal purple ground. The scabbard of rich crimson velvet, is gorgeously mounted; the upper compartment has, upon a purple enamel ground, St. George and the Dragon; the centre has a lion and tiger in combat, beautifully executed; and the lower part is covered with military emblems. The blade is richly ornamented in purple and gold, and bears the following inscription:—

Presented to Major James Outram, 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, in token of the regard of his friends, and the high estimation in which he is held for the intrepid gallantry which has marked his career in India; but more especially his heroic defence of the British Residency at Hyderabad, in Scinde, on the 15th Feb., 1843, against an army of 8,000 Beloochees with six guns.

On the reverse side is inscribed—
Major James Outram. Sans peur, et sans reproche.



SWORD FOR PRESENTATION TO MAJOR OUTRAM.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

Auber's "Gustavus" was revived at this house on Monday night last, but went off as something "stale, flat," and, we fear, very "unprofitable" to the manager. The only part of the performance worth mentioning was Giubili's *Ankerstroom*, which was not only in the highest degree creditable to him as a vocalist but as an actor of no ordinary merit. The ballet of "The Peri" concluded the evening's entertainment, with its usual deservedly-brilliant success; but Mr. Bunn must do something more than reproduce operas that have been worn threadbare by their too frequent use, and import and get up one or two showy ballets in the course of the season. A new farce and Donizetti's opera, "The Favourite," are announced as being in preparation.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday night a new comedietta in two acts, entitled "Old Parr," was produced at this genuine establishment, which afforded an infinite pleasure to a numerous and fashionable audience. The principal object of interest in the piece was personated by Mr. Farren, with such truth, sentiment, and artistic skill, as leaves nothing on a *par* with it that we know of, unless we except his "Grandfather Whitehead," and even then we are forced to divide our applause, and say, "*par nobile fratrum!*" But a truce with jesting,—for never came there before the public a performance of more exquisite genuineness than that of Farren's *Old Parr*. It excited a melancholy reverence, that we do not recollect to have experienced before; we felt we were in the presence of

The patriarch of seven-score years and ten,

the Methuselah of modern times, and as he gradually declined into his growing senility, under the wonderful histrionic art of Farren, we for a moment forgot ourselves in a sympathy with the mimic scene, and almost wept at the babbling of the poor old man. From an affinity that the style of the writing in this piece has to that of "Grandfather Whitehead," we concluded before we heard so that it was the production of Mark Lemon; for it abounds with many of his natural, unaffected home sentiments, and, moreover, there was such admirable measure taken of Farren's unequalled assumption of extreme old age. We speak advisedly when we say that were we to abstract ourselves from the recollection of his ultra-drollery in some parts, that great actor's impersonation of *Leary* would be deeply impressive. Why should it not? Garrick played the very antipodes of tragedy and comedy. The piece was most eminently and deservedly successful.

PRINCESS'S.

This truly elegant house opened last Monday with ("continued from last season") Balfe's opera of "Geraldine"—the cast remaining in "*statu quo*," with one exception, which was that of Miss Gould, for the first time, in the part of *Phillipine*. The opera went off with increased *éclat*, and was succeeded by a new one-act piece, from the pen of Mr. Bouricault, called the "Old Guard," which was most enthusiastically received; for, independent of the excellent dramatic situation and dialogue of the piece itself, it introduced to the frequenters of this charming little theatre two of the most exquisite performers that we have witnessed for a long, long time—the captivating Eugénie Prosper (late of Mr. Mitchell's French company at the St. James's) and Mr. Morris Barnett. The former, in the part of *Melanie*, and the latter, as *Haversac*, her father, elicited some "true tears" from a crowded audience, by their exquisite pathos and genuine assumption of character. The ballet of "Giselle, or the Wills," followed, in which Miss Ballin and Mr. Gilbert made their first appearance at this house.

OLYMPIC.

On Monday Mr. J. Russell appeared at this house in poor Power's celebrated "Happy Man;" and, with all heartfelt regrets for the melancholy loss of the original, in that part, we feel convinced that he did not leave one behind him who could be so truly esteemed his "fellow" as Mr. Russell. He was frequently and loudly applauded, and is an acquisition of the highest value to this or any other theatre in the kingdom.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

MR. LUMLEY.—The spirited *entrepreneur* of her Majesty's Theatre is at present in Italy catering with his usual judgment and liberality for the entertainments he means to give next season, which, as we learn, are intended to "outshine all rivalry!"

A NEW PRIMA DONNA.—A *débütante*, with the ponderous name of Madame Montenegro del Carmen, has recently appeared at Amsterdam, where she created an extraordinary *furor*. She is a pupil of the celebrated *maitre du chant*, Signor Celli—is engaged to make her *débüt* at La Scala, Milan, in November next, after which she will pay our metropolis a visit, and appear at Her Majesty's Theatre early in the ensuing year. She is described as possessing an extraordinary soprano voice, with a highly cultivated and enthusiastic style of singing.

M. AUBER.—The distinguished composer of "Masaniello," "Gustavus," "Fra Diavolo," and other productions, alike remarkable for their originality and effect, intends to visit us in the course of next season, and conduct one of his own operas at the Princess's Theatre. This is on the plan of international exchange: we expatriate our countrymen—they are hospitably received abroad,—and the foreigners in return send their artistes here to pick up the crumbs which have been denied to our compatriots at the table where they are the legitimate, and ought to be most welcome, guests! Alas! "far sought and dear bought," seems to be the motto most commendatory of anything now-a-days to the once-national Englishman!

THE COLOSSEUM.—This magnificent pile has been purchased by Mr. Montague, the proprietor of the Princess's Theatre, Oxford-street, who intends to give entertainments in it on a novel and most magnificent scale.

MUSICAL FESTIVALS.—"Last week," says the *Hereford Times*, "we gave a few interesting particulars respecting the musical festivals of the three choirs and others. We trust that the following memoranda will prove acceptable to our readers. Handel's Oratorio, the "Messiah," produced, for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital in London, the following sums:—From 1749 to 1759 (when the great composer died), 6,935*l.*; from 1760 to 1777, under the direction of Messrs. J. C. Smith and Stanley, 3,364*l.*; making a total of 10,299*l.* The receipts at the commemoration of Handel in Westminster Abbey, in 1784, amounted to 12,736*l.*; and the receipts of the grand festival held in 1834, under the patronage of King William and Queen Adelaide, amounted to 22,013*l.* 18*s.*; the expenses amounted to about 13,000*l.* The surplus was divided into four equal parts, between the Royal Society of Musicians, established in 1738, the New Musical Fund (1786—now defunct), the Choral Fund (1791), and the Royal Academy of Music, instituted in 1822. The great festival at York, in 1823, produced 16,174*l.*; and the one in 1828, 13,000*l.* The first meeting at Birmingham, in 1788, produced only 800*l.*; the one in 1834, 13,527*l.* The Chester meeting, in 1821, 5,362*l.* The Derby, in 1822, 3,723*l.* The Edinburgh, in 1824, 4,940*l.* A grand festival will take place in the modern Athens (Edinburgh) this week under the direction of Sir H. R. Bishop, a magnificent music hall having lately been erected, with a splendid organ. A noble structure is in the course of erection at Liverpool, for the purpose of holding festivals and other large meetings; it is expected to be completed by the autumn of 1844. Why have we not some fitting edifice in the metropolis exclusively devoted to the purpose of charitable musical performances? Exeter Hall is not spacious enough either in its interior of "mind or body" for the sacred and comprehensive cause of universal liberality.

MR. WEBSTER.—We learn that the active and liberal manager of the Haymarket Theatre has become lessee of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. We heartily wish him success; but there is such a thing as having too many irons in the fire.

SIVORI.—This peerless violinist continues his extensive provincial tour with quite as much success as his great *maestro* predecessor Paganini.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The hydro-electric machine at this institution has given a new impetus to the study of the phenomena of electricity. In the numerous experiments, at which have been present the most distinguished philosophers of Europe, some very novel and astounding results have been obtained. In fact, the scientific world must feel indebted to the directors for their spirited exertions in promoting this object, and their liberality in placing the gigantic machine at the disposal of such men as Dumas, Faraday, Brande, O'Shaughnessy, &c. Longbottom's opaque microscope is also an object of much attraction, although it is very evident that the exhibitor has yet a good deal of difficulty to overcome in obtaining proper objects. Time and experience will, however, remedy this.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Marshal Bertrand, one of the bravest spirits that figured under the empire of Napoleon, has arrived at New Orleans. He came from Havannah to the mouth of the river in the French brig-of-war the *Mercur*, Captain Dubut.

Last week efforts were made for planting on the Goodwin Sands an iron beacon, constructed on the principle of Mr. Steward's ponderous footed pile; but as the lugger employed for carrying it out was found insufficient for the weight, the task was deferred for a few days.

Ceylon papers state that the late Dean of Maynooth (named Russell) has been appointed by the Pope to the Roman Catholic bishopric of that island, and that the reverend gentleman was about to join his appointment, accompanied by ten or twelve priests.

The Eton scholars have set on foot a subscription, entirely amongst themselves, for defraying the expense, which will amount to a very large sum, of filling the great east window of the college chapel with stained glass. This is a gratifying proof of the religious spirit at present existing among the pupils.

It is fully expected that the Dover Railway will be opened throughout before the end of next month. On Friday another grand blast of simultaneous explosion from twenty-five batteries, took place upon the Cliff, at the end of the Abbott's tunnel, two miles from Dover. Upwards of 3,600*lbs.* of gunpowder were exploded.

The Lord Mayor held a Court of Conservancy for the County of Kent at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, on Monday last, for the purpose of hearing presentations against certain floating piers regarded as nuisances; but the legal advisers of the parties having raised a number of preliminary objections, the Court was adjourned to the 30th inst.

A correspondent has taken the trouble to collect a list of what are called "Derby Sweeps," by which alone are disposed of lottery tickets amounting to not less than £100,000 on this single event.

The Bombay papers state that Sir H. Pottinger was reduced to solicit relief from his present duties, owing to a severe attack of calculus, for which he was about to undergo an operation.

A rumour has been going the round of the press during the last few days to the effect that an attempt had been made on the life of the Emperor of Russia at Posen, but it turns out to be, if not altogether a hoax, at least a very exaggerated story, promulgated by the Paris press.

Mr. Challis was elected Alderman for the ward of Cripplegate last week in the room of Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, deceased.

The constant movement of troops, occasioned by the proceedings of the Repealers in Ireland, the Rebeccaes in Wales, and the free church rioters in the highlands of Scotland, if it does no other good, will help to improve railway dividends. On the Grand Junction line soldiers are carried from Birmingham to Liverpool at the rate of 9*s.* to 10*s.* a head, so that the sending down a regiment of 800 men, such as the 34th, which arrived in Liverpool on Friday, must have cost little less than £400 from Birmingham, and perhaps half as much from Weedon to that place.

On Monday morning two couples presented themselves, arrayed in wedding garments, and attended with the usual paraphernalia, at Bromley church, as candidates for the joys of wedlock. Unfortunately the Bishop of Rochester was engaged at the time of their arrival in the delivery of the visitation charge to the clergy of his diocese. The ceremony, of course, could not be proceeded with, much to the chagrin of the parties more immediately concerned, who were compelled by this *contre temps* to return to their homes, and enjoy another day of single blessedness.

Information was received at the Police offices in Liverpool on Saturday last, that a great number of thieves (distinguished in the metropolis as the "swell mob") had left London by railway on the previous day for that town. It is supposed that these ingenious artists are on their way to Ireland, in order to assist in any new distribution of property that may take place in the present unsettled state of things in that country.

The Prussian Government having determined to put down gambling in the funds, the Minister of Justice has submitted to the Council of State a Bill, declaring that all fictitious operations in national or foreign stocks, and particularly all sales or purchases for the end of the month, are to be considered null and void; that no parties, consequently, shall be bound to pay the difference, and that if any suit on the subject be brought before the tribunals, not only shall the applicant be non-suited, but both parties punished, if possible, by a fine proportioned to the sum at stake.

The *Hanover Gazette* contains a letter from Berlin of the 1st, which states that the Duke and Duchess de Nemours are expected this winter in that city. The same communication mentions that the foreign Ambassadors carefully avoided meeting the Duke de Bordeaux during his stay.

At the great sheep fair at Ballinasloe, in Ireland, held on the 4th and 5th instant, there were sold 62,726 sheep. The price of the best lots was from 5*s.* to 6*s.* a head under last year's prices. The demand was brisk. The inferior sheep were nearer the prices of last year. The sheep brought for sale were said to be about 10,000 less in number than last year.

Last week a boy named Rothern, a chimney-sweep, whilst in the exercise of his vocation at Manchester, stuck fast in a flue, and was suffocated before he could be extricated.

A gentleman was in treaty with a London horse-dealer for the purchase of a mare, but could not agree by £10. Next morning, however, making up his mind to offer to split the difference, he posted off to the stable-yard, where the first person he met was the groom. "Master up, Joe?" said he. "No, master be dead," said Joe, "but he left word for you to have the mare."—This was a man of business.

The organ of the Bath cathedral, two hundred years old, has been sold to the church of Yetton.

Mrs. J. Glover, of Frederick-street, Birmingham, has presented the munificent sum of £800 to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

According to a recent decision, the impression of a thistle on a common pencil-case, with the motto "Dinna forget," is chargeable as arid bearings when used, and subject the party to a duty of £2 8*s.*

The subscription set on foot in order to effect the completion of the survey for a branch railway from Brighton through Lewes to Hastings, has already produced a considerable sum; and surveyors, under the direction of Mr. Rastrick, have been engaged during the week in taking the level between Lewes and Brighton.

During the past month there have appeared in the *Gazette* the names of 244 insolvents, 44 bankrupts, and 22 assignments, making in all 310 persons who in twenty-eight days have become commercial delinquents.

There have been two extensive failures in the wholesale grocery trade last week—one in Glasgow and the other in Leith. The debts of the Glasgow firm are between £60,000 and £80,000; and the liabilities of the Leith house are said to exceed £80,000.

Allan Mair, an old man 84 years of age, who was convicted at the last Circuit Court in Stirling for the horrible murder of an old woman in her 85th year, underwent the last and extreme sentence of the law on Wednesday week. He died protesting his innocence, and uttering the most horrid imprecations on the witness and all who were accessory to his conviction.

A portable lighthouse—the invention of an ingenious London chemist—was exhibited on Monday se'night in the Roads at Leith. The object of the light is to enable those on board to see their real position in case of danger, and those on shore to see the vessel, however great the distance, so as to afford the required relief. The light is very powerful, and is said to effect the object intended.

The workmen employed in excavating a sewer on the north side of St. Paul's, found nearly the entire remains of a skeleton about five feet from the surface. They also came against strong foundation walls of such consistency as to break their instruments. These are supposed to be parts of old St. Paul's.

Paris is lighted every afternoon by 13,221 lamps, of which 5,894 are supplied with gas, and 7,327 with oil.

New Orleans has suffered less this year from the ravages of yellow fever than it has done for many years past. Mobile, Charleston, and Savannah have entirely escaped this destructive pestilence.

It is a remarkable fact that the people of Hamburg have learnt only within the last fifteen years how to bind a ledger. Before that time the great folios were generally sent from England. The people of Vienna have not yet learnt this apparently simple art.

The ship *Neptune*—the first under the new system of free emigration established by Government—has just sailed for Sydney. She embarked nearly 200 men, women, and children from the Government Emigration Depot at Deptford. Four others are shortly to follow.

The number of convicts in Chatham dockyard is at present about 150. Within the last two or three years there have been as many as 600.

Sir Robert Peel acknowledges the receipt of £100, which had been sent under cover to him "for the Stamp-office."

During the week ending the 5th October, the number of persons entering or leaving Boulogne or Calais, from and to England, was—at Boulogne, 2,066; at Calais, 610—showing an increase, when compared with the corresponding week of last year, of 546.

About 2,500 persons have taken out game certificates in Yorkshire for the year 1843.

Mr. Brunel, the celebrated engineer (son of the projector of the Thames Tunnel), with other gentlemen, are at present on an inspection of the coast of Ireland, with a view to make a packet station in the most eligible position for the purpose of landing the English mails destined for the south and east of Ireland.

The Brussels papers announce that the Belgian Government intend sending an agent to China, to obtain information as to the commercial relations that it may be possible to establish with that country.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst. states, that a protest against the late revolution in Greece may be expected to be made by the Emperor of Russia.

The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland is to meet at Glasgow, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. The Marquis of Breadalbane is the senior representative elder.

We understand that George Moir, Esq., recently Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the Edinburgh University, has been appointed a principal clerk of session (Scotland), in the room of the late Professor Bell.

In his recent charge to his clergy, the Lord Bishop of Bangor says:—"Of the religious state of the diocese he could not speak with satisfaction. The returns which had been sent in showed a considerable increase of chapels!"

Lablache has derived great benefit from the operation he underwent in having an abscess probed which had formed on his cheek.

Mr. Shadwell, the Marylebone revising barrister, decided in favour of retaining on the registry the names of window-tax collectors, as not coming within the disqualification of the 29th Geo. III. c. 41.

The calculating-machine, constructed by Mr. Babbage, for the completion of which large sums of money were annually granted by Parliament, but which is in an unfinished state, has just been deposited by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in the King's College Museum, along with the collection of philosophical apparatus, called King George the Third's Museum, having been made by that monarch at the Kew Observatory.

Letters from Dieppe of the 2d inst. state that the appearance of Arctic swallows on the adjoining coast induced a belief that the North Sea must have been visited with some dreadful storm. This wild bird inhabits Greenland and Iceland. It sometimes seeks shelter on the western shores of France; but on no former occasion were its numbers so considerable as at the present moment.

The Methodist New Connection Chapel, top of Long-row, Belper, was on Tuesday morning destroyed by fire. It is the almost unanimous opinion that it was the work of an incendiary.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goudie, of the 66th, lately made a match against time for a sum of money, the amount of which is variously stated. He undertook to walk from Belfast to Carrickfergus—a distance of eight Irish miles—in an hour and a quarter, and succeeded in performing the distance in the space of seventy minutes.

On Wednesday morning a public meeting was held at the Queen's Concert-rooms, Hanover square, to take leave of the Rev. Dr. Wolff previous to his departure for Bokhara, to ascertain the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, about whom so much uncertainty at present prevails. The meeting we regret to say was not numerously attended. It was stated that the subscriptions amounted to £300, being two hundred pounds less than the sum required.

The St. Petersburg journals announce that the new-born son of the Hereditary Grand Duke, who is named Nicolas Alexandrowitch, is appointed commander of the Grodno Regiment of Hussars.

The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to the Rev. Mr. Coleridge, of Bucknell, in reply to one that was published with his signature concerning the mutilation of the burial service in this and other dioceses; and he states that the practice of not performing the full service, unless an extraordinary fee be paid, subjects the minister to a very heavy penalty.

It is stated in the *New York Herald* that the Britannia steamer, for her late voyage home, took on board at New York 32 passengers, 15,000 letters, and 75 bushels of newspapers.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The present season of the year vibrates between the turf and the field—as Osbaldeston was wont to declare when he was master of the Pytchley. When the October meetings were on the *tapis*, the sporting squire used to hunt on the Monday, and in the evening, by means of relays of hacks, galloped over to Newmarket, some seventy odd miles, race on Tuesday—and then galloped back into Northamptonshire, so as to be ready for the morrow's meet. Thus it is with the close of autumn, looking as it does upon the fox-hound in the broad-lands and the racer on the plains—giving the negative to the old saying that two things cannot be done at once—to the purpose. We are coming fast to our moving narratives of the field—albeit the race-course is our office for the nonce. On Monday last the Second October week began at Newmarket, and if Boreas and the other seasonable deities were a little out of temper, the Goddess of Sport was propitious—and great is Diana of the Ephesians! Five more ample days' racing have seldom been discussed; and if they *did* knock on the head the hopes of a few sanguine gamblers on the odds—"the more mischief the better sport." With the mere running, neither our space nor the convenience of our readers will permit us to meddle: to the great issues we, therefore, confine ourselves.

Of the great south country two-year-old stakes, run for in "the fall," the Clearwell comes off during the middle week—that with which we are now dealing. For this event, so influential upon the Derby betting, one of Scott's 1844 lot was backed at even, and for the Derby at 10 to 1. This was Mr. Watt's Voltri. A field of thirteen, and the party but mediocre, came to the post, and the great gun of the northern stable went off as harmlessly as a bottle of ginger beer. Voltri was beaten without making even a pretence at a race, and straightway went to the dogs in betting—great times for the fielders. Next in importance, and before it in present interest, was the Cesarewitch, a handicap on which very extended business has been done. More horses were backed, and more started for it, than for any race ever run over Newmarket heath. A field of five-and-twenty actually ran—almost every one of which had been in the betting—except the winner, Corunna, a mare whose performance was so indifferent in the First October meeting, a fortnight before, as to make her chance apparently hopeless. But Virgil says that in his time it was "*varium et mutabile semper femina*,"—and so, probably, it will to the crack of doom. Another nibble—discussed on velvet—for the betters round: there will be no need of a poor's rate for the parish of St. James if we go on at this rate. The Royal Stakes—the touchstone by which the real character of the winner of the Derby was to be tested—brought out Cotherstone for his last appearance this season with 10 *lbs.* on his back more than his companions—and he won triumphantly! This horse has now netted a larger amount in stakes than any animal that the turf has produced within the last quarter of a century. And now, turning from these events to the shadows which are thrown before—rainbow omens of good promise, let us hope—the position and progress of the turf, be it known to all men, were never better than at this hour. The number of horses at Newmarket this autumn is greater than it has been in stable memory; and we have absolutely a prodigality of *débûts*. Lord Glasgow, Sir W. W. Wynn, Sir R. B. Williams, Sir G. Heathcote, Mr. Coombe, and such like worthies, give assurance that the best of our national sports has not failed to rally around it the best of our national names. Of course, the absence of any prominent favourite for next year's Derby has brought a large field into the market. The following is about the present average of the prices for the Derby and Oaks—but the Houghton meeting will very probably scatter these fields to the four winds of heaven:—

THE DERBY.—9 to 2 agst John Day's Lot; 6 to 1 agst Scott's lot; 10 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot; 8 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck; 10 to 1 agst T. Auld Squire; 25 to 1 agst Orlando; 25 to 1 agst Rattan; 25 to 1 agst Voltri; 30 to 1 agst Seaport; 30 to 1 agst Nell Gwynne c; 40 to 1 agst Running Rein; 40 to 1 agst Zenobia; 40 to 1 agst Vate; 40 to 1 agst Wadaira; 50 to 1 agst Brother to Rabbitcatcher; 50 to 1 agst Barricade; 66 to 1 agst Cockamaroo; 100 to 15 agst Lorimer; 1000 to 15 agst Benumont.

OAKS.—10 to 1 agst Barricade; 10 to 1 agst Zenobia.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING

MONDAY.—FIRST DAY.

The attendance at Newmarket on Monday was very considerable, but, of course, not equal to that of the following day. Expectation was all on tip-toe to witness the arrival of Prince Albert and the Grand Duke Michael, but the admirers of illustrious foreigners were doomed to bitter disappointment.

The arrivals on Monday included nearly all the customary frequenters of the Newmarket meetings, and a goodly proportion of "the million" from Cambridge and the metropolis, many of the latter who had unwisely delayed their departure to the day, having in consequence lost three or four of the races.

There were a great number of private matches. The following are the principal contests which took place during the day.

50*l.* for 3 yrs old, 7*st* 7*lb.*; 4 yrs, 8*st* 7*lb.*; 5 yrs, 6 yrs, and aged, 8*st* 12*lb.* A.F.

Mr. J. Day's St. Lawrence, 6 yrs (J. Day, Jun.) 1

Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 4 yrs (W. Cotton) 2

Betting.—5 to 4 agst St. Lawrence, 3 to 1 agst Robert de Gorham. St. Francis made running, followed by Robert de Gorham. Notwithstanding sufficient general interest to give importance to the day's sport. Notwithstanding it was market day, and the weather remarkably fine, the town, up to eleven o'clock, exhibited few symptoms of present or approaching "greatness." From that hour, however, the arrivals from London, Cambridge, Bury, and other localities, were unceasing, inasmuch as that by one o'clock, the "special train" division having by that time swollen the throng, the street was nearly impassable. The "ring" mustered as usual in and about the Coffee-room yard, and was as large and as excitable as ever. The difficulty of setting bets on the Plate won by Running Rein having been got over by paying and receiving under protest, business began on the Cesarewitch, and was continued with considerable animation until one o'clock. A general move for the heath now took place, and in a short time the racing commenced, in the presence of a company commensurate in number and rank with the occasion. At the late hour to which the sports extended, a full list of the aristocratic portion of the visitors would be out of question.

The Clearwell was backed for the Derby at 1000 to 25.

Sweepstakes of 100 *sovs* each, h.f, 8*st* 7*lb.* D.M. 3 subs.

Sir R. W. Bulkeley's Bishop of Romford's Cob (Darling) 1

Duke of Bedford's Minotaur (Robinson) 2

6 to 4 on Minotaur. Won cleverly by a length.

TUESDAY.

A more attractive bill of fare for what the Newmarket people justly term the Grand Day of their October meetings could not well have been sent forth. It comprised three matches and three stakes of great value; each of them, in fact, possessing sufficient general interest to give importance to the day's sport. Notwithstanding it was market day, and the weather remarkably fine, the town, up to eleven o'clock, exhibited few symptoms of present or approaching "greatness." From that hour, however, the arrivals from London, Cambridge, Bury, and other localities, were unceasing, inasmuch as that by one o'clock, the "special train" division having by that time swollen the throng, the street was nearly impassable. The "ring" mustered as usual in and about the Coffee-room yard, and was as large and as excitable as ever. The difficulty of setting bets on the Plate won by Running Rein having been got over by paying and receiving under protest, business began on the Cesarewitch, and was continued with considerable animation until one o'clock. A general move for the heath now took place, and in a short time the racing commenced, in the presence of a company commensurate in number and rank with the occasion. At the late hour to which the sports extended, a full list of the aristocratic portion of the visitors would be out of question.

The Clearwell Stakes of 30 *sovs* each, 20*st*; for two-year-old colts, 8*st* 7*lb.*; fillies, 8*st* 5*lb.*; the winner of the July Stakes 7*lb* extra. T.Y.C. (32 subs.)

Col. Peel's b f Zenobia, by Slane (Chapple) 1
Mr. Wreford's b f Camel, out of Wadrasa .. (J. Day, jun.) 2
Mr. Goodman's b f Running Rein, by the Saddler .. (Buckle) 0
Betting—Even on Voltri; 3 to 1 agst Running Rein; 9 to 2 agst Wadrasa; 5 to 1 agst Col. Peel's two; and 10 to 1 agst Anler.

The start was one of the finest ever seen, not more than a length having intervened between the first and the last when they quitted the post. Running Rein took a slight lead, and with the Wadrasa colt, the Sea-kale colt, Zenobia, and two or three at his side, made strong running to the cords, when Zenobia went past him, and was hard held by a length. Wadrasa beating Running Rein for second by a length. The latter was run in very closely by Lord Orford's colt and Anler; Voltri went the pace for about half the distance, but died away at the cords, and at the finish was three lengths from Running Rein; Crosby, Light-wald's colt, Watson's colt, and Minikin, were beaten off. Running Rein started under an objection by Mr. Wati.

The Cesarewitch Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft., with 300 added by the Grand Duke Cesarewitch; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. The winner of the Doncaster St. Leger or Cup, or Great Yorkshire Handicap, to have carried 10lb. extra; or the winner of any handicap between the day of publishing the weights and the time of running 5lbs., of two sibs. extra; no horse more than 10lbs. extra. Two miles and a quarter. (4 Subs.)

Mr. Boyce's Corranra, by Hymen 4 yrs. 7st. 11lb .. (W. Boyce) 1
Mr. Bell's Wineour, 3 yrs. 6st. 8lb .. (Pettit) 2

Betting—2 to 1 agst Reciprocity; 7 to 1 each agst Trueboy, The Currier, and Arcanus; 10 to 1 each agst Wineour, Eltrozy, and Armystage; 20 to 1 each agst St. Francis and Corranra; and 25 to 1 agst Amorino. A good start having been obtained at the first word, Newcourt and The Currier took the first and second positions, followed by Armystage, Fairplay, Wineour, and several other light weights, the heavy ones and Corranra lying off. Except that the two leading horses now and then changed places, the front rank remained as described to the new ground, where the two leaders and Fairplay, having had quantum suff. retired, and the lead was left with Reciprocity and Corranra, who had gradually moved towards the front after passing the ditch, taking his place at her side. Armystage and Wineour were now third and fourth with Trueboy, the two Saints, and Arcanus at their heels. Corranra kept forcing the pace until near the bottom of the bushes hill, and then taking the lead from Reciprocity, went on with his running, and won by half a length. Wineour passed Reciprocity in the end and beat her for second by a length. Nearly two lengths from the lot were Armystage, St. Lawrence, St. Francis, and Trueboy, so near together that we cannot venture to say which was fourth. Arcanus and Scallan were also well up. Lady Eleanor, Donnybrook, and several others were beaten off after coming through the ditch, and Fisticuff lost any chance 4st. 10lb. might have given him, by bolting as soon as he got on the flat.

The Royal Stakes of 200 sovs. each, 120 ft., and only 25, &c., for three yrs old.
Mr. Bowser's Coherstone, 9st. 3lb. .. (P. Butler) 1
Mr. Comber's Fakesway, 8st. 7lb. .. (Bartholomew) 2
Duke of Richmond's Coroposen, 8st. 7lb. .. (Rogers) 3
Lord Exeter's Antidote, 8st. 7lb. .. (Darling) 4

7 to 4 on Coherstone. Fakesway made play to the bottom, when the favourite went up, left him without an effort and won by a length. The third and fourth were beaten off.
DEATH OF LITTLE WONDER.—This well-known horse, the property of David Robertson, Esq., of Lady Kirk, died at Dawson's stables, Middleham, Yorkshire, last week, of inflammation. He was the winner of the Derby in 1840, and was in training for the approaching Kelso Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 7st 3lb; and three-yr-olds, 9st.
Mr. Harland's Doctor Hill, 2 yrs .. (J. Howlett) 1
Lord Exeter's f by Liverpool, out of Mecca, 2 yrs .. (Pettit) 2
Lord Milotown's Birdeen, 3 yrs .. (F. Buckle) 3
Betting—2 to 1 agst Dr. Hill, 4 to 1 agst Testy, 5 to 1 agst the Mecca filly, and 6 to 1 agst Mr. White's filly.

The Eliza filly made the running, followed by the Mecca filly and Eminah, the Doctor lying in the rear. At the dip Eliza dropped off, and the Doctor, taking up the running, won cleverly by a length, Birdeen a bad third, and Eminah fourth. Martingale was left behind at starting, and never got up. Lord Exeter claimed the winner.

The Town Plate of 50l. Winner to be sold for 200l., &c.
Mr. Batson's Rowland (Whitehouse) 1
Mr. J. Day's Morality, 4 yrs .. (Wakefield) 2

Betting—5 to 2 agst Reversion, 3 to 1 agst Crackman, and 5 to 1 agst Morality. Crackman went off at the top of his speed, and made running to the ditch, where Reversion took it and went on with it to the T.Y.C. post; Donnybrook then made an attempt to carry it on, but dropped it at a distance from home; Rowland then went in front, followed by Morality, and won easily by a length; Billingham Lass a good third, and Reversion well up.

The Breytes Stakes of 100 sovs each, 11 ft. for two-yr-olds fillies, 8st 7lb. Last three quarters of 11. M. (11 subs.)

Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc .. (G. Edwards) 0
Mr. Osbaldeston's f by the Saddler, dam (foaled in 1834) by Partisan .. (Hogson) 0

Colonel Anson's The Princess (P. Butler) 3
The following also started—Lord Exeter's sister to Saros (Mann); Mr. Payne's f by Touchstone, out of Peri (Nat); and Mr. Thornhill's Eclogue (Pettit).

Betting—7 to 4 agst Princess, 3 to 1 agst Joan of Arc, and 5 to 1 agst Eclogue. A remarkable fine race, ended in a dead heat between Joan of Arc and Mr. Osbaldeston's f, the two beating the Princess by a head; the others close up, except Mr. Payne's filly.

THURSDAY.
Mr. Payne's f by Touchstone, out of Vat, received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's f by Voltaire, out of Snowball.

Lord G. Bentinck's Devil to Pay (Rogers) beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Parity (Nat). Won by a length.

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each; for two-yr-olds colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. T.Y.C. (3 Subs.)
Duke of Bedford's Espoir (E. Edwards) 1
Lord Exeter's Crosby (Mann) 2

3 to 1 on Espoir. Won easy.

Lord G. Bentinck's All-round-my-hat (Rogers) beat Lord Glasgow's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet (Nat). Won by four lengths.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7lb; three, 8st 3lb; four, 8st 11lb; five and upwards, 9st. First half of Ab. M. Winner to be sold for £300, &c. (6 Subs.)
Colonel Peel's Camelson, 5 yrs .. (Nat) 1
Mr. Braithwaite's Gaiety, 2 yrs .. (J. Day) 2

Handicap Plate of £100, for three-yr-olds, &c. A. F.
Mr. Herbert's Retie, aged, 7st 2lb (W. Howlett) 1
Lord Exeter's Reversion, 4 yrs, 6st .. (Abdale) 2

Won by a length: the Devil third, and Rowland fourth.

Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, out of Parity, received forfeit from Captain Rous's Lady Eleanor.

Col. Peel's Garry Owen received forfeit from Lord Glasgow's He-has-a-Name.

Rowing Match.—A sculler's wager for £10 aside was rowed for on Wednesday, between Goodrum and Shelton, both using the distance being from Westminster to Putney. The start took place at near four o'clock, and was very even, there being no very great advantage in the choice of stations. They went off at a very dashing speed, and were scull and scull until near Lucas's-road, when Goodrum began to show a lead, which, despite the exertions of his adversary, he soon improved, and went through Vauxhall-bridge (then in the inside place) nearly two lengths ahead. At the Red House he had gained two more, and went on increasing the distance all the way. Shelton rowed with great pluck, but could not overhaul his opponent, who won by about a hundred yards.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

COAST GUARD.—Lieutenant Edgar Slade, from Her Majesty's ship Shearwater to the command of a station. Commander Arthur Kellett, Inspecting-Commander of Sligo station to Waterford station, vice Commander C. Parker, whose period of command expires. Commander John Nugent, from Belmullet station, to Westport station, vice Commander G. Dyer, whose period of command expires. Lieutenant W. Sterne, from Ballycastle to Westford, vice Commander Sidney H. Usher, whose period of command expires. Lieutenant Charles Bagehot, from Valencia station, to Youghall, vice Commander Thomas Green, whose period of command expires. The foregoing changes are to be made on Tuesday next, the 10th instant.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commanders—G. G. Burton, to the Poitiers; W. Maclean, to the Apollo. Lieutenants—Samuel Morris, to the Inman; C. Postle, to the Flamer; W. Birdwood, to the Star; J. Cartwright, to the Caledonia. Surgeons—A. McKelnie, M.D., to the Poitiers; vice Osborne; A. Henderson, M.D., to the San Jose. Secretaries—H. Hunt, to Commodore A. H. Sharpe, C.B., Jamaica; P. J. Fegan, to Rear-Admiral Bowles, Cork. Second Master—W. Wilson, to the Formidable. Midshipman—G. C. Lloyd, to the Eurydice. Volunteer, First Class—W. Irwin, to the Hyacinth. Masters' Assistants—W. G. Aldrich, to the Warspite; J. Teatman, to the Hyacinth.

PROMOTIONS.—Commanders—W. J. Thompson Hood, of the Caledonia; E. J. Bird, of the Erebus, to be captains. Lieutenants—Archibald McDermid, of the Terror; James F. L. Wood and John Sibbald, of the Erebus; George Snell, of the Victoria and Albert; John F. Weller, of the Tartarus; William Winniett, of the Lightning; Horatio Janney, of the Caledonia; T. B. Stewart, of the Coast Guard, to be commanders. Mates—P. A. Scott, and T. E. L. Moore, of the Terror; Joseph Dayman and Henry Oakeley, of the Erebus; Frederick P. Warren, and Robert Coote, of the Victoria and Albert; Edward Nicholls, of the Lightning; Samuel Pritchard, of the Queen; Henry Charlton, of the Penelope; H. T. Veitch, of the Caledonia; and James Ball, John Colpoys Ommanney, and Robert Ellis, to be commanders. Second Master—E. M. Fox, of the Victoria and Albert, to be master. Assistant-Surgeon—Howard H. Banks, of the Victoria and Albert, to be surgeon.

The officers of Her Majesty's ship Lynx have contracted in the most positive terms the statement made by the *Cork Reporter*, that Lieutenant Burslem, in command of that vessel, had ordered the bombardment of the town of Cove.

THE OUT-PRISONERS IN IRELAND.—The out-prisoners at present in Ireland amount to about 22,000, and according to the late act they will shortly be called into active service, the necessary arrangements being now gone through towards forming their completion, and it is expected that they will be ready for service in January next; earlier, if the state of the country should render such a course advisable. The same rules as to discipline, organization, officers, &c., will be observed as with those in England. Their uniform will be a blue frock coat, with scarlet cuffs, facings, and shoulder straps, with brass crescent similar to that worn by the Marines. The trousers are also to be blue, with broad scarlet stripes. The cap to be of black cloth, with glazed top, surmounted by a cap-star. The coat similar to that usually worn by sergeants of infantry—the device on the buttons being a crown with a star. Leinster and Ulster supply a larger number than the other provinces.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, Oct. 11.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Evans.)

FENNER AND FENNER'S BANKRUPTCY.

The bankrupts, who carried on business as merchants in Fenchurch-street, appeared before the Court on their final examination. An adjournment was prayed and granted, on the ground of time being required to investigate the accounts they presented, especially in reference to a debt of £26,000, which they allege to be due from a brother at Antwerp, but which liability the brother wholly denies. The bankrupts stated that the whole of the correspondence passing between them on the subject had been destroyed, but they promised to give all the information they could, and, if possible, obtain corroborative evidence. Mr. Commissioner Evans said, it appeared a suspicious affair, and he should require a strict investigation. The bankrupts' debts and liabilities are estimated at from £25,000 to £30,000, and the assets, with the exception of this contested claim upon the brother, are about £700.

SHERIFFS' COURT.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A commission de lunatico inquirendo was opened on Wednesday morning, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, before Francis Barlow, Esq., one of the commissioners to lunacy, and a special jury of 19 freeholders of the county, of whom Mr. Carpenter, Esq., was foreman, to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Harriott Ulton, described in the commission as "for

merly of No. 29, High-street, Camden-town, but now of Earl's-court House Brompton, widow." After a great deal of evidence had been given, and the subject of the inquiry had been examined at considerable length, a dispute arose between the jury whether there had been any proof that she was incapable of managing her affairs; and, after some observations, a show of hands was taken, when the jury appeared unanimous as to the unsoundness of mind; and only two out of the 19 dissented as to her incapacity to manage her affairs, and accordingly they recorded the verdict—"That Mrs. Ulton was of unsound mind and incapable of managing herself and affairs from the 2nd June, 1843."

WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Monday before Mr. Sergeant Adams and the usual number of magistrates. The grand jury having been sworn, the Chairman, after explaining the nature of the duties they were called upon to discharge, informed them that their attendance would be required but for a short time, owing to the extreme lightness of the calendar, there being altogether but seventeen prisoners for trial, twelve of whom were charged with felony, and the remainder with assaults, misdemeanours, &c.

Mary Taylor, the wife of a coal porter, residing in Bull-inn-court, in the Strand, was indicted for assaulting her step-daughter, a girl about fifteen years of age.—The prisoner, on the occasion in question, after stripping the girl, beat her severely with a leather strap, at the end of which was an iron buckle. The jury found her guilty, and the chairman, after commenting upon the extreme brutality of her conduct, sentenced her to four months' imprisonment in the house of correction, and at the end of that time to find sureties to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix.—The prosecution was instituted by the authorities of the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields.

The other cases tried during the day were not of the slightest public interest.

POLICE.

MANSON HOUSE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FORGERY.—A man of respectable appearance, named Josiah James Lovejoy, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of Daniel Forester, the officer, charged with having forged a bill of exchange for £50. There was a singular fact connected with the accepting of the bill.—Mr. Mullins, of the firm of Bush and Mullins, solicitors to the Committee of Bankers for Protection against Forgeries and Frauds, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner, who seemed to be in a very dejected state, was undefended.—Mr. John Hart, of No. 7, Devonshire-place, Commercial-road, baker, stated that he knew the prisoner well. The acceptance for £50, purporting to be payable at Messrs. Masterman and Co's, and to be accepted by John Hart, was not in his hand writing, neither had he authorised anybody to accept the bill for him. He kept cash at Masterman's house for the last five years, and this bill had been paid by them on his account.—The Lord Mayor: Have you had dealings with the prisoner?—Mr. Hart: Yes, but I always paid him with checks. He is a miller, and I always knew him to be a most respectable man.—Mr. Thomas Brand, cashier in Masterman's banking house, stated that he paid the bill with a Bank of England note for £50. It was received by the prisoner, who presented it in the name of John Kempster. The writing of Mr. Hart's name was very like the writing of that gentleman, and had been compared with several vouchers in the house. Mr. John Kempster stated that he had signed his name to the bill as the drawer. The prisoner was a client of his, and was indebted to him money upon three several bills. Witness was in the habit of lending prisoner money upon bills, and upon the occasion to which the bill of exchange referred, the prisoner said it was inconvenient to him to pay the difference between them, but that he had an acceptance which was drawn in blank, and was as good as a note of the Bank of England. Witness took the bill for £50 produced, and kept it until the day it was due, and then he put his name to it as the drawer, for the purpose of presenting it for payment. At Masterman's he endorsed the bill, and received the amount in a £50 note, which he paid into his bankers, the London and County Bank.—The Lord Mayor: How came you to put your name to the bill as the drawer?—Witness: There was no time to send to Mr. Lovejoy, to Barking, in Essex.—The Lord Mayor: Then you were the innocent promulgator of the forgery, to a certain extent?—Witness: I certainly uttered it, but of course entertained not the least idea that it was a forgery.—The Lord Mayor: Have you anything to say prisoner?—Prisoner: Nothing at present.—Mr. Hart: I would have placed every confidence in him, and I hope he will be able to exonerate himself.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

On Thursday morning a man, named George Sutherland, was brought before Alderman Hunter, charged with attempting self-destruction. Judge, a police inspector, stated, that at about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the prisoner suddenly mounted the parapet of the west side of London-bridge, and waving his hat in the air vociferated, "Huzza for Scotland," and then precipitated himself head foremost into the water, and disappeared. The cold water, however, it would seem, caused him suddenly to change his mind, as he almost immediately re-appeared, and struck out most vigorously till he was taken up. Henry Sutherland, brother to the prisoner, stated that he was a pensioner belonging to the 12th Dragoons, and having come up from Leeds to receive his money had managed to spend it, and in order to enable him to return, he gave him 9s., but that he also spent. He would, however, have no objection to pay for his passage if he promised the Alderman ordered him to be kept in custody until that time.

BOW-STREET.—Sarah Ann Watkins, a woman of about thirty-five years of age was placed at the bar before Mr. Hall, charged with having attempted to drown herself in the Thames. Myers, the gallant waterman who has saved so many persons from a watery grave, at Waterloo-bridge stairs, was the person who appeared against her. He had seen her running down the steps, and prevented her in the very act of attempting self-destruction. The poor woman, with tears streaming down her cheeks, told the magistrate that she was the wife of a street musician living in Drury-lane, who made her walk the streets to provide the money required for the daily necessities of life; and because she did not get as much as he thought she ought, he had ill-used and beaten her until not a limb was free from pain. This he had repeatedly done, and threatened to turn her out altogether if she did not bring home more money. Tired of the wretched life she was leading, and smarting under his gross ill-treatment, she had, in a moment of vexation, attempted to put an end to her sufferings.—As soon as the magistrate had heard the poor creature's story, he sent an officer with a warrant to apprehend the husband. After a short interval he was brought into the court and put into the dock. He bowed to the magistrate in a manner which showed that he was still under the influence of liquor.—The poor woman then repeated her tale of wretchedness in the hearing of the prisoner, and her evidence was taken down by the clerk.—The fellow was meanwhile shedding the tears of a drunken man. When called upon to say what he could say in defence of his brutality, he stammered out a rignarole story about his having been in the army, and the navy, but that he had subsequently had "the misfortune" to have a considerable sum of money left him, which having run through, he had turned street musician. He could not, however, get a livelihood by his "profession."—Mr. Hall said his conduct was the most gross he had ever heard, and he should hold him to bail to keep the peace towards his wife, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each. The magistrate asked him if he could procure bail.—The prisoner said he was not worth five pence in the world.—Mr. Hall: Then you must go to prison.—The prisoner was then locked up in default of bail.—Mr. Hall then gave directions that the poor woman should be taken to the workhouse, with a representation of her case and a recommendation from him that it should be attended to. In the meantime he gave her some money from the poor-box, which she received with tears of gratitude.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Charlotte Thomas, a single woman, thirty years of age, and Jane Friend, a married woman, with an infant at her breast, the wife of a working silversmith, were charged before Mr. Bingham with robbing Mr. Thomas Gray, a land-agent in Seward-street, Goswell-street, of £17 odd. The prisoners were lodgers of the prosecutor, tenanted separate rooms on the first floor, and the prosecutor retaining the upper rooms as bedrooms for himself and sister. In the front of one of these rooms he had a chest of drawers, in one of which he kept his money, and, on Sunday evening last, on going to church with his sister, had locked up nearly £20 in it. On his return he found the entire house in a state of great confusion and disorder, with the contents of several drawers strewn about, and the back parlour and kitchen windows open, as if thieves had been busy on the premises, and had escaped in that way. The police, after being employed for two days in investigating the affair, at length traced the robbery to the prisoners, who, in their defence, recriminated on each other, but substantiated the charge against both; and Mr. Bingham fully committed them to Newgate for trial.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND CALAMITOUS LOSS OF LIFE.

At the early hour of two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the inhabitants of St. Martin's-lane and neighbourhood were greatly alarmed by the breaking out of a fire in the premises of Mr. J. Labrum, boot and shoemaker, who occupied the shop for so many years well known by the name of Noah's Ark, situate at No. 30, St. Martin's-court, which is an exceedingly narrow thoroughfare leading from St. Martin's-lane to Castle-street, near Leicester-square. It appears that the fire was discovered by a female who was passing, and whose attention was arrested by seeing a large body of smoke issuing from Mr. Labrum's shop-windows. She immediately gave the alarm, when several of the police instantly gathered to the spot, and endeavoured to arouse the inmates by knocking violently at the door, and shouting out "Fire." The inhabitants, thus alarmed, were soon seen endeavouring to make a rapid escape, almost in a state of nudity, from the windows, and at the top of the building, which was three stories high. Hardly a quarter of an hour had elapsed before several of the brigade engines arrived; but, owing to the extreme confinement of the passage, could not get quite close to the houses, and were therefore obliged to conduct their hoses through the court. The conflagration had by this time gained so much head, that it was feared the destruction of the whole court was inevitable; but, fortunately, the turncocks were upon the alert, and quickly furnished such a plentiful supply of water, that the firemen's endeavours were successful in confining the fire to a comparatively small compass; and the damage to property, although amounting to at least £5,000, was far from being so great as was generally anticipated. The cause of the fire is not known, but it has been ascertained that it commenced in a small room at the back of Mr. Labrum's shop, the entire of whose premises are completely destroyed. Several other buildings have been considerably damaged, by the scorching of the flames; among the owners of which are Mr. King, hair-dresser; Mr. Batford, comb-maker; Mr. Dalton, comb-maker; Mr. Ackerman, confectioner; Mr. Walker, umbrella-maker; Dr. Tweeddale, surgeon; and Mr. Lofting, hair-dresser. The

stock and furniture belonging to all of these individuals have been much injured, by the water thrown in by the engines. The fire was not entirely extinguished, till about five o'clock.

We wish that our account of this calamity stopped here; but it is our painful task to relate that the fire issued in the death of three individuals—two children and their mother. A person of the name of Pollock occupied the first floor of the Noah's Ark, in the back room of which he and his family slept; no sooner was the alarm of fire raised, than he immediately ran to the front room to ascertain where the danger was, not suspecting that the flames were raging directly underneath their sleeping room; in his confusion, he endeavoured to render assistance to his wife and children, but unfortunately the ascending flames cut off his retreat; he called out for aid, but none could be rendered them; they were consequently soon overpowered by the smoke, and eventually perished. About eight o'clock in the morning, the firemen discovered their remains in the ruins, which were shockingly burnt and mutilated; indeed, they were so much injured, that the whole were placed in one shell, and conveyed to the workhouse, there to await the coroner's inquest.

We regret to add that a little boy, between nine and ten years of age, a nephew of Mr. King, was also much injured by a fall. It appears that he was endeavouring to make his escape from the first floor window of his uncle's dwelling, by means of a narrow leaden penthouse, placed immediately above the shop fronts in St. Martin's-court, with a view of entering the window of some adjoining house; being, however, in a state of trepidation, his foot slipped, and he fell upon the pavement, a distance of 12 or 14 feet. He was directly picked up, and carried to Charing-cross Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found that he had received some rather severe internal injuries, besides, some wounds on the head.

The following is the official report of the damage done at the fire:—

No. 20, St. Martin's-court, Mr. J. Labrum, boot-maker—burned down. Contents of stock insured in the Westminster Office.

Do., Mr. Pollock, lodger. Uninsured.

Do., Mr. King, hair-dresser. Stock supposed to be insured in the County Office.

No. 1, St. Martin's-court, Mr. J. Batford, comb-maker, insured in the Atlas—front slightly scorched, and contents damaged by water and removal.

No. 31, Mr. T. Dalton, comb-maker, insured in the County—front severely scorched, and stock and furniture damaged.

No. 32, Mr. W. Ackerman, confectioner, stock and building insured in the Westminster Union, and Globe Fire-offices—windows burnt out, stock damaged by water.

No. 33, Mr. Walker, umbrella-maker—stock and buildings slightly damaged.

No. 87, St. Martin's-lane—Dr. Tweeddale, surgeon; building and contents uninsured; back windows and furniture damaged.

No. 38, Mr. C. Lofting, hair-dresser—stock insured in the Sun; windows and back front much injured, stock and furniture damaged by removal and water.

DARING ROBBERY OF AN OFFICER.—On Monday last a drummer of the Royal Marines absconded from Woolwich, with a tin case, containing a dress uniform coat and epaulettes, for which he had been sent by Captain Jolous, R.M., commanding the Dockyard Guard. What rendered the robbery more unfortunate, was the fact that the case contained the manuscript of a work upon which Captain Jolous had been twelve months engaged—"A Calendar of Victory"—giving an account of the principal actions fought from the earliest period, in the compilation of which much labour and research had been expended. The fellow, whose name is Henry Hurlbert, is a native of Chatham, about five feet five inches high, of a dark complexion, hazel eyes, and dark brown hair. He is supposed to have left in one of the Watermen's steamers.

BATHING IN THE SERPENTINE.—Thomas Grey, a private in the 72nd Highlanders, lost his life whilst bathing in the Serpentine on Sunday morning last, in consequence, it is supposed, of having gone beyond his depth without being able to swim. The body was found in ten minutes afterwards, and conveyed to the Humane Society's receiving office, but the efforts to restore animation were altogether ineffectual.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION BY FOUL AIR.—A middle-aged man, named Bassy, who was employed to cleanse a drain, about sixteen feet deep, in High-street, Whitechapel, on Saturday last, was so overcome by the stench on attempting to descend, that he fell dead to the bottom. Another man, named Johnson, who humanely tried to rescue him, almost shared a similar fate, but on being conveyed to the London Hospital, was happily resuscitated.

MALICIOUS OUTRAGE.—Information was received at Bow-street police-office on Monday morning that late on the 2nd of the present month some malicious persons entered a stable on the premises of Mr. W. Hodges, Mount Zion, Tunbridge Wells, and cut the throat of a valuable pony, the property of P. F. Johnson, Esq. Mr. Hodges has offered a reward of twenty guineas, and Mr. Johnson thirty guineas, for the apprehension of the wretch who was guilty of so malicious an act.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—On the night of the 4th instant a youth of the name of Henry Hurt, who is only seventeen years of age, and who was lately employed by Mr. M. Whittington, auctioneer, of Neath, Glamorganshire, absconded from his employer's house, taking with him a large sum of money, together with a number of promissory notes and bills of exchange. He induced a youth who lived near to accompany him. Information was immediately given to the police, and Mr. Whittington has offered a reward of £20 for the apprehension of the offender.

CLEVER ROBBERY.—A serious robbery, which for dexterity strongly resembles that committed upon the person of Mr. Richard Hakemore, M.P., and upon which was founded one of the charges brought against Anderson at the late assizes, took place between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday last, at Liverpool. It appears that a young man, a clerk in the house of Messrs. Finlay and Co., Exchange-buildings, was sent to draw a considerable sum of money at the Branch Bank of England, Hanover-street, about 11 o'clock on the morning of the above day. He received £200 in notes, and the remainder was in gold. The notes consisted of a £100 note, and ten of £10 each. Having counted the paper, he carefully put it into the right-hand pocket of his coat, and kept his left hand upon it, for fear of accident, whilst he counted some gold which was upon the counter. As he was thus employed, one of the sovereigns accidentally slipped upon the floor. He stooped to pick it up, and momentarily withdrew the left hand from the pocket in which the notes had been placed, and during that short period the money was abstracted from his pocket. He immediately discovered the theft, but could not identify the party who had robbed him, as there were about 30 persons round the counter at the time. Information was immediately sent to the police-office, but no tidings have yet been received about the thief. The following is a list of the stolen notes:—One £100, Liverpool, 24th of May, 1842—No. 99,104; Ten £10 notes—Nos. 26,077, dated the 23rd of May, 1842; 26,078, dated the 23rd of May, 1842; 22,156, dated the 23rd of May, 1842; 17,407, dated the 18th of May, 1842; 20,954, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 20,955, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 20,956, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 24,624, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 26,348, dated the 23rd of May, 1843; 26,075, dated the 23rd of May, 1843. A reward of £10 is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

DROWNED WHILEST BATHING.—On Wednesday a man, named Robert Cartwright, whilst walking in an intoxicated state along the banks of the river Lea, near Hackney-marshes, sat down on the grass, and soon fell asleep. In about an hour he awoke, and, apparently with the object of refreshing himself with a bath, undressed, and went into the water. In a short time, a man, passing by, saw the clothes on the bank, and, being unable to perceive an owner for them, concluded that some one had been drowned, and at once called for the drags. They were brought without delay, but several hours elapsed before the body was found. The deceased was a brickmaker, and resided in Hackney.

POACHING ON THE THAMES AT ETON.—Two notorious poachers, named Plumridge and Garroway (the latter of whom has got his living for the last thirty years by plundering the river by means of unlawful nets) were taken before the Eton bench of magistrates, on Wednesday, charged by Mr. Charles Hester, who rents a portion of the Thames above Windsor-bridge, with fishing in his water with a fine-net, between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday last. The prisoners, who were extremely abusive during their examination, accusing the magistrates, the prosecutor, and other gentlemen present, with having entered into a conspiracy against them, were convicted in the penalty of 40s. each, and costs, amounting to 21s. more; and, in default of payment, they were committed to Aylesbury goal for one month, with hard labour.

ALLEGED DEATH FROM ILL-TREATMENT.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker resumed and concluded an inquest at the King and Queen, Chapel-street, St. George's-in-the-East, on the body of William Hannam, aged sixty-two, a retired Custom-house officer, receiving a pension of £1 per month, who, it was alleged, had come by his death in consequence of having been ill-treated and robbed whilst in a state of intoxication. The evidence adduced on the previous inquiry showed that deceased was labouring under an asthmatic complaint, and that for the last three days prior to his death he had been drinking freely. On Saturday night last he returned home in a state of intoxication, and went to bed. A short time afterwards he called up his landlady and a lodger, as he was very ill; they wished him to send for a surgeon, but he refused, saying he should get better. The deceased complained that he had been struck over the eye by a person whom he did not name. He continued to get worse, and died at an early hour on Monday morning. There was a slight cut over his right eye. On the inquiry being resumed, nothing could be elicited to show that deceased's death had been caused by violence, although several witnesses (including Mr. Overton, the headle of St. George's, who had instituted rigid inquiries) were examined, and the jury, without the slightest hesitation, expressed themselves perfectly satisfied, and returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Evelyn Leveson Gower, second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and Lord Blantyre, was solemnised at Trutnam, on Wednesday week; and so impressive a ceremonial or so interesting a celebration it is rarely our lot to record. The whole of the arrangements were in excellent taste. The incidents of the day, the universal joy that reigned in and around the noble demesne, reminded one of a wedding day in the olden time, and presented a charming picture of rural life in England. By aid of the faithful pencil of Mr. H. L. Pratt, of Stoke-upon-Trent, we are enabled to present our readers with two of the most attractive scenes of the celebration.

Trentham Hall is beautifully situated on the Trent, below Newcastle, and is one of the finest residences in the county of Stafford. As originally built, the house was a heavy, monotonous pile, in semi-Dutch taste, in design similar to Buckingham House, St. James's Park. It was of brick, with stone pilasters and dressings, and was as inconvenient as it was tasteless. A few years since Mr. Barry renovated the entire pile, and remedied its defects. He refaced the exterior, crowned it with balustrades and vases, and enriched the entablature by a cantiliver frieze, thus producing a bold principal mass of buildings, to which he added pavilions, and built a conservatory, in lieu of the old one. We have not space to detail the several additions of suites of apartments, opening into an orangery, ranges of pavilions, or the marble paved terrace, which are among Mr. Barry's tasteful improvements; but we must not omit to mention the effective Belvedere tower, 100 feet high, which, in a genera



TRENTHAM HALL—FROM THE LAKE.

view of the mansion, marks it out for a considerable distance. Below the terrace we have mentioned, is the "Pleasure," extending to the margin of the lake, through which the river Trent passes, and which covers about 60 acres. Rising from this lake is a small island laid out in terraces, similar to the celebrated Isola Bella, and crowned with picturesque Italian buildings. The entrance to the mansion has also been cleverly treated—it being now beneath glazed arches, and by a rich court of Corinthian architecture, with Mosaic pavement, fountains, conservatories, &c. In our view, the artist has shown the finest points of this princely residence.

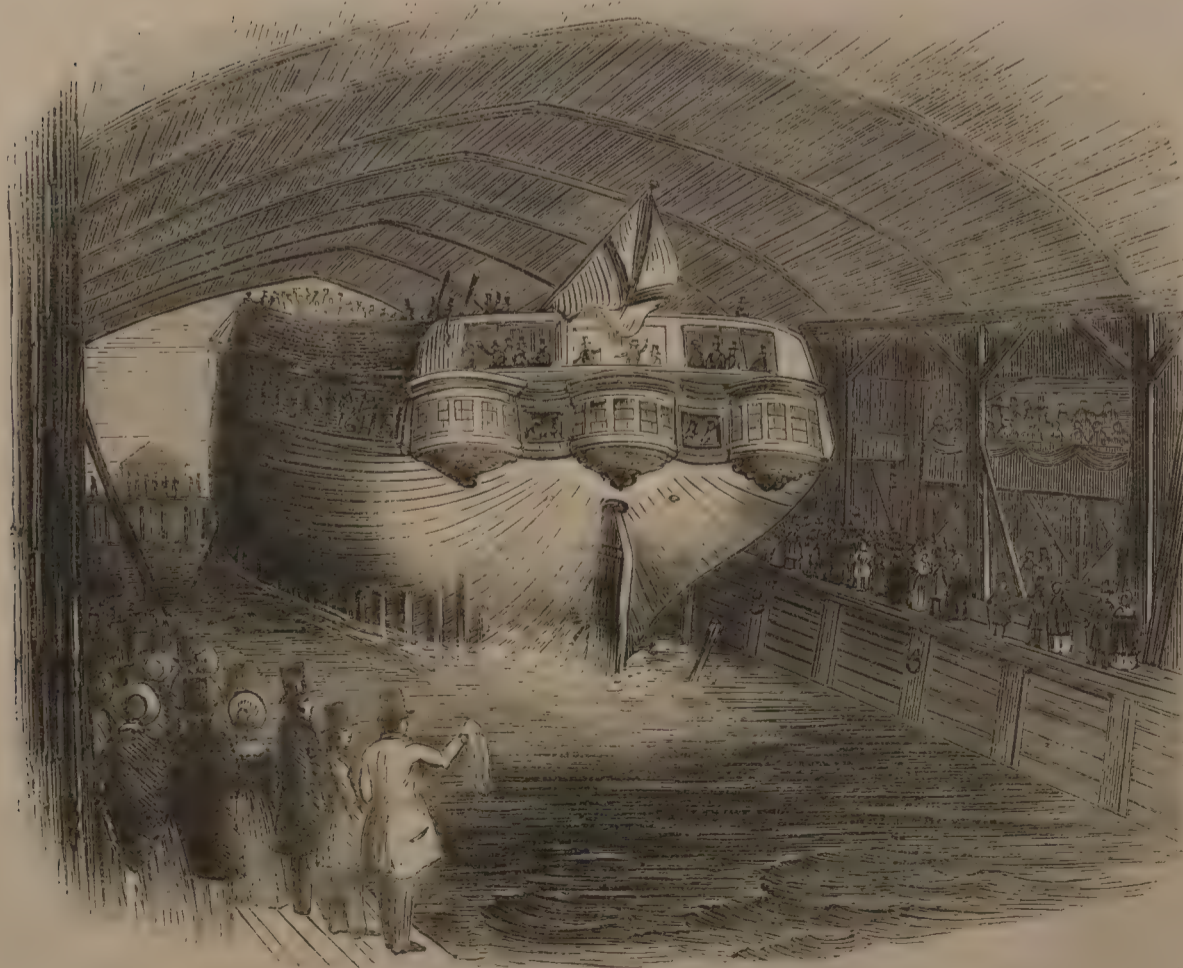
Throughout the day of the marriage, the adjoining village of Trentham, as well as the noble demesne, presented a joyous appearance. Early in the morning, twelve of the elder female scholars, and the choir of the church, assembled on the south terrace of the hall and serenaded the lovely bride. Breakfast parties were innumerable; crowds continued to pour into the village in streams until after ten o'clock. Several of the roads lead through the park, and the groups of spectators promenading the walks, or stationed amongst the trees, or on the verdant slopes of the high ground, had a picturesque effect. The principal drives were occupied by the carriages of the gentry. The church was fitted up with scarlet cloth, and carpeted for the occasion; and in front of the altar were ranged twenty-four girls, of the Duchess of Sutherland's school, dressed with pleasing simplicity. At twenty minutes to twelve, the Archbishop of York entered the church, attended by the Rev. J. E. Edwards, Rev. J. Hutchinson, and the Rev. H. G. Bunsen, chaplains of the Duke of Sutherland. Shortly afterwards, the Duke of Sutherland came, the noble Duke leading the beautiful bride to the altar, and in the rear were Lord Blantyre, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the bridal party. In the train of the bride were the Ladies Elizabeth, Caroline, and Constance Leveson Gower, sisters of the bride, Lady Mary Howard, Miss Lascelles, and Miss Howard, daughter of the Dean of Lichfield, who acted as bridesmaids. The bride was attired in a remarkably rich, but chaste costume of rich white satin, with two flounces of valuable Guipure lace, the flounces covering the whole of the skirt, which was trimmed with orange blossoms. Her Ladyship had a shawl of lace of exquisite manufacture, and a superb veil. Head-dress of white roses. All the bridesmaids wore dresses of India muslin over white satin, with blonde bonnets trimmed with white roses. The bride is under twenty years of age, and is remarkably handsome, with fine dark hair, and brilliant eyes. Lord Blantyre is also handsome, more than six feet in height, and about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

As the noble bridegroom and his lovely bride passed down the aisle of the church, the school girls strewed the path with flowers, and the entire party then retired. At about two o'clock, a carriage and four, with outsiders, drew up to the grand entrance of the hall; the yeomanry were drawn up as a guard of honour, on each side of the road in the park; the school girls were stationed on each side of the vestibule, and each waved a small white flag, as the noble pair entered the arriage amidst joyous greetings of the children, the military salute of the yeomanry, the quiet tokens of respect of numbers of spectators, and the loud huzzas of the crowd; and the best wishes of all. The carriage then passed on to Lilleshall, the Duke of Sutherland's seat, in Shropshire, escorted by a body of the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry. At Eccleshall the bride and bridegroom were met by a troop of the Shropshire Yeomanry, who escorted them to Lilleshall.

We have not space to detail the rejoicings of the day; there was a sumptuous *Levee à la fourchette* at the Hall, at which was a bride-cake, five feet in circumference, and, with the decorations, three feet high; besides other cakes—in all about 4 cwt. The whole of the establishment, and about 150 labourers of the Noble Duke, were also feasted at the Hall; and in the evening there was a ball in the Steward's Room, at which the Duke, Lord Morpeth, Lord Leveson, and several others of the distinguished guests, joined in a country dance. The corridor and conservatories were illuminated, and the effect was magnificent.



MARRIAGE OF LADY E. L. GOWER AND LORD BLANTYRE.—THE DEPARTURE.



LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "WORCESTER," AT DEPTFORD.

The noble Duke's tenantry dined together at Trentham Inn; altogether the place was a scene of universal celebration, and

"Loose to festive joy, the country round,
Laugh'd with the loud festivity of mirth."

Among the distinguished persons present at the ceremony were—Viscount Morpeth, Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, Viscount Clifden, Dowager Lady Cawdor, Right Hon. T. Grenville, Viscount and Viscountess Leveson, Hon. and Rev. Francis and Lady Elizabeth Grey, Hon. William S. Lascelles, M.P., and Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Vernon Harcourt, and Miss Georgiana Harcourt, &c.

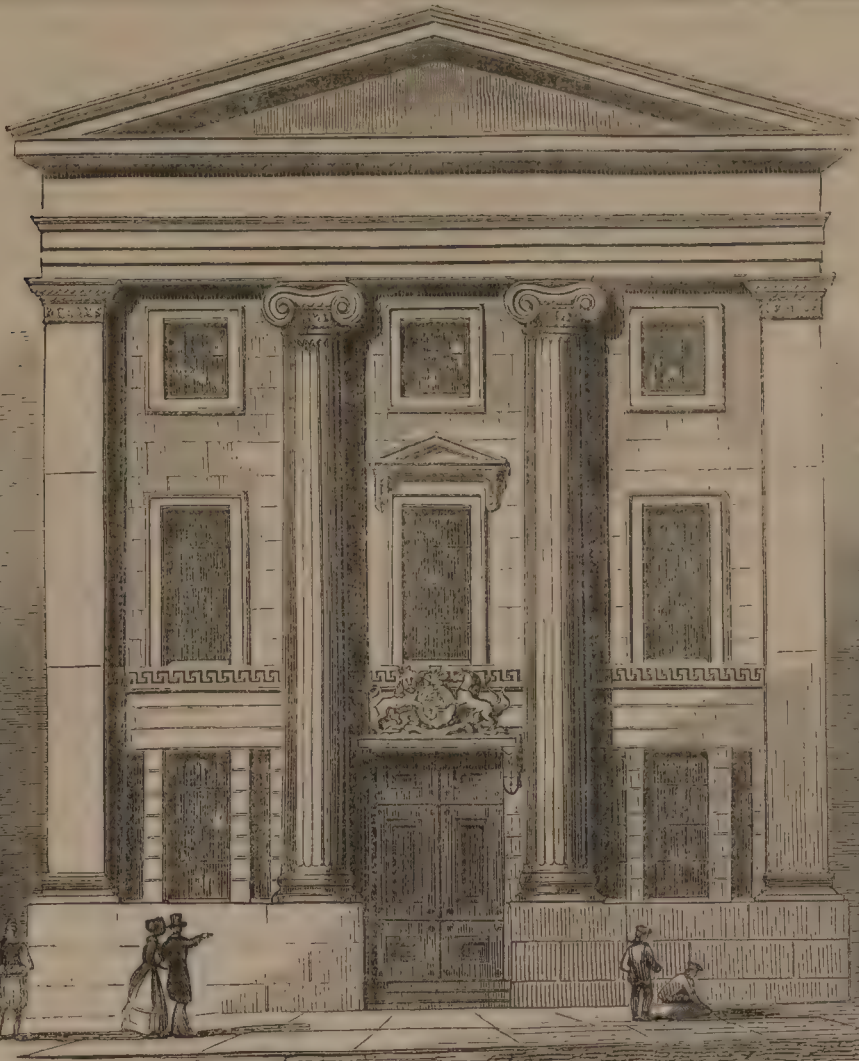
LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP WORCESTER.

This fine ship of war was launched from the Royal Dock-yard, at Deptford, on Tuesday last, and attracted thousands of spectators, both on the banks of, and in numerous steamers and boats on the river.

The launch took place at high water, a quarter before three o'clock, when the gallant vessel floated into the Thames amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. The "christening" and breaking a bottle of wine upon the bows was performed by the daughter of the captain superintendent of the Dock-yard, Sir John Hill. This vessel is a 50-gun frigate. She has a round stern according to the model of Seppings, and is one of the earliest vessels constructed upon that principle. The Worcester has been many years in building; she was commenced cutting out the frame as early as the year 1816. The keel was laid in October, 1819, and the frame was completed in 1821. The vessel remained in frame till May, 1827, and was completed ready for launching in 1831. The launch, however, did not take place till Tuesday. The dimensions of the frigate are:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from the front of figure to the afterpart of the stool	197	3
To the afterpart of the taffrail	194	0
From the forepart of the forecastle to the afterpart of the taffrail	179	3
On deck	172	9
Keel for tonnage	145	3
Breadth in extreme	44	3
For tonnage	43	8
Moulded	43	0
Depth in hold	14	6
Height from upper side of figure to underside of false keel	39	0
Height from upper side of taffrail to under side of false keel	40	0

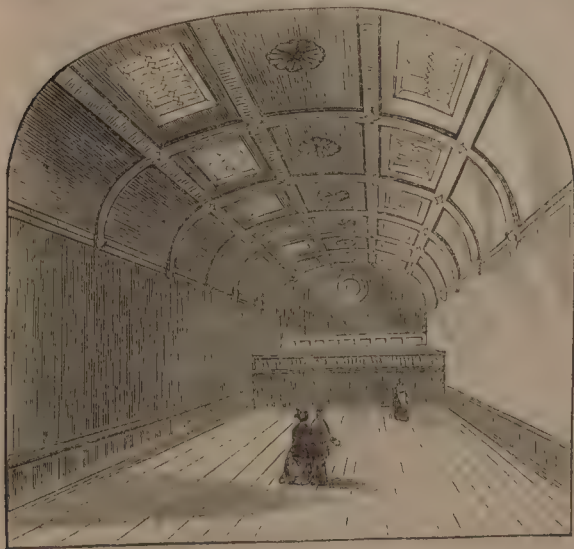
The Worcester is a beautiful model, and reflects great credit on those who have constructed her. She has been towed to Sheerness, where her masts, &c., will be put on board. Her armament will consist of 50 32-pounders, medium guns. Great praise is due to the authorities of the Dock-yard, and more particularly to Sir John Hill, under whose directions and superintendence the launch took place. Accommodation was afforded to thousands of persons in the Dock-yard, and order was so well preserved that no crowding was necessary, and all accidents were avoided. The immediate cause of the launch of the Worcester is not from any probability of her services being required at the present moment, but simply on account of the slip in which she was built being required for the construction of a first-rate war steamer, which is to be forthwith commenced. The vessel in question is to be one of the largest calibre ever built, her length exceeding by twenty-five feet that of the largest 120-gun ship in her Majesty's navy. She is to be called the Terrible, and her engines will be of 800-horse power.



NEW PUBLIC BUILDING AT READING.

NEW PUBLIC ROOMS, AT READING.

On the 24th instant, the building in part appropriated to the use of the Scientific Institute of the town of Reading, of which we give a view, will be opened to the members, in the mode usually followed in such proceedings. And most gratifying those proceedings are at all times and in all places, whether in this thickly-peopled centre of civilization, England, with a constitution and a history the growth of a national existence of nearly a thousand years, or on the distant shores of New Zealand, where the white man is yet the neighbour of the savage, and where the axe of the settler will not for many years cease to resound. It may almost be a question in which place the happy union of men for the purpose of mutual, or, it may be, self-instruction, is calculated to do the greatest amount of good. Here, the total and entire neglect of all governments to provide for the education of the people, has thrown them upon their own resources—by their own exertions they have devised the means of procuring themselves intellectual advantages. But it has frequently been at a late period in the history of every locality—always too late to remedy the evil of a great—far too great a portion of the surrounding population having been suffered to grow up in ignorance. The work has been begun at the “eleventh hour,” among a generation not prepared to look on intellectual gratification as a solace and delight, but trained to regard it with indifference. For them was the lamp of knowledge kindled in vain: it was “the light shining in darkness, and the darkness beholding it not.” But the young of the present—the unborn of future generations—must not be sacrificed to the errors, the prejudices, the sad neglect of the past. For them must the provision be made which their predecessors thought not of making. To those who have attained the age to appreciate the advantages of such institutions, it ought above all things to be welcome; nor are those of mature age to overlook the benefits



THE GREAT HALL, READING.

they offer; they may be busied with their everyday occupations, but these require sometimes to be thrown aside. There may be overmuch application, as well as too little; and the former, which is an error, is much more common in England than the latter, which is a grave fault. There is a wholesome truth in the lines of Wordsworth:—

The world is too much with us—soon and late—
Getting and spending, we lay our powers waste.

It therefore behoves us to beware of this “overmuch” anxiety for what, though it is the means of living, is not the great end of life itself—which is rather the exercise—and the developing that we may exercise—the faculties that lie within us—though but too often they are suffered to “rust unused.”

In all places, in all times, and to all ages, the uniting together of men for the purposes of mental improvement, is an object to be encouraged when it yet exists only in intention, and on which any locality is to be congratulated when it is carried out to a successful fulfilment, as in the case of the town of Reading, whose Institute we hope will long continue to flourish, and produce all the fruits that can be desired. Every society of this kind is a new centre from which the beneficial influences of science and literature spread forth among the population in the midst of which it is placed; it affords opportunities of cultivating both to many who before did not possess them, and for those who do not require such aids—whose more ample means and more happy lot have placed those aids in their own power—surely it

is not too much to require of them that they come forward with the support they can so well give, as an acknowledgment of what they have plentifully received. Nor would such assistance be exclusively a donation: they might also enjoy some of the benefits of the Institution, though the facilities it offers might not be to them so necessary to others. But we need hardly spend much time, or occupy much space, in pleading the cause of refinement and intelligence against ignorance and the barbarism which ignorance ever ensures. He must know little of the condition of society who does not perceive that there is a vast amount of barbarism among us, cultivated as we are, rich, and civilised, and powerful, as we think ourselves. No one need fear the world will become too wise, or too refined. There is dreadful destitution among large masses of society—a destitution which is divided from the competence of property, and the independence ensured by the industrious exercise of skilled labour, by many shades and degrees of poverty, all of which render the attainment of anything like education difficult—to those who are totally destitute impossible; and that destitution will always engender a frightful amount of the ignorance, which, to judge by the indifference, or actual hostility, shown by many to any attempt to remove it, there are some, it seems, consider a blessing; but they labour under a dreadful error. The danger to property and law lies in the very ignorance they foster, for “he who is not with us is against us, and he who gathereth not together scattereth.” How should men respect the rights of property, or revere the sanctity of the law, when they are incapacitated by ignorance from understanding the nature of one, or the operation of the other? Let every one then who is anxious to improve himself, or to effect something towards the improvement of others, do what he can to support such institutions as this; he will not be without his reward.

The neat and commodious edifice at Reading is situated in London-street, a central part of the town, and was completed about a month ago. The elevation is in the pure Grecian-Ionic style, after the beautiful example of the Temple of Minerva Polias, in the Acropolis of Athens. It consists of a stylobate or base, next the street, of solid granite, about five feet high: from which rises the façade, comprising two Ionic columns, above thirty feet in height (attached, as in the Grecian example), with elaborately carved capitals and fluted shafts; and two square columns, with the capitals and bases peculiar to the order. These four columns are surmounted by a proportionate entablature, finishing with a pediment. Between the columns are the requisite windows, with suitable dressings; the doorway being in the centre of the lower floor, and approached by a flight of steps. The roof of the large hall is elliptic, divided into compartments, with ornamental brackets, &c., and flowers in the centre. A beautiful soft and equal light is introduced through cast-iron ornamental sashes placed in the compartments, and filled with ground glass. The whole of the apartments—waiting and committee rooms, vestibules, kitchen, cellars, &c.—are admirably arranged, and reflect great credit upon the architect, Mr. W. Brown, of Reading.

The corner-stone of the edifice was laid by Miss Mitford, the authoress of “Our Village,” on the 31st of August, 1842, in the presence of a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen resident in the town and neighbourhood, a clever oration being delivered on the occasion by Dr. Cowan, president of the Literary and Scientific Institution. The silver trowel used for the above purpose was subsequently presented to Miss Mitford by R. Bacon, Esq., with an eloquent address.

The building is intended for general purposes; the hall being well adapted for concerts, balls, lectures, meetings, &c., and capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The rooms in front are partially occupied by the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanics’ Institution, the largest, on the first floor (nearly 30 feet square) being a public reading room. This institution is under the especial patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and (thanks to the judicious management of its able and zealous officers) is one of the most flourishing societies at present in existence. The Essay and Discussion Class, founded by the honorary secretary, Mr. G. Grossmith, alone embraces 100 members. Dr. Cowan is the president for the ensuing year; and Charles Stephens, Esq., of Earley Court, the treasurer. The building will be opened by a public dinner in the spacious hall, on the 24th instant, at which some of the first literary men of the day will be present. The dinner will be followed by a public *soirée*, a concert, and a ball, to be held in commemoration of the opening, during the same week.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.—On the 1st of this month a countryman, named Fondarive, of Rosne, while ploughing on the side of a hill, found an oval copper vessel, containing 3,350 silver coins, and fragments of different sizes. About 350 of these coins are Anglo-Saxon, Danish and Norwegian, of Kings Ethelred, Canute, Harold, Hardicanute, Edward, and Swen Erickson. The others are German, chiefly of the cities of Cologne, Maydeburg, Mainz, Strasburg, Augsburg, &c. They are all of the 10th and 11th centuries, and the whole appear to have been buried in the ground towards the close of the 11th century. There are only two copes (Arabian coins) among them. Two other peasants have found a coin and a clasp.

The Marquis of Tweeddale has been unfortunate enough to lose a new carriage, which miscarried on its way from the ship to the shore at Madras. The *Star* remarks on this—“whether this unlucky swamping of a state chariot bears any ominous allusion to a like consequence as regards the chariot of the state, we are not able to say; but his Lordship at any rate may console himself with the reflection, that as he ordered it out for the Madras Roads it has safely reached its destination.” Thus it appears that the only use likely to be made of his Lordship’s carriage is as a vehicle for a joke.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

OR

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF “VALENTINE VOX,” “STANLEY THORN,” ETC.

CHAPTER XXVII

THE REUNION.



ALMOST immediately after Sir Arthur’s death, Fred. and Lucree, with her infant, arrived and having been warmly received by all save Caroline, who had retired, Lucree went to her room, with the view of greeting and consoling her, while Fred. impatiently urged the departure of Dr. Hawtree, who had promised to take him to Alice at once.

Greville—having heard this promise given, and wishing for some reasonable excuse to leave the house, in which he really was not at all happy—now endeavoured to make Dr. Hawtree understand, by a variety of ingenious observations, that he should feel extremely glad of an invitation to go with them; and as the Doctor knew that Alice had before been amused by illustrations of his one grand principle, and was anxious that the reunion of the lovers should not be one of tears, he invited him to dine with them—intimating, at the same time, with great consideration, that they might as well all go together, which met Greville’s views precisely; and, therefore, having taken leave of Charles—who then wished for no other society than that of Lucree—they together left the house.

“Now, Fred,” said Dr. Hawtree, as they proceeded towards his residence, “although this is a mournful time, your meeting with Alice must be gay. We have lost our dear friend Cleveland, but we must not, Fred, lose her.”

“There’s surely no danger of that!” cried Fred.

“Why, she must be rallied. Her spirits have been of late dreadfully depressed; and although she was in a high state of rapture for a time when she heard of your coming back to England, she soon became thoughtful and gloomy again; in fact, melancholy seems to have settled upon her soul—that species of melancholy which fleeting ecstasy tends but to confirm, but which constant cheerfulness must soon remove. Therefore be light and lively, and most playful when you perceive she is most inclined to be dull.”

“Then we had better not allude to poor Sir Arthur’s death this evening?”

“Not if we can possibly avoid it. She will ask after him, doubtless; but the subject must be evaded in some way. She had much better hear of it in the morning.”

“Father,” said Fred, “you understand? Sir Arthur must not be mentioned this evening before Alice.”

“Very well, my boy,” replied Greville. “If it must not, it must not, and therefore, of course, will not be mentioned.”

“What! haven’t you got over that yet?” cried Fred, with all that irreverence in which sons will indulge when they conceive themselves to be wiser than their fathers.

“Got over what, my boy?”

“Why that predestinarian propensity of yours. You should have been with us at Verdan. We should have cured you there. Charles and I were frequently on the subject.”

“And the result, I find, is, that Charles has become a convert.”

“Charles becomes a convert!” cried Fred, whom the notion highly pleased. “When he becomes a convert, I’ll join you.”

“Well, there’s no accounting for these things: they are all hidden mysteries to us; but it strikes me that the time will come when there will be but very few men of sense to be converted. But don’t you think,” he added, “that Charles is looking ill?”

“He is ill,” replied Dr. Hawtree—“very ill. He, too, must be roused, or he’ll become hypochondriacal. I see that, clearly.”

“Now,” said Fred, on reaching the house, “shall I go up with you, or will you announce me first?”

“Go into the parlour,” replied the Doctor, “and I’ll let her know that you are there.”

Panting with impatience to see her, Fred, did so, and the Doctor proceeded with Greville to the drawing-room, at the door of which Alice was anxiously standing in the fond hope—knowing that some one was with him—of its being no other than Fred.

“Has he not yet arrived in town?” she cried in an energetic whisper, when she saw that it was Greville.

“Who, my dear—who?” said the Doctor, with a smile.

“Frederick! Frederick!”

“Oh, yes, he’s here. You’ll find him in the parlour.”

Her heart for the moment ceased to beat; and, having looked at her father with a fond appreciation of his motive, she rushed into, and rushed from the room.

The parlour-door opened. Fred. flew to embrace her. Their names were pronounced with expressions of joy, and in an instant they were locked in each other’s arms.

“Oh, Alice!” cried Fred, when his lips were disengaged, “what happiness is this!”

“Frederick!” fervently exclaimed Alice, “I could now die with pleasure.”

Fred. gazed at her intently for a moment, and, remembering the doctor’s injunction—which, happy as he was, he resolved to obey—said playfully, “Well, then, let us die together. I’ll make my will at once. I have nothing to leave—but a will looks respectable. Alice,” he added, as she slightly smiled, “we shall live, I hope, many, many happy years yet. Certainly, this is the very time at which I should like to die.”

“Dear Frederick, I do not mean that I should like to die; but, in fact, I feel so happy that I scarcely know what I mean.”

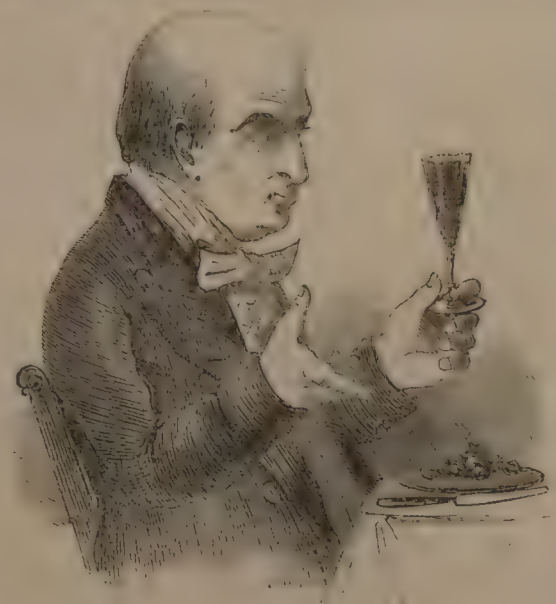
“But, my sweetest girl, we must be gay as well as happy. Look at me. I am, of course, extremely handsome—but we’ll set that aside—that’s admitted: the question is, do I look as if I were happy?”

“You do, dear Fred., and I am overjoyed to see it.”

“Very well; we’ll, of course, take that for granted. Now let me look at you.”

It may here be stated, as a remarkable fact, that their eyes had no sooner met than he kissed her. It was done, of course, on the impulse of the moment; but it was done; and the only excuse he had to offer was that he couldn’t help it! which was very extraordinary.

“I perceive,” he continued, “a slight tinge of sadness shading those beautiful features of yours; and yet you are happy—most happy—overjoyed. Up to this moment I never imagined sadness to be indicative of joy. But, without dwelling on that, let us turn to this,” he added, drawing her miniature from his breast. “Now, here we have the semblance of a lovely girl, in the bloom of youth and beauty. Her eyes, you perceive, are sparkling with pleasure; her brow is smooth and clear; her lips—precisely the lips I love—



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The following is the letter addressed by Sir Robert Peel to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, conveying his donation of £4,000 for the erection of places of worship, and otherwise alleviating the great spiritual destitution which prevails in the metropolis and other parts of the country:—"Whitehall, August 26, My Lords and Gentlemen.—The bill for making better provision for the spiritual care of populous parishes has passed into a law. I am desirous, in my capacity of a private member of society, of making a communication to you on the subject of that act. It provides means for the endowment of additional ministers from the property of the church, but not for the erection of places of worship, or for other objects connected with pastoral superintendence. When I introduced the bill into the House of Commons on the part of her Majesty's government, I stated the reasons which induced her Majesty's government in the present state of the public revenue, and in the present state of public feeling in different parts of the empire in respect to religious subjects, to abstain from proposing any Parliamentary grant for the purpose of church extension. I expressed at the same time a confident hope and belief that, if the means of endowment for additional ministers were provided, and especially if those means were provided at the instance and from the property of the church, many persons would be disposed to promote by voluntary exertions, and voluntary contributions, the great object contemplated by this measure. I allude particularly to those persons who are now connected by the ties of property with the manufacturing districts in which the evils of religious destitution chiefly exist; and to those also who (though any immediate personal connection with such districts may have ceased) owe no small portion of their worldly prosperity to the successful industry of their forefathers, and to the employment of manufacturing labour. Standing in each of these relations towards certain of the manufacturing districts, and being desirous of acknowledging the obligations which they impose, I wish to place at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the sum of £4,000, to be applied in furtherance of the purposes of the act to which I have above referred, upon the following conditions, viz:—That the sum in question shall be advanced in aid of other subscriptions of at least equal amount, for the purpose of providing places of Divine Worship, either churches or chapels; or, should the commissioners think it desirable in any particular case, temporary buildings, to be licensed by the bishop of the diocese. That it shall be applied to cases of religious destitution in the metropolitan district, and in the manufacturing and mining districts of the counties of Lancaster, of Stafford, and of Warwick, in the following proportions:—£1500 to be allotted to the county of Lancaster; £1500 to the counties of Stafford and Warwick jointly; and £1000 to the metropolis. That preference shall be given to cases in which religious destitution prevails to the greatest extent, and in which also there are the smallest available means for remedying the evil, either on account of the poverty of the district, or on account of the circumstance that the possessors of property within it are not members of the Church of England, and are unwilling to contribute to the maintenance and extension of its doctrines. That it be not applied to the discharge of any existing debts on account of church building, or to the completion of any building now in progress, but to the provision of new places of worship, in separate districts and new parishes, to be constituted under the act, for the ministers of which endowments shall be provided by the commissioners. I have the honour to be, my lords and gentlemen, your most obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.—To the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England."

THE BISHOPRIC OF JAMAICA.—The Bishop of Newfoundland has been translated to the bishopric of Jamaica and the Bahama Islands. The diocese of Newfoundland becomes vacant.

OXFORD, Oct. 10.—This day being the first day of Michaelmas term, the following degrees were conferred:—Masters of Arts: The Rev. John Bath Gabriel, St. Edmund Hall; George Cresley Perrey, Fellow of Lincoln; Bachelors of Arts: Sir Cecil Augustus Bishopp, Bart., Grand Compounder; William Leay, St. Edmund Hall; Henry Gardiner, Magdalen Hall; Herbert Harris, St. John's. The Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology will commence a course of lectures on Monday, the 23rd inst.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed the following days for holding congregations for granting grants, and conferring degrees, during the present term:—Thursday, Oct. 26; Thursday, Nov. 2; Thursday, Nov. 16; Thursday, Nov. 23; Thursday, Dec. 7; Monday, Dec. 18.

OXFORD, Oct. 11.—The Senior Proctor has issued a notice, stating that he will receive the names of candidates for examination this term, either from themselves or their tutors, on Monday, the 23rd inst., from twelve to one o'clock; Tuesday, the 24th inst., from twelve to two o'clock; Wednesday, the 25th inst., from twelve to three o'clock. Each candidate must give in a list, signed with his name, of the subjects and books in which he offers himself to be examined, together with certificates of his having resided and sat in the schools. The matriculation paper is also required. MacMullen v. Hampden.—The delegates of appeal were sworn in this morning in the University Court, after which the Rev. J. W. Hughes, the Proctor for the Regius Professor of Divinity, delivered in his appeal against the decision of the Assessor, admitting the plaintiff's libel. The court was then adjourned to the 25th inst. The proceedings were strictly private.—The Vinerian Professorship of Common Law.—News arrived in Oxford this morning of the death of the Rev. Philip Williams, D.C.L., at Woolley-green, Romsey, Hants, formerly Fellow of New College, and Vinerian Professor of Common Law in this university. Dr. Williams was elected Professor in 1824. The appointment of his successor rests with the members of convocation.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 11.—At a congregation held yesterday the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—Proctors: The Rev. James Lildyard, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College; the Rev. Stephen Glass Fawcett, M.A., Fellow of Magdalene College. Taxators: The Rev. George Ray, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College; the Rev. John William Colenso, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College. Scrutators: The Rev. Robert Birkett, B.D., Fellow of Emmanuel College; the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. Moderators: The Rev. Matthew O'Brien, of Caius College; the Rev. Robert Leslie Ellis, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. Auditors of Accounts: The Rev. George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College; John Cocker, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College; Arthur Thacker, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College. At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—Master of Arts: William Wickes, Trinity College; George Townsend Warner, Trinity College. Bachelors of Arts: Thomas Bagley, Queen's College; Thomas Morrish Dennis, Pembroke College; Thomas A. C. Firminger, Pembroke College; Henry Hotham, Jesus College; John Clark Knott, Christ's College; William Nuttall, Queen's College; Thomas Alder Pope, Jesus College; Robert Alfred Suckling, Caius College; Lewis P. Thomas, Queen's College. Civil Law: The following result has been announced by the Professor for the year 1842 and 1843 course:—First Class: James Blencowe, Christ's College; Digby Henry Cotes, St. Catherine's Hall. Second Class: Richard King, Christ's College; Edward Rudge, St. Catherine's Hall. Third Class: William Henry Cooper, Trinity Hall; Jackson Gilbanks, St. John's College. Divinity: The Norrisian Professor commences his lectures on Tuesday, October 17, at 1 o'clock; to be continued on every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at the same hour, through the term.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—The following students have been elected Proper Sizar:—Mr. Crick's Side, the President—Charlton, Ward, Foxton, Hole, Galland, McIntosh, Nockells, Fearnley. Dr. Hlymer's Side—Wilson, W. P. Scott, Hawkins, Cargill, Vinter, Newton, J. Peters, Millard.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. William Francis Wilkinson, M.A., has been appointed to the Theological Tutorship in the Proprietary College, Cheltenham. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—BACHELOR OF ARTS EXAMINATION.—First Division.—William Henry Gunning Bagshawe, St. Mary's Oscott; Joseph Ash Baynes, Stepney; Charles Blinckett, Stonyhurst; Samuel Bradley, Manchester; Francis William Brady and William James Champion, University; John Moon Charlton, Highbury; Alfred Crowley, Joseph Edkins, Horace Field, and George James Gowing, University; Samuel Gosnell Green, Stepney; George Jessel, Henry Jessel, Bunnell Lewis, Albert Mott, William Caldwell Roscoe, James Smith, John Remington Stratton, and William Ridout Wills, University; Humphrey Fitzroy Woolrych, King's. Second Division.—Frederick Fowler Bankart and John Brown, University; John Rodham Carr, Manchester; Robert Humphrey Marten, and James Henry Millaud, Stepney; Thomas Sibby, Bristol; Russell Scott Taylor, Manchester.

ETON COLLEGE.—Prince Albert's Prize for Modern Languages has just been decided at Eton. This year it was for French and German only, without any Italian examination. The candidate who gained the first prize was Whympere. The second was Marsh. The first is worth £45; the second £5.

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF LLANDAFF.—This venerable dignitary of the church (the Very Rev. John Probyn) died on Thursday last, at Manor House, Longhope, Gloucestershire, in his 82d year. The deanery is one of the least lucrative in the church—the emoluments, we believe, not exceeding £500 per ann.

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Edmund Nelson Rolfe, M.A., of Caius College, to the Rectory of Town Burningham, Norfolk; value £135. The Rev. Henry Freeland, M.A., of Emmanuel College, to the Rectory of Haslestone, Suffolk; value £299. The Rev. William Henry Beauchamp, B.A., of Christ's College, to the perpetual curacy of Langley, Norfolk; value £45. The Rev. William Day, of Caius College, to the curacy of Camden-town Chapel, St. Pancras, Middlesex. The Rev. C. F. Neville, M.A., of Clare Hall, to the curacy of Trinity Church, Chelsea.

The denizens of Kent-street, Southward, were on Tuesday morning paralysed with fear by the appearance of an immense Greenland bear, an animal not commonly met with in that latitude. It appeared that the owner, a travelling showman named Moulder, being on his way down into Kent, had stopped at a public-house in the Old Dover-road, to obtain refreshment, having previously driven his menagerie into a cow-house at the rear. One of the inmates, the bear already mentioned, taking advantage of the keeper's absence, found his way through the roof of the crazy vehicle, and decamped at a good smart trot along the highways and by-ways of that *terra incognita* which stretches from London-bridge to Bermondsey. Bruin was neither muzzled nor manacled, thread the devious intricacies of this unknown region with wonderful sagacity, although hotly pursued by a crowd of idlers, who did all in their power to disturb his equanimity. At length he turned down a paved court called Francis-street, where, perceiving a door that stood invitingly open, he very deliberately walked into the parlour, *sans ceremony*, probably not deeming it necessary to send in his card. The ground-floor of the house into which Bruin had thus intruded, is occupied by a tailor, named West, who, together with his wife and all the little Wests, were at the moment beginning their morning repast. After a bear-like fashion the Greenland savage lunged into the room, and grunted his compliments. Mrs. West dropped her cup and saucer in speechless agony, and, together with her brood of squalling cherubs, skulked under the bed, whilst the terrified tailor scrambled over his shop-board, and escaped through the window, calling lustily for the police. Bruin, being left in quiet possession, despatched the fragments of the breakfast, and was ultimately led off in chains by his owner, who had traced the truant to his new domicile. The animal is said to be harmless, and has served his owner the same trick before.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—SUNKEN VESSEL IN BANCA STRAITS.—The following has been received at Lloyd's:—Extract of a letter dated Singapore, 11th August, 1843, from Commander Maitland, of her Majesty's steam vessel Spituel, to the Secretary of the Admiralty:—"I beg to report for your information, that on the 1st of August at noon, I sent a boat to examine a wreck, which I found to be an English barque, with lower masts heads above water, in seven fathoms, in latitude by observation 3° 57' S, longitude (nearly) 106° 14' E, Lucipara Island bearing N. by W. thirteen or fourteen miles. As this vessel lies in the direct course of the ships entering or leaving Banca Straits to the southward, the earliest notification of her position to navigators is desirable."

COWES.—On Sunday last the English barque Brothers put in with damage, having been run foul of off Portland the previous night, whereby her larboard fore and main channels were carried away, with other damage sustained to the hull. She has since been brought into the harbour, and is undergoing the necessary repairs. The Brothers lately sailed from London with a general cargo, for account of the Hudson's Bay Company, and was bound to the Sandwich Islands and the north-west coast.—On Tuesday, the English barque Pilot, of Cowes, arrived here with timber, from Quebec, and has come into harbour to dispose of her cargo. A melancholy accident occurred on board this vessel, about 14 days back, to Henry Tomlin, a very promising young man belonging to this town, who fell from the topsail-yard and was drowned; every means at hand was used to save him, but of no avail. The barque Mischief, R. J. Downes, from Liverpool, has arrived at Bombay.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Since our last report the arrivals of English wheat up to Mark-lane have been on a full average scale, but by no means of very superior quality. The demand for this article has ruled rather heavy, and the prices, in consequence, have suffered an abatement of 1s per quarter, yet fair clearances have been effected. In foreign wheat a good business has been transacted, on rather lower terms. The sale for barley has ruled exceedingly heavy, and the rates have declined about 1s per quarter. Malt has met a slow inquiry at late rates. Owing to the large arrivals of Irish oats, that description of corn has fallen in value 6d per quarter. Beans, peas, and flour have sold slowly, at previous rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 54s; ditto white, 58s to 63s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 50s; ditto, white, 50s to 57s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 24s to 28s; distilling, 28s to 30s; mulling ditto, 30s to 32s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 19s to 23s; Youlgial and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 18s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 48s to 52s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 280 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. Dantzic, red, 50s to 62s; white, —s to —s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Lined and rapeseed support late rates; but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been doing.

The following are the present rates:—Lined, English, sowing 38s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempsed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; Brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; for sowing, 5s to 5s 6d per bushel; Rape seed, new, 43/10 to 43/11s per last of ten quarters; Lined cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 5s to £6 per ton; canary, 75s to 84s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8 1/2d to 9d; for household ditto, 6 1/2d to 8d per 4lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 50s 6d; barley, 30s 2d; oats, 17s 10d; rye, 30s 8d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 32s 6d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 2d; barley, 31s 2d; oats, 18s 10d; rye, 30s 6d; beans, 31s 1d; peas, 32s 10d.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 7s; oats, 8s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 10s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—The intelligence from China, stating that the season's shipments of tea have been large—viz., 47,790,000 lbs.—has had a very depressing influence upon the trade here. Very little is doing by private contract, and lower prices are looked forward to. For public sale, on the 19th instant, 12,300 packages are advertised.

Coffee.—For Ceylon the demand is still active, at a further advance of 2s per cwt.; sales are made in common good ordinary at 58s to 60s. All other kinds of coffee are selling steadily, at full prices.

Coron.—At auction, 110 barrels and 100 bags West India have sold, at full prices. Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar are selling freely, and a large business has been transacted, at rather improved current rates. The refined market is active; standard lumps are selling at 74s, and brown grocery lumps, 72s 6d per cwt.

Molasses.—100 puncheons fine Antigua have sold privately, at 28s per cwt.

Rice.—This article still meets a slow inquiry, but we can quote no variation in prices.

Rum.—The market remains firm, and a good business is doing both for home and export.

Indigo.—At the public auctions held this week middling to fine qualities have sold 2d to 4d per lb. lower; other kinds being supported.

Cotton.—There is a very extensive business doing in cotton, and prices have again advanced 1/4d per lb.

Provisions.—We have no change to notice in the Irish butter market. The best Dutch is selling at 100s per cwt. Prime bacon is quite as dear; but, otherwise, the demand is rather inactive.

Hops.—The demand for most kinds of hops is firm, and prices of new qualities range from 45s to £11 per cwt. Duty is backed at £130,000.

Wool.—All kinds of British and Colonial wool are selling freely, and in some instances rather higher quotations have been obtained.

Potatoes.—The supply of potatoes is larger, and prices are quoted at from £2 10s to £2 10s per ton.

Tallow.—There is a steady demand for tallow, and holders are firm. The value of fine yellow candle on the spot is 41s 6d.

Oil.—Lined oil is selling freely; most other kinds of oil slowly, at last week's prices.

Smithfield.—Owing to the supplies of each kind of fat stock being more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyers, the general demand has ruled heavy, and prices have fallen quite 2d per 8lbs. Beef, from 2s 8d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 9d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8lbs. to sink the oil.

Newgate and Leadhall.—We have had a very heavy trade here this week, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 6d to 4s; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8lbs. by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The ratification of the treaty of peace with China, on the part of the Celestial Emperor, is probably the most important event on record in the history of our commerce with foreign nations. This treaty was received in the beginning of this week, and has very naturally given the highest satisfaction to merchants engaged in that department of trade. The import duties into China on manufactured woollen and cotton goods, and also on cutlery, and all descriptions of hardware, are, by this treaty, reduced to merely nominal rates; and in the manufacturing districts, increased activity in the production of these, and of various other descriptions of articles suited to the Chinese markets, is already the consequence of the receipt of this most favourable news. In the rich and populous empire of China, therefore, a great field has now been opened for additional employment to the industrious classes in our society, and little short of glutting these new markets can render this increased work for the people only of temporary duration. In return for our exports to China, we shall receive the products of that empire, which cannot be grown in this country. Raw silk, next in importance to tea, may now be expected to be sent to the conclusion of the treaty; and on the whole, liberality seems to have been the leading principle in the conduct of the Chinese Government on the present occasion. On the arrival of this important news the funds became in demand, and an advance in their prices of 3 per cent. occurred, which, on the improved state of our revenue being made known, was increased to fully 1 per cent., and rather extensive purchases were made in Consols, both for money and for the time account. East India Stock, also, was in greater demand than the supply on the Stock Exchange could meet, and higher prices were the necessary result. Exchequer Bills again advanced to a premium of 6 1/2s, and, on the whole, confidence appears on the increase in stock operations. For the discount of mercantile bankers, and for the acceptance of bills, like the demand for money during this week is considerably better than we stated it to have been in our last publication, and the rates of interest on loans of this universally useful article are slowly becoming more favourable to the monied classes in this country.

Although the demand for money, however, is obviously on the increase in the money market, still the balance of our foreign trade is so considerably in our favour, that on the Royal Exchange last post day, the rates of the foreign exchanges were even more in favour of a heavy exportation of the precious metals in payment of this balance than we have latterly been able to quote them, and therefore the increasing demand for money will, no doubt, be in part supplied by these remittances for some time to come at all events.

In the share market the usual amount of transfers has been going on during this week, at fully late prices. The proposed junction of the Eastern Counties and North Eastern lines has been attended by some activity amongst the dealers, and an advance in the shares has been the necessary consequence. By reference to our quotations, it will be seen that better prices have also been obtained for the shares of various other lines, whilst a depression in none of them can be observed.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange nothing of any material consequence has occurred, since our last report. Spanish Bonds are more in demand, however, and their proprietors, being likewise more firm than they have been of late, business to no great extent could be done in them, unless the purchasers submitted to an advance of one-half per cent. The Bonds of Venezuela are also a shade higher, whilst those of the Brazils are somewhat lower. Sellers of Mexican Bonds must either submit to accept of rather lower prices, else they must hold their property for better times. In other descriptions of foreign securities the transactions have been so extremely small, that no alteration can be noted in their value.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95 1/2; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94 1/2; Three-and-a-half per Cent. Reduced, 101 1/2; Three-and-a-half per Cent. New, 102 1/2; Bank of England Stock, 179 to 180; East India Stock, 268 to 270; East India Bonds, 72s premium; Exchequer Bills, 60s to 63s premium; Union Bank of London, 101; London and Westminster Bank, 22 1/2; London Joint Stock Bank, 12; Consols for the next Settlement, 12 7/16 ex dividend.

FOREIGN NATIONAL SECURITIES.—Spanish Five per Cent. 19 1/2 to 20; Ditto Three, 19 1/2 to 20 1/2; Peruvian Bonds, 20 1/2 to 21; Portuguese Fives, 70; Portuguese Converted, 43 1/2 to 44; Mexican Bonds, 53 to 54; Belgian Bonds, 105 1/2; Brazilian Bonds, 73 1/2; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 29 1/2; Chilean Bonds, 99 to 100; Lombard Bonds, 56 1/2; Venezuela Bonds, 35 to 36; Danish Bonds, 87; Dutch Five per Cent., 95 1/2 to 99 ex-div; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 53 1/2; Austrian Bonds, 114 to 115; Russian Bonds, 115 to 116; Neapolitan Bonds, 99 1/2.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARES.—Eastern Counties, 53 to 54; Debenhams, 10 ex the dividend; Great Western, 53 to 54; Grand Junction, 210 to 212; London and Brighton, 36; London and Greenwich, 4 1/2; London and Blackwall, 4 1/2; London and Birmingham, 218 to 220, ex the new share; London and Dover, 26 1/2; London and Croydon, 12; Manchester and Bury, 10 1/2; Manchester and Leeds, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; York and North Midland, 10 1/2 to 10 3/4; Birmingham and Derby, 49 1/2 to 50 1/2; Ditto and Gloucester, 54 to 55; Bristol and Exeter, 69 to 69 1/2; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 61 to 62; Great North of England, 71 to 72; Hull and Selby, 12 1/2; Manchester and Leeds, 11s premium; Midland Counties, 80 1/2; North Midland, 79 to 80; North Eastern, 41 to 42; South Western, 65 1/2 to 66.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1843.

WAR-OFFICE, Oct. 5.—4th Light Dragons: Cornet J. H. W. Jones to be Cornet; J. M. Hogg to be Cornet, vice Jones; Asst.-Surge J. Mure, M.D., to be Asst.-Surgeon, vice Pittman.—8th: Capt. G. S. Jenkins to be Capt., vice G. J. Huband.—7th Foot: P. M. Sumter, M.B., to be Asst.-Surgeon, vice Mure.—15th: G. J. Walmley to be Ensign, vice De Montemayor.—16th: Asst.-Surge B. U. Hamilton, M.D., to be Asst.-Surge, vice Dowse.—58th Foot: T. M. Platoon, M.D., to be Asst.-Surgeon; 65th Foot: Gentlemen Cadet J. H. H. Jones to be Ensign, vice Calder; 67th Foot: Lieut. J. Porter to be Captain, vice Davis; Ensign J. S. H. Hogg to be Lieutenant, vice Porter; W. B. Forde, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Shawcross; 74th Foot: Ensign W. H. Barton to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders; J. C. Minnitt, to be Ensign, vice Barton; 79th Foot: Lieut. J. Northwick to be Ensign, vice Gordon. Rifle Brigade: Lieut. W. Hale to be Captain, vice Young; Second Lieut. T. C. B. Hamilton

appear to be formed for kissing and smiling; while her swelling bosom seems fraught with delight. Now where is this address? Look at the ensemble. Can you perceive anything like it developed?"

"I can perceive that you are a dear, kind creature," said Alice, "and I am not quite sure that I do not love you more than ever."

"That may be all very well for an English compliment; but let that pass while I compare this critically with the original. Well," he added, after a pause, "it's very like—really—an admirable likeness! Why, that's very strange! Oh, I perceive—you are looking like yourself again! That shade of sadness spoiled all."

"You are, indeed, very dear to me, Frederick!" said Alice, and immediately burst into tears.

"Well, this is one of the strangest anomalies in nature. Let us walk to that bookcase. It is absolutely necessary that I should have this matter cleared up. Let me see. Oh, here is a dictionary; now then, Weep, here it is: 'Weep, to shed tears, to bewail, to lament, to mourn.' That's sufficiently explicit. What follows? You tell me that I am dear to you, and while you tell me that, you weep—that is, you bewail, you lament, in fact, mourn over it."

"Nay, that is not a fair inference; and, if it be, it is not a correct one. I wept, I know not why, except that my heart was too full of happiness. They were not tears of sadness, but of joy. Indeed, dear Fred, I am not sad—I have been."

"Oh, I have heard of it; and even that appears extraordinary. You creatures—I speak of you in the aggregate—feel more for us than we feel for ourselves. A calamity assails us. Well, what is it to you? We have to suffer—and yet, while we suffer, you feel."

"Is not that one of our most amiable traits?"

"It may be amiable; but it's altogether wrong, and, therefore, ought to be rectified; especially as our sufferings are invariably increased by the fact of our knowing that you suffer too. This, however, is an offence which we are always disposed to forgive. But, when all is passed—when we have ceased to suffer—when we are restored to health, peace, and joy—sadness is not venial. Therefore, dear, dear Alice, be sad no more."

"I will not, I am not sad now."

"But smile, my sweet girl; smile! There, always look thus, and you know not how happy you will make me."

"Well, I'll endeavour to do so; but you must not scold me anymore now, I have so much to ask you. You have not said a word about yourself; nor have I inquired for a single soul!"

"—Lucree and the dear little baby, and"—

"Yes, I'll tell you all about them by and by. But it is not time for you to think about dressing for dinner?"

"Good gracious!" she exclaimed, on looking at her watch, "I had no idea of its being so late. But, baby—oh, how I long to see him!—what is his name?"

"Why, his name is Charles strictly, but we call him Moses."

"Moses! what an odious name to give the little dear. I'll not have him called Moses."

"Well, you must speak to Lucree about the matter. But in the interim, dear Alice, be cheerful—be gay. I need not tell you how I love you, but that I do love you dearly, believe. Bless you, my sweet girl," he added, again embracing her, "bless you!"

He then fondly led her from the parlour, and they proceeded together to the drawing-room door, where, after another embrace of course, they parted.

"Well," said the Doctor, when Fred. had rejoined him and Greville, "how did you find her?"

"Oh," replied Fred., "I've no fear of her now."

"Did you not perceive in her countenance a settled expression of melancholy?"

"Yes, I did; but I'll very soon cause that to vanish. She's not, however, nearly so much altered as I imagined!"

"Was she at all wandering, or incoherent in her remarks?"

"No—not in the slightest degree!"

"In cases of this kind, these young dogs, Greville, make the best physicians after all."

"Why, it's natural," said Greville, with the most perfect coolness; "and Nature can't be beaten by Art. I have a great deal of Nature."

"So have I," rejoined the Doctor, with a smile. "But you must not relax, Fred., keep her cheerful, and all will be well."

"Fred.," said Greville, "we have been speaking of Lucree. What's the matter with her?"

"Oh, consider the fatigue she has endured!"

"But she looks so thin and pale and wretched!"

"You forget how long she has had to nurse Charles, and how impossible it is for an affectionate wife to feel otherwise than wretched when she conceives her fond husband to be sinking into his grave."

"But that is all over now!"

"It is not in her judgment; nor is it in mine. And if it were, we cannot expect the lines which grief and apprehension have established to be effectually removed by a sudden gust of joy. The bloodless cheek and the hollow eye may radiate for a moment, and fill up the traces of woe, but the effects of sorrow in all such cases long outlive the cause."

"Well, it's true we can't account for these things; but it's lamentable, nevertheless, that people haven't a little more philosophy."

"Philosophy, father, is excellent *per se*; the germ of an admirable theory; but when a fond woman sees the man whom she adores sinking fast—when she believes that the infant at her breast will soon be fatherless, we must not talk to her about philosophy."

Greville, however, would not be so moved from the ground upon which he had taken his stand; he was ready to admit that human nature was weak—he was ready to admit also that Lucree would have borne up against her contemplated calamities if she could; but from his point—namely, that it was lamentable that people did not bear every thing with fortitude, seeing that nothing could be averted—he declared his determination not to stir a single inch; and as this point was held to be not worth disputing, he proudly felt that he had triumphed.

Alice now re-entered the room, and with a smile which manifestly gladdened the Doctor's heart, and when dinner was announced he gave her to Fred., who, he perceived in a moment, had pursued the proper course, and who, as he led her from the room, made her still more cheerful by playfully reproducing the miniature, and expressing his conviction that the likeness never appeared to be so faithful as then.

During dinner, life in Verdun formed the topic of conversation, and Fred. related a variety of amusing anecdotes, illustrative chiefly of the peculiar characteristics developed by the highly indignant Frenchmen, when placed in ridiculous positions—giving the excitement, the tone, the grin, the splutter, and the shrug, to the very life—but the innumerable scenes of misery he had witnessed he kept entirely out of view.

"Still," said Alice, at length, "in the midst of all these lively scenes you must have suffered much."

"Why," returned Fred., "my sufferings would have been indeed but slight, had I never known you. You were the cause of all—but for you I should have made myself happy. As it was, I must confess that I should not at all like to be placed in the same position again."

"And if you knew," observed Greville, "that you were about to be placed again in the same position, you would be wretched?"

"I think it's very likely that I should be."

"Which proves, as I remarked to Charles, yesterday, what

INVALIDS AND CHILDREN.

Invaild **WHEEL CHAIRS**, on every plan, studious of comfort to Invalids, from the cheapest to the most expensive builds, new and second-hand, may now be had on sale or hire, at greatly reduced prices. Children's Carriages, light, strong, easy, and safe; so perfectly secure that children may be entrusted to the most careless with impunity; now in use from the palace to the cottage. A great collection of all kinds of Children's Airing Carriages, at very low prices.

INGHAM'S Manufactory, 23, City-road, Finsbury-square.

MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.

Within the past week, some very gratifying proceedings have taken place in that great centre of manufacturing skill and industry—Manchester. The Athenæum in that town has required assistance, its funds having sunk lower than, in such a place, they ought to have done. In aid of them, what may be called a "Revival" has been held, marked by a success and a degree of enthusiasm almost unexampled. We need not speak of the long list of noble patrons of this institution, except to point out that they did not revive it from impending decay, thus proving that no patronage, however high, can compensate for the solid and permanent support which the great body of the people, the middle and working classes, must give such societies for themselves. Nor can we notice the bazaar with its sale of work, the produce of fair fingers, but to thank them for their zeal; we wish to draw more attention to the speeches delivered at the *soirée*, which is described as having been a most brilliant assembly. Charles Dickens—he needs no adjective of praise before his name, no word of dignity after it—presided as chairman, and the meeting was attended by Mr. Cobden, Mr. B. Disraeli, Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Brotherton, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Kershaw, and other well known names. From the address of the chairman, which was exceedingly appropriate, we extract two passages out of many others of equal merit. After exposing the fallacy of those who dread the advancement and the spread of intelligence, he turns to the effects of ignorance; he says:—

I should be glad to hear such people's estimate of the comparative danger of a little learning, and a vast amount of ignorance. I should be glad to know which they consider the most prolific parent of misery and crime. Descending a little lower in the social scale, I should be glad to assist them in their calculation, by carrying them to certain goals and nightly refuges I know of, where my own heart dies within me when I see thousands of immortal creatures condemned, without alternative or choice to tread, not what our great poet calls, "the primrose path to the everlasting bonfire," but one of jagged flints and stones, laid down by brutal ignorance, and held together like solid rock by years of the most wicked actions.

The hardening process of vice and ignorance has seldom been better described. He then speaks of the effects of intelligence and education:—

The man who lives, from day to day, by the daily exercise, in his sphere, of hands or head, and seeks to improve himself in such a place, acquires for himself that property of soul which has in all times upheld struggling man to a degree, but self-made man especially and always. He secures for himself that faithful companion which, while it has ever lent the light of its countenance to men of rank and mind who have deserved it, has even shed its greatest consolations on men of low estate and almost hopeless means. It took its patient seat beside Sir Walter Raleigh, in his dungeon-study in the Tower; and it laid its head upon the block with More. But it did not disdain to outwatch the stars with Ferguson, the shepherd's boy; it walked the streets in mean attire with Crabbe; it was a poor barber here in Lancashire with Arkwright; it was a tallow-chandler's lad with Franklin; it worked at shoe-making with Bloomfield in his garret; it followed the plough with Burns; and, high above the noise of loom and hammer, it whispers courage, at this day, in ears that I could name in Sheffield and Manchester. The more the man who improves his leisure in such a place learns, the better, gentler, kinder man he must become.

Can any one deny the truth of the principle, or the force of the contrast? We leave it to have its full effect by general application.



JAMES WYLIE, THE CELEBRATED DRAUGHT PLAYER.

As we have the pleasure of including among our patrons a great number of Chess Players, we are persuaded the annexed sketch will be read by them with especial interest—akin to that which they take in "the noble game."

James Wylie was born in Edinburgh, on the 8th of July, 1822, and brought up in Kilmarnock. When a boy he was principally employed in herding cows. At the age of 15 he began to play at draughts: during the winter season, he played two hours every night, and soon became a good player. During the spring following, he went to Edinburgh, played with all the best players in the city, and beat them with the greatest ease, during his stay with them, which was upwards of a month. His first match was with Mr. Steel, of Kirkcconnel, for £40, in Jan., 1839, in which Steel was defeated. Steel challenged him again for £40, in April, 1839, and was defeated a second time. His next match was with Mr. Anderson, of Carlisle, near Glasgow, July, 1839, for £5, when Anderson won with a trifling advantage; he played with Anderson a second time, and was again defeated. The next match was with Mr. Price, of Manchester, August, 1840, for £100, in which Price was defeated. In May, 1841, he gave Mr. Price 7 games in 13 for £25, and Price was defeated a second time. The next match was with Mr. Muirhead, of Macclesfield, for £10, when he undertook to win 12 games before Mr. Muirhead would gain 6 draws—Muirhead was defeated! Wylie was then matched with Mr. Lindop, of Sheffield, in May, 1841, for £100, for the first 13 games—he giving Lindop the draws to count in his favour, when Lindop was defeated! In June, 1841, Lindop again challenged Wylie for £60, at the same odds, when Wylie was defeated. Two months after, he challenged Lindop, or any other person in England, the first 13 games, giving 9 games to start with, from £50 to any sum:—Lindop accepted the challenge for £65, and was defeated! only winning 1 game. About a month after, Wylie challenged any man in the world for from £100 to £500, and was taken by Anderson, of Carlisle, for £200, to be played in May, 1842; but, in consequence of some affliction in Anderson's family, the match was put off, and has not yet been played. Wylie's next match was with Mr. Mattison, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in December, 1842, for £10; the first 13 games, draws to count in Mattison's favour; when Mattison was defeated—without drawing a game! Wylie is now matched to play Anderson, of Carlisle, for any sum not below £50, Anderson having his choice; and this match is expected to come off in about two months.—(From a Correspondent.)

CHESS.

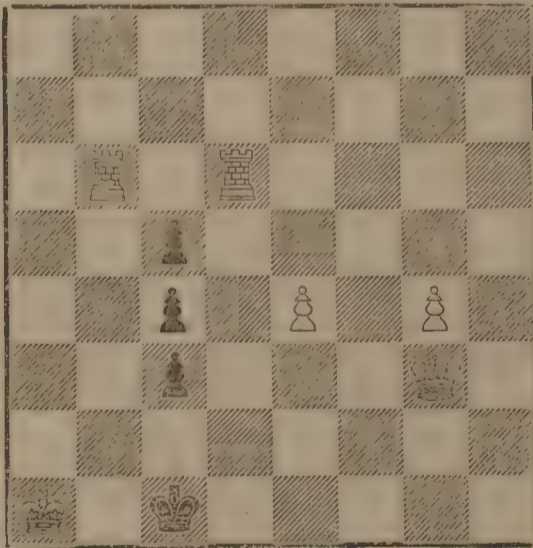
Solution to problem 41

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Q to Kt 7th ch. | K takes Kt |
| 2. B takes Kt ch. | K moves |
| 3. R to Q 2nd ch. | K moves |
| 4. B to K 4th ch. | K moves |
| 5. R P mates. | |

Problem No. 42.—By EDWARD.

White undertakes to compel Black to mate him in five moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Solution in our next.

YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The Earl of Mexborough has consented to take the chair at the great meeting of chess players to be held in Huddersfield, on the 8th of November next; this has given great satisfaction to all the members of the association. A great muster is expected on the occasion, players from all parts of the kingdom having signified their intention of being present. The noble earl who will preside at the meeting is a celebrated patron of the game, and a distinguished player.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

AFRAY WITH SMUGGLERS.—A sharp action has occurred on the coast of Algarve, between 200 Spanish smugglers and a detachment of Portuguese troops. The smugglers were, in the first instance, victorious, defeating and disarming a detachment of rifles, and imprisoning in a neighbouring church the officers and the Custom-house inspector. A fresh detachment of troops presently arrived, the smugglers were reduced to about one half the original number, the rest having proceeded towards Spain with mules, laden with a portion of the cargo they were running. The smugglers, thinned in numbers, and imperfectly armed, were this time beaten; about a dozen mules and their lading were seized, together with the brig (a French vessel) whose cargo it was attempted to run, a portion of which consisted of very valuable silks; and the military and Custom-house authorities, who had been indignantly looked up by the contrabandists, were liberated after some hours of duress. A few shots were exchanged, but no lives were lost, except that of the horse which the Lieutenant had borrowed from the Colonel. This seizure will illustrate the advantages of the intermediate position of Portugal. The entire of the cargo was destined for Spain, and was run up the Guadiana, which divides the two countries. Yet, though it is well known that not a pound of the contraband was destined for Portuguese consumption, this country will sell for her own behoof both ship and cargo, amounting to several thousand pounds.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

HOMAGE TO THE QUEEN!

(From the French of an Anglo-Gaul in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS No. 71.)

Strophe.

Hail, Sovereign of the mighty main!
Whose path Heaven strews with flow'rs;
Mix, oh mix, in lasting chain,
The emblems of thy land and ours!
Lo! the lily—violet—rose
In the triple garland glows!
Let glory's son, on this blest day
Stretch forth the welcoming hand,
And homage to Victoria pay
In her forfathers' land.

Hail! 'tis indeed thy Normandy
That pays meet homage, Queen, to thee!
The shore thou seek'st thy sires possessed—
Lo! the great Conqueror's land is this!
But ah! a thousand times more blest
Thy lot than his!
He—leading war's devouring brood
Its lightnings round to dart—
Thou—in soft chains of brotherhood
Uniting every heart!

Antistrophe.

Behold a people round a monarch crowd
Too long the wrath of fate condemned to stem!
Behold his children! of their nation proud,
Their nation proud of them!

Ah come! our gorgeous capital behold,
Which wide will ope its gates and hearts to thee
By every eye a welcome shall be told
And ancient hate for aye extinguished be!

Queen of the waves! behold the tomb
Where sleeps the Warrior of the world;
Extinct within the grave's dark gloom
The thunderbolt he hurled!
But lo! thou turn'st, in sorrowing mood,
From thoughts of woe, from deeds of blood,
Unmeet for happier hours!
No more, from henceforth, rival lands,
French! English! let us join our hands,
All earth shall then be ours!

But ah! thy duty calls thee hence,
The waves receive their queen;
A sad farewell thy smiles dispense
And grief for joy is seen.
The cannon peals its loud adieu
As slow she vanishes from view;
Each eye is strained, each bosom burns;
She waves her hand—again she waves!
To her lov'd land the Queen returns—
The mother to her babes!

Chorus.

Hail, Albion's sovereign, hail!
Hail to thy noble Spouse!
Hail to the young and tender buds
That bless thy nuptial vows!
May they adorn their mother's throne,
Bright theme for history's page,
Still treading in their parents' steps
From youth to honoured age!
Hail and farewell, exalted pair!
Still, still, be Heaven's peculiar care!
Long, blest with all that life can give,
May Albert and Victoria live!

E. C.

THE LATE SIR M. WOOD.

The late alderman of London, and one of the members in Parliament for the City, though he attained to this eminence, was originally a very poor boy, a native of Devonshire, and is well recollected by some who are now living, as a kind of porter and boy of all work in the little shop of old Mr. Newton, druggist, at the corner of Goldsmith-street, Exeter, which shop, having been somewhat renovated, is now occupied, in the same line, by Mr. Huggins. Matthew was a quiet, inoffensive, honest, and industrious lad, but gave no indication of shining qualities; on the contrary, he was very uncultivated, and considered dull, from which, being what is called round-shouldered, he sometimes afforded sport for the sharp and prim servant-maids who were sent to the shop, and would indulge their freaks by what they termed "pounding down Matthew's shoulders." It was little thought then what honours were in store for Matthew, who, being born to have greatness thrust upon him, made his way in life, from one step to another, preserving an honest and persevering character, till at length, like his prototype Whittington, he became "twice Lord Mayor of London."—*Exeter Paper*.

QUESTION OF PRIORITY.

The question of priority might be illustrated by other claims than those in our paper of the 9th ult, in his "Tragédie di Gio Batta Niccolini":—

l'Angiol di Dio

Quella parola che non vien dal core,
Nil suo libro non scrivo, o scritta appina,
La cancella col pianto.

What says Sterne:—"The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, blushed as he gave it in: and the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out." Who has the priority, Mr. Editor? and who failed in the want of acknowledging the theft?—N. C.

A BUNCH OF BITTERS.

Bitter is the biting blast when blustering Boreas blows,
And bitter is the kind of frost that icicles the nose;
Bitter are the farmer's looks when wheat has had a fall,
And bitter is the welcome when the Landlord makes a call;
Bitter do the moments prove, when Hope gives way to Fear,
And bitter is the chorus, where the singers have no ear;
Bitter is the prospect, where the income is but small,
And the family increases fast, tho' scanty is the stall;
Bitter is the letter with friend "Tomkins' respects,
And begs to say the Draft on Snooks was noted 'no effects';"
Bitter is Repentance after Folly drains the cup;
Bitter is the breakfast, tho' 'tis honey while you sup;
Bitter is a scolding wife, that makes you feel her wrath—
Better be a little dog, and lap up scalding broth;
Bitter is the bolus that is forced against the will—
No matter what the magnitude or nature of the pill;
Bitter is a splendid room without a spark of fire,
When clouds discharge their water-pots, and soak a country squire;
Bitter is a lawyer's bill, without the means to pay,
And bitter is necessity, that makes you run away;
Bitter is a dirty walk when shoes let in the clay;
Bitter is the comfort that arrives a day too late;
Bitter *Entertainments* where there's nothing on the plate;
Bitter to the back-bone is the cat with many tails;
Bitter is the prospect when a ship has lost her sails;
Bitter to the infant is a 'Wet-nurse' that is dry,
And bitter are the drops that fall when *Anger* makes you cry;
Bitter is *Dependence*, when *Attendance* is the price,
And bitter is the pudding when you cannot get a slice;
Bitter is the sermon that extends beyond the hour,
And bitter is exertion when the blood has lost its power;
Bitter are the torments that the conscience can inflict;
And bitters bite the nerveless more than language can depict;
Bitter is the satire that will cause your friend a tear;
Bitter is a bull-dog's gall, and bitter Wynberg beer.

Cape Town, June 22, 1843.

Sam Sly's Journal.

SOMETHING WORTH FIGHTING FOR.

A tall raw-boned Scotchman, who had travelled on foot from the "land o' cakes" to the British metropolis, was beset by two footpads in the neighbourhood of London, who found him anything but an easy prey. After a desperate conflict, in which Sawney inflicted several dreadful wounds on his assailants with an oak sapling, he was at length overpowered and rendered insensible by a blow from a stone. On rummaging his pockets the robbers found only sixpence, when one of them exclaimed, "If the fellow had had eightpence he would have killed us both."

CURIOUS PARAGRAPH.

We extract the following from the *New York Morning Herald* of the 15th ult:—"THE PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.—Dr. Lardner is about to return to this city, and we are about to be favoured again with his highly instructive lectures. But it appears that during his southern and western tour, he has collected a splendid and novel apparatus, consisting of several hundred telescopic drawings, scenic illustrations, meteorological, and other diagrams. He has also obtained the chief share of the property in Russell's Planetarium. With these he will open a saloon for a short time in this city, and give a series of popular lectures which will be highly instructive. We hail the return of Dr. Lardner with great pleasure, as a public benefactor. His lectures are calculated not only to please, but to add to our stores of knowledge."

It would seem that brother Jonathan is relaxing somewhat of the rigidity of his morals, in styling, as a public benefactor, a man who was forced to fly this country on account of his private depravity.

London: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane court, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 109, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.



THE FASHIONS.

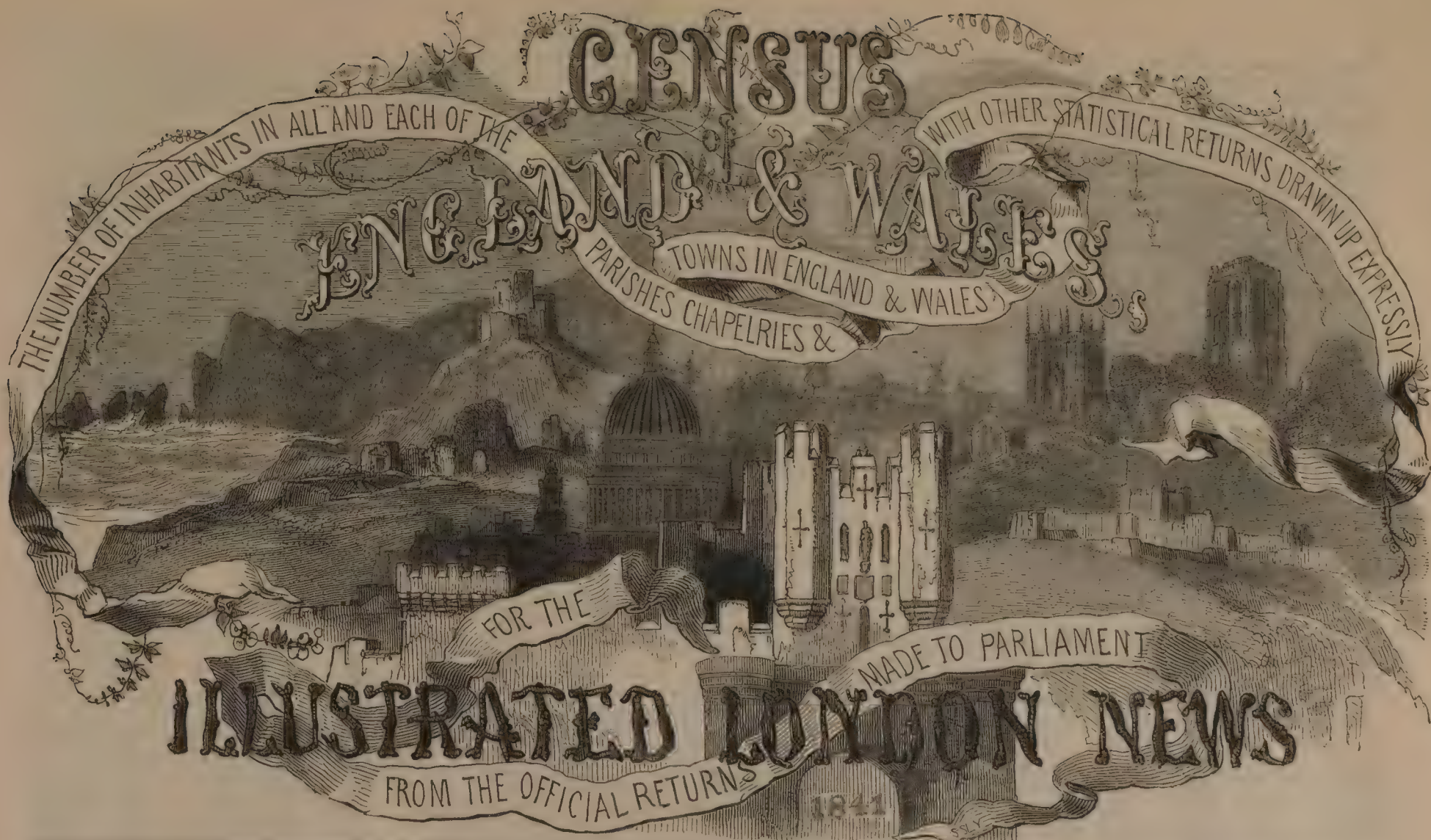
Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Oct. 11, 1843.

Mon cher Monsieur—It is with some slight embarrassment that I now sit down to describe the fashions prevalent at this moment in Paris, as, in point of fact, our elegant's have as yet hardly commenced thinking of autumnal fashions, though the costumes of our mornings and evenings should be a warning to us that we can no longer expect the moderate temperature we have been hitherto enjoying. I shall, therefore, confine myself to a description of the costume I still see worn by fashionable people, leaving you to form your own conclusions of their appropriateness to the season. I will then mention to you a most delicious peignoir of muslin, trimmed all round, is also on both sides of the front of it with a deep lace flounce, surmounted with two small double plomb gathers of rose taffety ribbon, the corsage high, open in front to the waist, and gathered, trimmed with a piece of lace, forming a band, and descending towards that on the skirt. The sleeves, moderately wide, are puffed at the top and at the wrist. The under petticoat is worked in columns upon the front, and is made of transparent rose taffety. Another morning costume that I have observed was a redingote of lilac taffety, open in front, and trimmed on either side by a frill of the same material. The corsage half high upon the shoulders, open en cœur in front, trimmed with frills behind, and laced in front to a point. The neck-kerchief is of muslin, and the sleeves orientals, narrow above, but becoming wider from the elbow to about the middle of the fore-arm, and trimmed with a frill; the bottom skirt is of Scotch battiste, trimmed with a deep flounce of lace, surmounted with rich embroidery. I should also speak of a blue poult de soie robe, trimmed with three rows of passementerie, the corsage plain, high and pointed, the sleeves plain, with crevés in muslin down to the elbow.

For evening dress I have seen nothing handsomer than those I am now about to describe to you. But I should here premise, that I can hardly offer them to you as the modes which are decidedly adopted for the season, but only as having appeared upon the persons of those who are considered to possess exemplary taste. The first of these is a robe in lilac barege, trimmed on the skirt with six tucks, of which the first commences at about a foot from the corsage, which is open, and brought to a rounded point; the sleeves are short; a cancon of muslin, with intervals of Valenciennes lace, and trimmed all round it with broad lace, completes the costume. The second was a robe of rose-coloured muslin, trimmed with a deep flounce, mounted with a frill à la Vieille of similar material; the corsage couléssé at the neck, the sash long, and formed of rose-coloured taffety ribbon, with short plain sleeves; and this dress is worn with a mantle of English application lace, which gives it a very dressy and becoming tout ensemble.

Until something more decided takes place in our weather, I fear we shall have no settled fashions that can be relied upon. When, however, that event shall occur, which I hope will be in the course of the week, you shall hear from me. Till then, adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

INTRODUCTION.

The name of ENGLAND was established A.D. 800, when Egbert assumed the Sovereign authority.—Several of the Counties are mentioned before the extinction of the Saxon Heptarchy, the smaller Provinces or Kingdoms of which became Counties, as Kent, Sussex, Surrey, and Essex. Hampshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire, and Berkshire (portions or Shires of the Kingdom of Wessex), are mentioned before the accession of King Alfred (A. D. 871); Devon and Cornwall about the same time; Gloucestershire soon after, and most of the other Counties, from south to north, are named in history previously to the Norman conquest.

The further division of the southern parts of England into *Hundreds* is also unquestionably of Saxon origin, and probably in imitation of similar districts which existed in their parent country; but in what manner the name was here applied, is not certain. At least one hundred (which, in Saxon numeration, means one hundred and twenty,) Free Men, householders, answerable for each other, may be supposed originally to have been found in each Hundred; for that the Hundreds were originally regulated by the Free population, is evident from the great number of Hundreds in the Counties first peopled by the Saxons.

The County of York is divided into *Wapentakes* instead of Hundreds, and the adjoining Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham contain instances of Wapentakes; a word evidently of warlike origin; and in the Four Northern Counties of England liable to predatory incursions until the union of England and Scotland, the frequent occasion for military array predominated over the peaceful purpose of civil jurisdiction, and produced the division and sub-division of *Wards*, still retained in use in place of the Hundreds of other Counties.

The *Rapes* of Sussex were Military Governments at the time when Domesday Book was compiled, the Conqueror having stationed his principal captains there, in such manner as to secure a ready passage to and from the coast, and thereby his communication with Normandy. The *Lathes* of Kent seem to have been civil jurisdictions and of earlier date, connected perhaps with the Cinque Ports, and for defence of the coast against invasion.

Mr. Farr (whose services are so valuable in conducting the duties of the Statistical branch of the Registrar-General's department,) in a very able paper on the Increase of the Population, says—A population increases in regular geometrical progression when the births exceed the deaths, and the ratio of the births and of the deaths to the population remains constant. Thus in England every 100 persons living in 1801 had increased to 132 in 1821; and every 100 persons living in 1821 had increased to 132 in 1841: the 100 persons living in 1801 had, therefore, increased to 175 in 1841, and at the same rate will amount to 200 in the year 1850, and to 300 in the year 1879. The mean rate of increase was .0141 annually; that was probably the excess of the births over the deaths. Grain, fruit, animals also, increase in geometrical progression; but the increase of capital, at compound interest, is the most familiar example of this kind of progression, and may render it intelligible to the general reader. Thus at 1.41 per cent. increase annually, 100 persons became 132 in 20 years, and 175 in 40 years; upon the same principle that £100 put out at 3 per cent. per annum compound interest in 1801, would have amounted to nearly £181 by the year 1821, and to £326 by 1841.

Some respectable Statistical writers have given the tenth part of the increase in 10 years as the annual rate of increase. According to this mode of reasoning, as the population of England increased 75 per cent. in 40 years, it must have increased 37½ per cent. in 20 years, and 1.9 per cent. annually; while the actual increase was 32 per cent. in 20 years, and 1.41 per cent. annually; and by the same reasoning, money that increased 226 per cent. in 40 years, must have borne an interest of 5½ per cent. per annum; while, as has been just stated, money bearing an interest of 3 per cent. per annum, would increase 226 per cent. in 40 years at compound interest.

The population of this country may have increased, and may increase by an augmentation in the number of marriages and births; or, by a diminution in the number of deaths, and the consequent prolongation of life. The annual number of births may be increased in two ways; by an increase in the number of persons married, and by earlier marriages, which shorten the interval elapsing between successive generations. Thus 113,361 women were annually married (for the first time) in each of the two years ending June 30th, 1841, when 160,000 women attained the age of 20. If 10,000 be subtracted for sickness, infirmity, and incapacities of various kinds, 150,000 will remain who might have married, and thus have augmented the numbers married by one-third (32.7) per cent.

The fact, that one-fifth of the people of this country who attain the age of marriage never marry; and that the women, though capable of bearing children at 16, and certainly nubile at 17, do not marry until they attain a mean age of 24.3, the men until they are 25½, proves that prudence, or "moral restraint," in Mr. Malthus's sense of the term, is in practical operation in England to an extent which had not been conceived, and will perhaps scarcely be credited when stated in numbers.

Writers upon population have, perhaps, exaggerated the influence

of the increase of population on the strength and prosperity of states; but its importance is unquestionable, and it must always be interesting to understand the laws which regulate the death—the reproduction of individuals; and which, in the midst of the struggles of the antagonist forces of disease and death, the losses by war, want, vice, and error, ensure the perpetuity and life of nations.

Dr. Price, at the close of the last century, excited alarm by a forcibly drawn picture of the depopulation of the kingdom; and no sooner had the Census demonstrated that Dr. Price's fears of depopulation were groundless, than the "increase of population in a geometrical progression," enunciated in the theory of Mr. Malthus, turned the gloomy forebodings of speculators in quite an opposite direction. Both these writers contributed essentially to the development of the true theory of population; both rendered important services to mankind by their investigations; but the facts since elicited, and the further prosecution of the inquiries which they commenced, have shown that while the study of the doctrine of population is fraught with instruction, and is suggestive of prudence, it is calculated to inspire a calmer confidence in the ordinances of nature, and to confirm our faith in the destinies of England. The expansion of which the reproductive force in the population is susceptible, and the progress of science and industry, must set at rest all dread of depopulation; which has apparently never prevailed for any length of time since the earliest historical ages. The population, it has been proved, has increased in geometrical progression ever since the first Census in 1801; and the rate of progression has been such that, if it continue, the numbers will have doubled in 1850; double the number of families will exist, and must be supplied with subsistence in England; but there will also be double the number of men to create subsistence and capital for her families, to man her fleets, to defend her inviolate hearths, to work the mines and manufactories, to extend the commerce, to open new regions of colonization; and double the number of minds to discover new truths, to confer the benefits and to enjoy the felicity of which human nature is susceptible.

But what has called so many millions of people into existence in 40 years?—Why have the English increased so much more rapidly than other nations?—By what force has the high rate of increase been sustained; and what gave it the velocity of this geometrical progression, but the creative energy and intelligence of the country and race? And can any one fear for the conduct and fate of this people, if they should feel themselves called upon to rear fewer children—to marry less early than during the last 40 years? Will not the same intelligence and energy which increased, diminish the rate of increase to any extent, when they take the form of prudence? It has been shown that the number of births may be increased to an incredible extent; experience has proved that the births almost invariably increase when the mortality increases; an increase of the mortality is, therefore, no specific for establishing an equilibrium between subsistence and population. The more, in fine, the doctrines of population are studied, the more deeply must be impressed upon the mind the sacredness of human life, and of the safeguards by which it has been surrounded by God and the laws.

Mr. McCulloch whose able and laborious works on the Commerce, Statistics and Geography of this, and other countries, cannot be too highly appreciated; in a chapter on the improvements in the food, clothing, and other comforts of the people, observes, speaking of the people of Great Britain, that, "the comforts of all classes have been wonderfully augmented within the last two centuries. The labouring orders have however been the principal gainers, as well by the large numbers of them who have succeeded in advancing themselves to a superior station, as by the extraordinary additional comforts that now fall to the share even of the poorest individuals."* Some notion of the moral condition of the country may be formed when we state the fact, that during the reign of Henry VIII., 72,000 "great and petty thieves were put to death," and in one county alone Somersetshire, in 1596, 40 persons were executed within a year for robberies, &c, 35 burnt in the hand, and 37 whipped.

In Strype's Annals, it is stated that there were in every county 300 or 400 vagabonds who lived by theft and rapine, and who sometimes met in troops to the number of 60, and committed spoil on the inhabitants. In the 16th Century the houses of the rich and great were mostly destitute of glass windows; as for the poor, they had neither glass windows nor chimneys to their habitations. In England and Wales in the year 1760 there were no less than 880,000 persons who fed on rye; it is now computed that there are not in Great Britain 20,000 rye eaters.

"In the Northern Counties of England," says Mr. McCulloch, "at the middle of the last century, and for long after, very little wheat was consumed. In Cumberland, the principal families used only a small quantity about Christmas. Almost all individuals now use wheaten bread at all times of the year. It is, in fact, the only bread ever tasted by those who live in towns and villages, and mostly also by those who live in the country."

Let us briefly refer to a more solid article of diet—viz animal food:—Numerous well attested facts establish that the quantity of food consumed does not diminish in proportion to the population.—It is proved by Mr. McCulloch that not only has the quantity of food wonderfully increased of late years, but also that its quality has signally improved. From 1740 to 1750 the population of the metropolis

fluctuated very little, amounting during the whole of that period to about 670,000. During the ten years ending with 1750 there were, on the average about 74,000 head of cattle and about 570,000 head of sheep sold annually in Smithfield market. In 1831 the population was 1,472,000, or an increase of 120 per cent; and on an average of the three years ending with 1831, 156,000 head of cattle and 1,238,000 head of sheep were annually sold in Smithfield market being an increase of 110 per cent on the cattle and of 117 per cent on the sheep, as compared with the numbers sold in 1740–50. It consequently appears that the number of cattle and sheep consumed in London has increased since 1740 in the same proportion as the population. In the earlier part of the last century the gross weight of the cattle sold at Smithfield did not, on an average, exceed 370lb., and the sheep did not exceed 28lb.; whereas at present the average weight of the cattle is estimated at about 800lb., and that of the sheep at about 80lb. Hence, on the most moderate computation, it may be affirmed that the consumption of butcher's meat in the metropolis, as compared with the population, is twice as great at this period as in 1740 or 1750. Not only have the facilities for obtaining a supply of food increased with an advancing population, but there has also been a great increase of productive powers introduced into the country, and a greatly diminished rate of mortality by improvements in the science of medicine. The half of our population was at one time destroyed by one disease—the small-pox, the mortality by which at the present time, in consequence of vaccination is but fractional. Typhus fever was once accustomed to visit this country, as an annual epidemic, and to slay one out of every three it attacked whereas now it seldom prevails epidemically, and its average mortality does not amount to one in sixteen.

About one-third of the population are employed in agriculture and of these fully three-fourths are directly or indirectly engaged in the raising of corn. The average growth of all sorts of corn in the United Kingdom may be safely estimated at about 64,000,000 quarters, of which about 55,000,000 are consumed by man and the lower animals. Taking the average price of the different descriptions of corn at 35s. a quarter, the total value of the corn annually produced will amount to £112,000,000 or nearly four times the annual value of the cotton manufacture.

The Total annual value of the agricultural produce of England and Wales exclusive of wood, &c. is estimated at £4132,500,000

The Manufactures of Great Britain are by far the most extensive and important that ever have belonged to any nation. We may, indeed, be said to be purveyors of most descriptions of manufactured articles for all the world; and there are but few nations, how remote or barbarous soever, that are not indebted for some considerable portion of their comforts, and sometimes even of their necessities, to the skill and ingenuity of British artisans. A very large proportion of the people are engaged in, and directly depend upon, manufactures for support; and they supply the materials of that commerce for which this empire is so peculiarly distinguished; and which extends to, civilises, and enriches, almost every country of the globe.

The following estimate of the gross annual produce of some of the great departments of manufacturing industry, is considered by Mr. McCulloch to be nearly correct:—

Cotton	£35,000,000	Linen	£8,000,000
Woollen	22,000,000	Silk	10,000,000
Iron and Hardware ..	17,000,000	Glass and Earthenware	4,250,000
Watches, Jewellery, &c.	3,000,000	Paper	1,500,000
Leathers	13,500,000	Hats	2,400,000

The value of the above articles amounts to a gross sum of £116,650,000, but exclusive of these, there are other departments of manufacturing industry of great value and importance; such for example, as the manufacture of spirits and beer, cabinet-maker's goods, &c.

The object of a Census is to throw some useful light upon the general condition of the community. The Government have however been restrained by the apprehension that jealousy and prejudice might be excited, if the enquiries were too searching and minute. People are slow to see that questions relating to themselves and their households can have any bearing on the general good, and forget that, in accounts of large numbers, the individual is wholly lost sight of in the average, but that the average can only be obtained by an accurate knowledge of all that pertains to the individual.

The Official Census Report just published, and recently laid before Parliament, from which the following statement is drawn up, furnishes a folio volume of nearly 600 pages, containing a mass of valuable statistical details respecting every parish and town in Great Britain, clearly and methodically arranged, for each county, and from the careful manner in which the information was obtained, under the direction of the officers of the Registrar-General, far superior in point of accuracy to any Census which has preceded it. No less than 35,000 persons were employed as enumerators, and in order to obviate the chance of inaccuracy, from omissions or double entries, the whole was taken in one day (6th June, 1841,) as directed by the Act 3 and 4 Victoria cap. 99.

For facility of reference we have arranged the whole of the parishes, chapelries, and towns in England and Wales (exceeding in number 11,000) in one alphabet, stating the county or counties in which situate, and their respective population, concluding with a General Abstract, and Tables of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

* Statistics of the British Empire.

In drawing up this statement every care has been taken to make it strictly correct, and it may therefore be depended on for reference, by all persons requiring to know at one glance, the population of any particular Parish or Town in England and Wales, according to the census of 1841. We now proceed to give a few tables, shewing the general results of the Census, &c., the calculations in many of them having been made expressly for this paper, with a view to make this important subject more generally understood, and to circulate among the people a comprehensive view of matters connected with our internal polity, which are at present too little known.

AREA.—The Area of England is.....	Square Statute Miles.
Wales.....	50,387
Scotland.....	7,425
Ireland.....	29,600
Guernsey.....	32,445
Jersey.....	50
Alderney.....	62
Isle of Man.....	6
Isle of Man.....	210
Total*.....	120,185

The following Statement shews the distribution of the soil of Great Britain in statute acres:—†

	Arable and Gardens.	Meadows, Pastures and Marshes.	Wastes capable of Improvement.	Incapable of Improvement.	Total in Statute Acres.
England.....	10,252,800	15,379,200	3,154,000	3,256,400	32,342,400
Wales.....	890,570	2,226,130	530,000	1,105,000	4,752,000
Scotland.....	2,493,950	2,771,650	5,950,000	8,523,930	19,738,930
British Islands	109,630	274,060	166,000	569,469	1,119,159
Totals....	13,746,950	20,650,740	10,500,000	13,454,799	57,952,489

Table shewing the Area in Square Miles and Statute Acres, also the Annual Value of Real Property, and the Annual Value of Land in the several Counties of England and Wales:—

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statute Acres.	Total Annual Value of Real Property, 1841.	Annual Value of Land, 1841.	Total Annual Value of Land, 1841.	Annual Value of Land per Acre, 1841.
ENGLAND.			£	£	£	s. d.
Bedford.....	463	296,320	495,396	1,070	326,684	22 0
Berks.....	752	481,280	732,116	973	477,570	19 10
Bucks.....	738	472,320	674,334	913	515,157	23 1
Cambridge.....	857	548,480	868,684	1,013	581,761	21 2
Chester.....	1,052	673,280	1,423,835	1,353	778,560	23 1
Cornwall.....	1,330	851,200	909,497	683	603,119	14 2
Cumberland.....	1,523	974,720	696,352	457	497,573	10 2
Derby.....	1,028	657,920	866,488	842	625,396	19 0
Devon.....	2,585	1,654,400	1,852,144	716	1,211,523	15 0
Dorset.....	1,006	643,840	735,234	730	550,567	17 1
Durham.....	1,097	702,080	931,318	849	516,971	14 7
Essex.....	1,533	981,120	1,583,719	1,034	1,018,650	20 9
Gloucester.....	1,258	805,120	1,782,197	1,116	898,957	22 3
Hereford.....	863	552,320	681,235	789	552,383	20 0
Hertford.....	630	403,200	667,710	1,060	386,341	19 1
Huntingdon.....	372	238,080	317,718	854	236,633	19 10
Kent.....	1,557	996,480	2,111,675	1,356	1,044,999	20 11
Lancaster.....	1,766	1,130,240	5,266,606	2,982	1,402,208	24 9
Leicester.....	806	515,840	933,799	1,158	690,914	26 9
Lincoln.....	2,611	1,671,940	2,127,307	814	1,766,730	21 1
Middlesex.....	282	180,480	7,293,369	25,683	304,653	33 9
Monmouth.....	496	317,440	421,050	849	251,019	15 9
Norfolk.....	2,024	1,295,360	1,893,824	935	1,209,181	18 8
Northampton.....	1,016	650,240	940,395	925	748,116	23 0
Northumberland.....	1,871	1,197,440	1,326,414	708	740,609	12 4
Nottingham.....	837	535,680	856,675	1,023	563,840	21 0
Oxford.....	756	483,840	695,752	920	528,242	21 10
Rutland.....	149	95,360	119,134	800	106,119	22 3
Salop.....	1,343	859,520	1,170,008	871	874,316	20 4
Somerset.....	1,645	1,052,800	2,050,516	1,246	1,361,547	25 10
Southampton.....	1,625	1,040,000	1,362,026	838	723,087	13 10
Stafford.....	1,184	757,760	2,006,760	1,694	900,102	23 9
Suffolk.....	1,515	969,000	1,297,956	856	912,062	18 9
Surrey.....	759	485,760	1,927,493	2,540	376,644	15 6
Sussex.....	1,406	908,240	1,169,230	797	611,320	14 0
Warwick.....	897	574,080	1,609,747	1,794	713,390	23 10
Westmorland.....	762	487,680	266,335	349	221,054	9 0
Wiltshire.....	1,367	874,880	1,175,616	860	899,878	20 6
Worcester.....	723	462,720	995,242	1,376	605,610	26 2
York, East Riding.....	1,119	716,160	1,111,807	922	760,942	19 8
— City & Ainsty.....	86	55,040				
— North Riding.....	2,055	1,315,200	1,011,885	492	845,547	12 10
— West Riding.....	2,576	1,648,640	3,324,802	1,290	1,449,007	17 7
Fractions.....	7	4,480				
Totals England.....	50,387	32,247,680	59,685,412	1,184	30,448,991	18 10

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Statute Acres.	Total Annual Value of Real Property, 1841.	Annual Value of Land, 1841.	Total Annual Value of Land, 1841.	Annual Value of Land per Acre, 1841.
WALES.			£	£	£	s. d.
Anglesey.....	271	173,440	191,613	700	164,637	19 0
Brecon.....	754	482,560	242,663	321	170,397	7 1
Cardigan.....	675	432,000	167,111	247	143,330	6 8
Cardiff.....	974	623,360	338,403	347	285,188	9 2
Cardarvon.....	544	348,160	183,166	336	125,587	7 3
Denbigh.....	633	405,120	335,539	530	262,635	13 0
Flint.....	244	156,160	214,071	877	147,876	18 11
Glamorgan.....	792	506,880	376,482	475	226,652	8 11
Merioneth.....	663	424,320	116,465	175	99,281	4 8
Montgomery.....	839	536,960	292,340	336	247,350	9 3
Pembroke.....	610	390,400	276,112	452	217,167	11 4
Radnor.....	426	272,640	130,653	306	112,046	8 3
Totals Wales.....	7,425	4,752,000	2,834,618	384	2,206,146	9 5
Totals, Engl. & Wales.....	57,812	36,999,680	62,540,030	1,081	32,655,137	17 8

The annual value of Real and Landed Property in each County is given from the return made to the House of Commons for 1841, being the net rental, or annual value, of Property assessed to the Poor Rates for the year ended, Ladyday 1841.†

The total annual value of Real Property in England and Wales in 1815, was £51,898,423
And in 1841..... £62,540,030

Increase since 1815 £10,641,607

In 1841, the net rental, of Landed Property assessed to }
the Poor Rates in England and Wales, was..... } £32,655,137
Annual rental of Dwelling Houses..... 23,386,401
All other kinds of property 6,498,492

£Total..... £62,540,030

The lowest annual value of Real Property per square mile in England, is £349, being the County of Westmorland, and the highest, the County of Middlesex, £25,683. In Wales, the lowest is the County of Merioneth, £175, and the highest, the County of Flint, £877.

The lowest annual value of Land in England, is in the County of

Wiltshire, being on an average nine shillings per statute acre, and the highest, the County of Middlesex, being 33s. 9d. In Wales, the lowest value of Land per statute acre, is 4s. 8d. in the County of Merioneth, and the highest, 19s. in the County of Anglesey.

HOUSES.—ENGLAND.

Census.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Census.	Increase per Cent. Inhabited Houses.	Increase per Cent. Population.
1801	1,467,870	53,965	—	1801 to 1811	14.3	14.5
1811	1,678,106	47,923	15,189	1811 to 1821	16.3	17.5
1821	1,951,973	66,055	18,289	1821 to 1831	19.1	16.
1831	2,326,022	113,885	23,462	1831 to 1841	18.4	14.5
1841	2,755,710	163,077	25,704			

HOUSES.—WALES.

Census.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Census.	Increase per Cent. Inhabited Houses.	Increase per Cent. Population.
1801	108,053	3,511	—	1801 to 1811	10.5	13.
1811	119,398	3,095	1,019	1811 to 1821	14.	17.
1821	136,183	3,652	985	1821 to 1831	14.2	12.
1831	155,522	6,030	1,297	1831 to 1841	21.	13.
1841	188,229	10,157	1,764			

From the above statement it will be seen, that between 1801 and 1811 the increase per cent. on both houses and population was nearly equal, between 1811 and 1821 the increase per cent. on the population, as compared with the increase per cent. of inhabited houses, was, in England, greater by 1.2 per cent., and in Wales, during the same period, by 3 per cent., while between 1821 and 1841, the inhabited houses increased in a much higher ratio than the population, both in England and Wales; a fair test of the improvement of the country, for if the number of inhabited houses in a country falls off in proportion to the increase of the population, it might fairly be inferred that the condition of the country was deteriorated. In the Table which follows, shewing the number of houses in each County of England and Wales, we have contrasted the increase per cent. of inhabited houses between 1831 and 1841, and the increase per cent. of the population for the same period, from which it appears, that in 35 out of the 40 English Counties, there has been an increase per cent. in the number of inhabited houses as compared with the increase per cent. on the population, while in the remaining five, Middlesex, Monmouth, Rutland, Surrey, and Warwick, there has been a trifling decrease. In Wales, there has been a positive increase in every County. The number of houses building affords also a good criterion of a country's progress in wealth and industry, and a reference to the statement above given, shews, that as compared with 1811 there were 10,515 more building in 1841 (at the period when the Census was taken) than at the former period. On the other hand, the number of houses uninhabited has more than tripled since 1801, and though this great number, no doubt, partly arises from the depression of trade and commerce within the last few years, still, a great proportion of these were uninhabited in consequence of being so dilapidated as to be unfit for occupation, and the greater conveniences and comforts of the modern houses inducing the people to desert the old and less-comfortable mansions of their forefathers.

Table Shewing the number of HOUSES INHABITED, UNINHABITED, and BUILDING, in the several COUNTIES OF ENGLAND and WALES, on 7th June, 1841; also the increase per cent. on the Inhabited Houses between 1831 and 1841, and the increase per cent. of the Population during the same period.

Counties.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Increase per cent. Inhabited Houses between 1831 & 41.	Increase per cent. Population between 1831 & 41.
ENGLAND.					
Bedford.....	21,235	519	210	18.1	13.
Berks.....	31,653	1,590	201	12.9	10.8
Bucks.....	31,087	1,159	206	10.3	6.4
Cambridge.....	33,095	1,227	236	23.8	14.2
Chester.....	33,414	5,844	547	20.9	18.3
Cornwall.....	65,574	4,962	926	22.5	13.4
Cumberland.....	713,390	2,386	200	11.4	4.9
Derby.....	53,020	2,492	441	15.	14.7
Devon.....	94,704	6,129	901	15.4	7.8
Dorset.....	34,576	2,019	299	17.9	9.9
Durham.....	57,513	3,293	532	41.1	27.7
Essex.....	67,618	2,490	499	18.3	8.6
Gloucester.....	81,016	5,790	787	13.7	11.4
Hereford.....	23,381	1,439	111	6.7	2.4
Hertford.....	30,155	1,321	186	13.5	9.6
Huntingdon.....	11,860	377	65	18.7	10.
Kent.....	95,482	5,039	811	16.2	14.4
Lancaster.....	289,184	23,639	3,680	26.7	24.7
Leicester.....	44,774	3,273	449	10.9	9.5
Lincoln.....	72,964	2,246	454	18.4	14.2
Middlesex.....	207,629	9,779	3,185	15.	16.
Monmouth.....	24,944	1,432	235	34.	36.9
Norfolk.....	85,903	3,720	437	14.8	5.7
Northampton.....	40,841	1,677	291	12.4	11.
Northumberland.....	48,710	3,028	465	36.3	12.2
Nottingham.....	50,550	2,760	214	12.4	10.9
Oxford.....	32,165	1,442	202	9.6	6.2
Rutland.....	4,294	121	31	9.1	9.9
Salop.....	47,208	2,086	293	10.7	7.
Somerset.....	82,617	4,703	769	15.8	7.8
Southampton.....	66,617	3,311	502	17.8	12.9
Stafford.....	97,777	5,458	904	25.2	24.3
Suffolk.....	64,041	2,352	574	27.7	6.3
Surrey.....	95,372	3,982	1,203	19.1	19.8
Sussex.....	54,069	3,650	251	18.8	10.
Warwick.....	81,321	6,905	668	19.1	19.3
Westmorland.....	10,819	875	39	4.7	2.5
Wiltshire.....	50,879	2,138	233	9.9	7.7
Worcester.....	46,919	2,902	348	12.7	10.4
York, East Riding.....	38,614	1,697	430	18.2	15.4
— City & Ainsty.....	7,710	275	66	20.3	8.3
— North Riding.....	42,385	2,652	290	11.2	7.
— West Riding.....	227,357	18,898	2,293	19.3	18.2
Totals England.....	2,755,710	163,077	25,704	18.4	14.5

Counties.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Increase per cent. Inhabited Houses between 1831 & 41.	Increase per cent. Population between 1831 & 41.
WALES.					
Anglesey.....	11,497	751	128	18.6	5.3
Brecon.....	11,105	810	78	18.1	16.1
Cardigan.....	15,123	792	121	15.7	6.1
Cardiff.....	23,419	1,402	227	23.9	5.5
Cardarvon.....	16,815	769	133	27.4	22.
Denbigh.....	18,437	999	168	12.6	6.2
Flint.....	13,394	449	107	14.3	11.5
Glamorgan.....	32,718	1,468	530	37.2	35.2
Merioneth.....	8,480	546	75	21.7	11.3
Montgomery.....	13,613	888	34	11.2	4.1
Pembroke.....	18,832	1,028	144	19.3	8.1
Radnor.....	4,716	225	19	6.2	2.8
Totals Wales.....	188,229	10,157	1,764	21.	13.

The rate of increase of the population between 1831 and 1841 in England varies from 2.4 per cent. in the County of Hereford, to 36.9 in Monmouth. The rate of increase in the number of inhabited houses for the same period varies from 4.7 to 41.1 per cent., the houses in Westmorland having only increased 4.7 per cent., while those of Durham have increased 41.1

AGES OF THE POPULATION.

The Return for 1841 gives a statement of the number of persons under 20 years, and the number above 20 years of age respectively, opposite each parish or place—and there is also a separate volume shewing the ages of persons in each County, Hundred, and principal Town in Great Britain. The following Table shews the Ages of persons living in England and Wales, in 1841:—

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion at each age in every Ten Thousand.
Under 5 years	1,042,718	1,056,434	2,099,152	1,324
Between 5 and 10 years	918,087	950,345	1,868,432	1,197
" 10 " 15	875,714	850,448	1,726,162	1,089
" 15 " 20	777,400	803,955	1,581,355	997
" 20 " 25	719,514	825,662	1,545,176	974
" 25 " 30	607,569	670,976	1,278,545	806
" 30 " 35	561,718	601,251	1,162,969	733
" 35 " 40	432,719	448,771	881,490	556
" 40 " 45	433,301	451,706	885,007	558
" 45 " 50	311,768	324,698	636,466	401
" 50 " 55	305,556	326,671	632,227	399
" 55 " 60	188,651	201,857	390,508	246

AGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion at each age in every Ten Thousand.
Between 60 and 65 years	207,970	230,303	438,273	277
" 65 " 70	130,088	138,674	268,762	163
" 70 " 75	103,507	120,003	223,510	141
" 75 " 80	55,316	64,205	119,521	75
" 80 " 85	30,948	39,233	70,211	44
" 85 " 90	10,088	13,826	23,914	15
" 90 " 95	2,478	4,038	6,516	4
" 95 " 100	494	922	1,416	1
" 100 upwards	82	167	249	..
Age not specified	30,538	12,358	51,896	..
Total	7,775,224	8,136,533	15,911,757	10,000
Under 20 years	3,644,161	3,661,302	7,305,463	4,591
Above 20 years	4,130,763	4,475,231	8,605,994	5,409
Total	7,775,224	8,136,533	15,911,757	10,000

The above Table shews the Ages of 15,859,861 persons out of a population of 15,911,757, the difference, 51,896, being the number whose ages were not ascertained. The total number of persons living in England and Wales on the 7th of June, 1841, above 100 years of age was only 249, of which 82 were males, and 167 females.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.

Table shewing the Country of Birth of the Persons enumerated in England and Wales in 1841.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Born in England and Wales	7,465,045	7,897,626	15,362,671
Born in Scotland	60,704	42,534	103,238
Born in Ireland	151,231	138,173	289,404
Born in the British Colonies	485	603	1,088
Foreigners and British subjects born in Foreign parts	24,723	14,521	39,244
Number whose birth-place is not known	73,036	43,076	116,112
Total	7,775,224	8,136,533	15,911,757

In 1841 there were resident in SCOTLAND 37,796 persons natives of England and Wales; 126,321 persons natives of Ireland; 2,776 Foreigners and British subjects born in foreign parts; and 272 born in the British Colonies.

In IRELAND at the date of the Census in 1841 there were resident 21,522 persons who were born in England, 8,585 who were born in Scotland, also 4,471 Foreigners. The numbers in Ireland are exclusive of the army.

In the ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS in 1841, there were resident 18,006 persons natives of England and Wales; 1,929 natives of Scotland; 3,531 natives of Ireland; 2,760 Foreigners, and 42 born in the British Colonies.

Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841	Parish and County.	Pop. 1841
ABBAS Combe, Somers.	461	Aldermaston, Berks	602	Andrew, St., Glam.	497	Ashill, Norf.	637	Avening, Gloster.	2,227	Barlavington, Sussex	132
Abberley, Worc.	559	Alderminster, Worc.	508	Andrew, St. Minor, Glam.	18	Ashill, Somers.	438	Averham, Notts.	264	Barby, E. York	387
Abberton, Essex.	248	Aldershot, Hants.	685	Angersleigh, Somers.	42	Ashington, Essex.	119	Aveton-Gifford, Devon	1,057	Barleston, Leic.	580
Abberton, Worc.	81	Alderton, Gloster.	411	Angle, Pemb.	388	Ashington, Somers.	71	Ayington, Berks.	94	Barley, Herts.	792
Abbey-Cwm-hir, Radnor.	589	Alderton, Nham.	166	Angmering, Sussex	1,002	Ashington, Sussex	382	Avington, Hants	204	Barling, Essex	326
Abbots-Anne, Hants	619	Alderton, Suff.	620	Anmer, Norf.	175	Ashley, Hants	102	Awliscombe, Devoa	590	Barlings, Linc.	352
Abbots-Bickington, Devon.	75	Alderton, Wilts	183	Annesley, Notts.	274	Ashley, Nham.	323	Awre, Gloster.	1,277	Barlow, W. York	284
Abbots-Bromley, Staff.	1,508	Alderwasley, Derby	398	Ansley, Warw.	701	Ashley, Staff.	853	Axbridge, Somers.	1,045	Barlow, Great, Derby	627
Abbotsbury, Dorset	1,005	Aldfield, W. York	132	Anstey, Herts	497	Ashley, Wilts.	96	Axminster, Devon.	2,860	Barbny on Marsh, E. York.	506
Abbotsham, Devon	414	Aldford, Chester	835	Anstey, Warw.	224	Ashley-cum-Sylverley, Camb.	417	Axmouth, Devon	645	Barbny on Moor, E. York.	475
Abbots-Isle, Somers.	413	Aldham, Essex	382	Anstey, Wilts.	329	Ashmanhaugh, Norf.	180	Aycliffe, Great, Durham	1,372	Barner, Norf.	61
Abbots-Kerswell, Devon	433	Aldham, Suff.	233	Anstey, East, Devon.	240	Ashmansworth, Hants	220	Aylburton, Gloster.	468	Barming, East, Kent	584
Abbots-Langley, Herts	2,115	Aldingbourn, Sussex	772	Anstey, West, Devon.	279	Ashmore, Dorset	242	Aylesbear, Devon	982	Barnston, E. York	254
Abbots-Leigh, Somers.	366	Aldingham, Lanc.	907	Anstey, Leic.	838	Asholt, Somers.	201	Aylesbury, Bucks.	5,429	Barnack, Nham.	860
Abbots-Ley, Hants.	443	Aldington, Kent	733	Anston, W. York	921	Ashover, Derby.	3,482	Aylesby, Linc.	201	Barnard-Castle, Durham.	4,452
Abbots-Morton, Worc.	234	Aldridge, Staff.	2,094	Anthony, St. (in Meneage) Corn.	313	Ashwar, Warw.	172	Aylesford, Kent	1,344	Barnardiston, Suff.	207
Abbotstone, Hants.	325	Aldridge, Sussex	1	Anthony, St. (in Roseland) do.	144	Ashperton, Heref.	604	Aylestone, Leic.	757	Barnborough, W. York	508
Abdon, Salop	155	Aldringham, Suff.	401	Antingham, Norf.	271	Ashprington, Devon.	588	Aylmerton, Norf.	289	Barby, Suff.	206
Aber, Carnarv.	556	Aldsworth, Gloster	365	Antony, St. Jacob, Cornw.	2,894	Ash-Priors, Somers.	226	Ayisham, Norf.	2,448	Barby, N. York	262
Aberavon, Glam.	1,290	Aldwinkle-All Saints, Nham.	272	Anwick, Linc.	314	Ashreigney, Devon.	1,088	Aylton, Heref.	69	Barby-in-the Willows, Notts	276
Aberdare, Glam.	6,471	Aldwinkle-St. Peter, Nham.	143	Apethorpe, Nham.	269	Ashstead, Surrey	618	Aymestrey, Heref.	958	Barby-upon-Dou, W. York	629
Aberdaron, Carnar.	1,350	Aldworth, Berks	314	Apley, Linc.	162	Ashton, Devon.	319	Aynho, Nham.	662	Barnes, Surrey	1,461
Aberedwy, Radnor	345	Alfold, Surrey	519	Appleby, Derby & Leic.	1,075	Ashton, Nham.	417	Ayott, St. Lawrence, Herts.	131	Barnesley, W. York	12,310
Abereirch, Carnarv.	1,613	Alford, Linc.	1,945	Appleby, Linc.	305	Ashton (in Makersfield) Lanc.	5,110	Ayott, St. Peter, Herts.	240	Barnet, Chipping, Herts.	2,485
Aberffraw, Angl.	1,336	Alford, Somers.	90	Appleby, Wmld.	775	Ashton (Cold), Gloster.	411	Aysgarth, N. York	5,725	Barnet Fryern, Mddx.	849
Aberford, W. York	1,071	Alfreton, Derby	7,577	Appleby, St. Lawrence, Wmld.	1,354	Ashton-under-Hill, Gloster.	342	Ayston, Rutland	88	Barnet-by-the Wold, Linc.	679
Abergavenny, Monm.	4,953	Alfrick, Worc.	434	Appleby, St. Michael, Wmld.	1,165	Ashton-Keynes, Wilts	1,332	Ayton, Great, N. York	1,216	Barney, Norf.	276
Abergele, Denbigh	2,661	Alfriston, Sussex	608	Appledore, Kent	561	Ashton, Long, Somers.	1,926			Barnham, Suff.	412
Abergwilly, Carn.	2,366	Algarkirk, Linc.	754	Appledram, Sussex	156	Ashton-under-Lyne, Lanc.	46,304			Barnham, Sussex	125
Aberhafesp, Montg.	335	Alkerton, Oxford	190	Appleshaw, Hants	372	Ashton-upon-Mersey, Ches.	2,114			Barnham-Broom, Norf.	494
Abernarn, Carn.	2,541	Alkham, Kent	595	Appletorpe, Notts.	109	Ashton-Steeple, Wilts.	1,941			Barnham, Suff.	508
Aber-Porth, Card.	496	Alcannings, Wilts	1,148	Appleton, Berks.	496	Ashurst, Kent	224			Barnham, Little, Norf.	229
Aberyskir, Brecon	117	Alendale, Nthld.	5,729	Appleton, Norf.	25	Ashurst, Sussex	427			Barnham-Norwood, Norf.	54
Aberystwith, Card.	4,916	Allen, St., Cornw.	652	Appleton-le-Street, N. York	944	Ashwater, Devon.	1,046			Barnham-Winter, Norf.	86
Aberystwith, Monm.	11,272	Allensmore, Heref.	608	Appleton-upon-Wisk, N. York	559	Ashwell, Herts.	1,235			Barnoldby-le-Beck, Linc.	292
Abingdon, Berks	5,340	Allenton, Nthld.	812	Arborefield, Berks.	300	Ashwell, Rutland	223			Barnoldwick, W. York	844
Abinger, Surrey	920	Aller, Somers.	559	Ardingley, Sussex	742	Ashwellthorpe, Norf.	469			Barnsley, Gloster.	305
Abinghall, Gloster	239	Allerston, N. York	414	Ardington, Berks.	405	Ashwick, Somers.	945			Barnstable, Devon	7,902
Abington, Nham.	143	Allerthorpe, E. York	199	Ardleigh, Essex	1,005	Ashwicken, Norf.	78			Barnston, Essex	197
Abingdon-in-the-Clay, Camb.	232	Allerton, Chapel, Somers.	331	Ardley, Oxford	168	Ashworth, Lanc.	325			Barnwell, All-Saints, Nham.	140
Abingdon, Great, Camb.	358	Allerton, Chapel, W. York	2,580	Ardley, East, W. York	900	Askerswell, Dorset	243			Barnwell, St. Andrew, Nham.	282
Abingdon, Little, Camb.	277	Allerton-Manleyverer, W. Yk.	277	Ardley, West, W. York	1,420	Askham, Notts.	288			Barnwood, Gloster.	384
Ab-Kettleby, Leic.	380	Allesley, Warw.	963	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Askham, Westm.	635			Barr, Great, Staff.	1,087
Abram, Lanc.	901	Allestree, Derby	307	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Askham-Bryan, York A.	342			Barrington, Camb.	533
Abson, Gloster.	794	Allestree, Leic.	81	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Askham, Richard, York A.	232			Barrington, Somers.	551
Abthorp, Nham.	449	Althallows, Berks	172	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Askrieg, N. York	726			Barrington, G. Berks & Glos.	563
Aby, Linc.	312	Althallows, Cumb.	235	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aslackby, Linc.	507			Barrington, Little, Gloster.	208
Acaster, Malbis, Y. Ainsty	322	Allington, Dorset	1,545	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aslaeton, Norf.	404			Barrow-on-Trent, Derby	641
Accrington, Old, Lanc.	1,911	Allington, Kent	94	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aslaeton, Notts.	424			Barrow, Salop	383
Accrington, New, Lanc.	6,908	Allington, Wilts	91	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aspull, Suff.	132			Barrow, Suff.	295
Acklam, East, E. York	845	Allington, East, Devon	729	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aspatia, Cumb.	1,921			Barrow, Great & Little, Chest.	668
Acklam, West, N. York	97	Allington, West, Devon	998	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aspeden, Herts	529			Barrow-Gurney, Somers.	303
Ackworth, W. York	1,528	Allington, East, Linc.	276	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aspley-Guise, Beds.	1,130			Barrow-upon-Humber, Linc.	1,662
Acle, Norfolk	864	Allington, West, Linc.	120	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Assington, Suff.	778			Barrow, North, Somers.	140
Acomb, Y. Ainsty	889	Allonby, Cumb.	811	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astbury, Chester	14,335			Barrow-upon-Soar, Leic.	5,782
Aconbury, Hereford.	158	Alltawr, Brecon	34	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Asterby, Linc.	236			Barrow, South, Somers.	149
Acrise, Kent	207	Almeley, Heref.	642	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Asthall, Oxford	389			Barrowby, Linc	799
Action, Chester	4,134	Almer, Dorset	189	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astley, Lanc.	2,011			Barrowden, Rutland	658
Action, Middlesex	2,665	Almondsbury, W. York	37,315	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astley, Salop	264			Barsham, Suff.	250
Action, Suffolk	555	Almondsbury, Gloster	1,584	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astley, Warw.	371			Barsham, East, Norf.	240
Action-Beauchamp, Worc.	217	Almsford, Somers.	293	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astley, Worc.	834			Barsham, North, Norf.	89
Action-Burnel, Salop	394	Aine, Great, Warw.	404	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astley Abbots, Salop	657			Barsham, West, Norf.	86
Action-Round, Salop	180	Aine, N. York	1,703	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston, Heref.	52			Barston, Warw.	392
Action-Scutt, Salop	204	Alnahm, Nthld.	256	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston, Herts.	556			Bartholomew, St. Hyde, Hants	776
Action-Trussell, Stafford	574	Alnwick, Nthld.	6,626	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston, Warw.	45,718			Bartholmey, Chest. & Staff.	2,725
Action-Turville, Gloster	311	Alphamstone, Essex	314	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston, W. York	763			Balderton, Notts.	899
Adbaston, Stafford	610	Alpheton, Suff.	321	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Abbotts, Bucks.	356			Baldock, Herts	1,807
Adderbury, Oxford	2,525	Alphington, Devon	1,286	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Blank, Gloster.	302			Baldon-Marsh, Oxford	360
Adderley, Salop	404	Alphington, Norf.	197	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Butterell, Salop	173			Baldon-Toot, Oxford	269
Addingham, Cumb.	755	Alresford, Essex	280	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Cantlow, Warw.	1,089			Bale, Norf.	229
Addingham, W. York	1,812	Alresford, New, Hants	1,578	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston Church, Salop	512			Ballidon, Derby	92
Addington, Bucks	84	Alresford, Old, Hants	502	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Clinton, Bucks.	1,025			Ballingdon, Essex	843
Addington, Kent	208	Alrewas, Staff.	1,658	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Eyre, Salop	130			Ballingham, Heref.	149
Addington, Surrey	580	Alsager, Chester	445	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Flanville, Leic.	1,909			Balsall, Warw.	1,160
Addington, Great, Nham.	266	Alsop-le-Dale, Derby	67	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Ingham, Heref.	621			Balscott, Oxford	199
Addington, Little, Nham.	290	Alston-Moor, Cumb.	6,002	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston, North, Oxford	289			Balsham, Camb.	1,271
Addle, W. York	1,219	Alstonefield, Staff.	4,701	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Rowant, Oxford	885			Baltonsborough, Somers.	718
Addlethorpe, Linc.	238	Althernon, Cornw.	1,334	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Sandford, Bucks.	86			Bambrough, Nthld.	4,237
Adisham, Kent	372	Altham, Lanc.	349	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Somerville, Gloster.	89			Bampton, Devon	2,049
Adlestrop, Gloster	200	Althorne, Essex	418	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Steeple, Oxford	580			Bampton with Weald, Oxf.	2,734
Adlingfleet, W. York	448	Althorpe, Linc.	1,184	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Subedge, Gloster.	134			Bampton, Westm.	579
Adminton, Dorset	74	Alton, Hants	3,139	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston by Sutton, Chester.	206			Bampton-Kirk, Cumb.	536
Adstock, Bucks	419	Alton-Barnes, Wilts	167	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-Tirrold, Berks.	343			Banbury, Nham. & Oxford	7,365
Advent, Cornw.	291	Alton-Pancras, Dorset	248	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-upon-Trent, Derby.	646			Bangor, Card.	210
Adwell, Oxford	46	Altrincham, Chester	3,399	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-White Lady, Worc.	367			Bangor-Iscoed, Denb. & Flint.	257
Adwick-on-Deane, W. York	180	Alvanley, Chester	314	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aston-le-Walls, Nham.	252			Bangor (City), Carnar.	7,282
Adwick-le-Street, W. York	551	Alvaston, Derby	493	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astwick, Beds.	84			Banham, Norf.	1,165
Aff-Puddle, Dorset	507	Alvachurch, Worc.	1,633	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Astwood-Bury, Bucks.	243			Banninham, Norf.	1,329
Agnes, St., Cornw.	7,757	Alveston, Wilts	203	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aswarby, Linc.	119			Banstead, Surrey	1,168
Akton, Cumb.	802	Alvey, Salop	1,002	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Aswardby, Linc.	92			Banwell, Somers.	1,819
Alderbury-Steeple, N. York	700	Alverdiscott, Devon	332	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Atcham, Salop	513			Bapchild, Kent	338
Ainstable, Cumb.	501	Alverstoke, Hants	13,510	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Athan, St., Glam.	379			Barbon, Westm.	315
Ainsworth, Lanc.	1,598	Alverthorpe, W. York	5,590	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Athelington, Suff.	111			Barby, Nham.	649
Aislaby, N. York	474	Alvescott, Oxford	357	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Atherington, Devon.	629			Bareheston, Warw.	193
Aisthorpe, Linc.	82	Alveston, Gloster	841	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Athelhampton, Dorset	74			Barcomb, Sussex	1,028
Akely, Bucks	562	Alveston, Warw.	793	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Atherstone-upon-Stour, Warw	93			Bardfield, Great, Essex	1,120
Akenham, Suff.	117	Alveton, Staff.	2,830	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Atherton, Lanc.	4,475			Bardfield, Little, Essex	375
Albans, St., Herts.	2,504	Alvingham, Linc.	313	Ardwick, Lanc.	9,906	Atlow, Derby.	156			Bardfield, Saling, Essex	381

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Baunton, Gloucester	184	Bermondsey, Surrey	34,917	Bishrooke, Rutland	211	Boxall, Derby	1,496	Brampton, Norfolk	263
Baverstock, Wilts	197	— St. James, Surrey	12,151	Bisecthorpe, Lincoln	63	Boxhilton, Glam.	263	Brampton, Nhampt.	104
Bawburgh, Norfolk	404	Berrick-Salome, Oxford	164	Bisham, Berks.	659	Bookham, Great, Surrey	463	Brampton, Suff.	322
Bawdeswell, Norfolk	582	Berriew, Montg.	2,259	Bishopstoke, Wore.	410	Bookham, Little, Surrey	237	Brampton-Abbots, Heref.	197
Bawdrip, Somers.	425	Berrington, Salop	551	Bishopscleeve, Kent	341	Boothby-Graddo, Lincoln	211	Brampton-Bryan, Hrf. & Rdn.	419
Bawdry, Suff.	468	Berrow, Somers.	578	Bishops-Castle, Salop	1,781	Boothby-Pagnell, Lincoln	132	Brampton Chapel, Nhampt.	258
Bawtry, W. York	1,083	Berrow, Wore.	480	Bishops-Cannings, Wilts	3,843	Boothby, Lanc.	1,962	Brampton Church, Nhampt.	338
Baxterley, Warw.	228	Berry-Pomeroy, Devon	1,119	Bishops-Cleeve, Gloucester	1,944	Boston, Norfolk	211	Bramshill, Staff.	170
Baydon, Wilts	335	Berryn-Arbor, Devon	829	Bishops-Hull, Somers.	1,233	Borden, Kent	860	Bramshaw, Hants. and Wilts	793
Bayfield, Norfolk	21	Bersted, Sussex	2,490	Bishops-Lydeard, Somers.	1,295	Bordesley, Warw.	10,754	Bramshot, Hants.	1,311
Bayford, Herts.	275	Berwick, Sussex	199	Bishops-Nympton, Devon	1,325	Boreham, Essex	1,054	Bramwith, Kirk, W. York	253
Bayleham, Suff.	275	Berwick-Basset, Wilts.	175	Bishops-Stoke, Hants	1,139	Borley, Essex	188	Brancaaster, Norfolk	913
Bayton, Wore.	468	Berwick, St. James, Wilts	247	Bishops-Stortford, Herts.	4,681	Boroughbridge, W. York	1,024	Brancepeth, Durham	2,151
Bayvill, Pemb.	130	Berwick, St. John, Wilts	419	Bishops-Tawton, Devon	1,827	Borowdale, Cumb.	369	Brandeston, Suff.	555
Beachampton, Bucks	248	Berwick-on-Tweed, Nthld.	8,484	Bishops-Teignton, Devon	992	Bosbury, Heref.	1,137	Brandeston, Norfolk	2,002
Beaconsfield, Bucks	1,732	Besford, Wore.	179	Bishopston (Downton), Wilts.	469	Boscombe, Wilts.	156	Brandon, Suff.	222
Beadnell, Nthld.	323	Besselsleigh, Berks.	106	Bishopston (Rams. hd.), Wilts.	704	Bosham, Sussex	1,091	Brandon, Little, Norfolk	718
Beafield, Devon	713	Bessingby, E. York	66	Bishopstone, Glam.	491	Bosherton, Pemb.	225	Brandsburton, E. York	278
Beaumont, Kent	322	Bessingham, Norfolk	139	Bishopstone, Heref.	304	Bosley, Chester	552	Bransby, N. York	304
Beaumont, Wore.	377	Bessingthorpe, Norfolk	536	Bishopstone, Sussex	288	Bossall, N. York	1,184	Branscombe, Devon	566
Beaumont, Suff.	322	Bessingthorpe, Norfolk	337	Bishops-Sutton, Hants	517	Bossington, Hants.	60	Branston, Leic.	1,122
Beaumont, Dorset	3,270	Bessingthorpe, Norfolk	211	Bishop-Waltham, Hants.	2,193	Boston, Lincoln	12,942	Branston, Leic.	201
Beaumont, Warw.	231	Bessingthorpe, Norfolk	1,140	Bishopstow, Wilts.	401	Bosworth, Husbands, Leic.	953	Brantfield, Herts	404
Beaumont, Kent	605	Betchworth, Surrey	1,011	Bishopthorpe, York A.	473	Bosworth, Market, Leic.	2,531	Brantingham, Suff.	635
Beaumont, Derby	74	Bethersden, Kent	1,011	Bishton, Durham	187	Botesdale, Suff.	633	Brantingham, E. York	261
Beaumont, Warw.	205	Bethal-Green, Middx.	74,088	Bishton, Monm.	5,339	Bothall, Nthld.	800	Braxton, Nthld.	776
Beaulieu, Hants	1,339	Betty, Staff.	884	Bisley, Gloucester	321	Bothamsall, Notts.	325	Braxton, Derby	1,130
Beaulieu, Angl.	2,299	Betteshanger, Kent	18	Bisley, Surrey	2,339	Bothenhampton, Dorset	904	Brattleby, Lincoln	729
Beaumaris, Cumb.	288	Bettiscombe, Dorset	53	Bispham, Lanc.	160	Botley, Hants.	1,375	Bratton, Wilts	870
Beaumont-with-Moze, Essex	405	Bettws, Salop	452	Bitchfield, Lincoln	78	Bottesford, Leic.	1,586	Bratton-Clovely, Devon	708
Beaumont, Wore.	5,008	Bettws, Carm.	1,109	Bittadon, Devon	18	Bottesford, Lincoln	1,497	Bratton-Fleming, Devon	708
Beccles, Suff.	4,086	Bettws, Glam.	438	Bittering, Little, Norfolk	1,098	Bottisham, Camb.	191	Bratton-Seymour, Somers.	1,358
Beccles, Lanc.	553	Bettws, Monm.	90	Bitterwell, Leic.	495	Bottiswong, Carnar.	250	Braughing, Herts	125
Beckbury, Salop	312	Bettws, Montg.	227	Bitton, Gloucester	9,338	Boughton, Norfolk	322	Braunewell, Lincoln	1,469
Beckenhams, Kent	1,008	Bettws-Bledrives, Card.	132	Bix, Oxford	110	Boughton, Nhampt.	389	Braunton, Nhampt.	143
Beckermat, St. Bridget, Cumb.	630	Bettws-Dierth, Radnor	111	Bixley, Norfolk	1,896	Boughton, Nhampt.	309	Braunton, Rutland	2,274
Beckermat, St. John, Cumb.	468	Bettws-Garmon, Carnar.	279	Blackauton, Devon	1,449	Boughton, Nthld.	524	Brawdy, Pemb.	410
Beckford, Gloucester	461	Bettws-Jevan, Card.	426	Blackborough, Devon	112	Boughton-under-Blean, Kent	1,373	Braxted, Great, Essex	126
Beckham, West, Norfolk	179	Bettws-Lleuce, Card.	364	Blackburn, Lanc.	71,711	Boughton-Mallherbe, Kent	512	Braxted, Little, Essex	3,722
Beckingham, Lincoln	462	Bettws-Newydd, Monm.	106	Blackburn, Lanc.	331	Boughton-Monchelsea, Kent	1	Bray, Berks	420
Beckington, Somers.	1,190	Bettws-y-coed, Carnar.	451	Blackburton, Oxford	178	Boulge, Suff.	45	Braybrooke, Nhampt.	83
Beckley, Bucks & Oxford	763	Bevercoates, Notts.	44	Blackford, Somers.	81	Boulton, Pemb.	319	Brayfield, Cold, Bucks	235
Beckley, Sussex	1,112	Beverley, E. York	8,730	Blackland, Wilts	3,202	Boulstone, Heref.	83	Braytoft, Lincoln	1,894
Bedale, N. York	2,803	Beverstone, Gloucester	178	Blackley, Lanc.	10	Boultham, Lincoln	72	Brayton, W. York	620
Beddgelert, Carn. & Merion.	1,397	Bewcastle, Cumb.	1,274	Blackmanstone, Kent	709	Boulton, Derby	171	Breadall, Derby	6,166
Beddingham, Sussex	208	Bewdley, Wore.	3,400	Blackmore, Essex	2,615	Bourn, Camb.	909	Breage, St., Cornwall	6,166
Beddington, Surrey	1,433	Bexhill, Sussex	1,916	Blackrod, Lanc.	505	Bourn, Lincoln	3,361	Breamore, Hants	126
Bedfield, Suff.	358	Bexley, Kent	3,955	Blacktoft, E. York	20,432	Bourne, St. Mary, Hants	1,152	Breane, Somers.	712
Bedfont, East, Middx.	982	Bibury, Gloucester	1,077	Blacktorrington, Devon	477	Bourne, West, Sussex	2,093	Breaston, Derby	109
Bedford, Lanc.	4,187	Bicester, Oxford	3,022	Blackwall, Middx	354	Bourton, Dorset	901	Breechfa, Carnar.	160
Bedford, Town, Beds.	9,178	Bickenhall, Somers.	264	Blackwell, Derby	687	Bourton-on-Dunsmoor, Warw.	330	Breckles, Norfolk	5,354
St. Cuthbert	591	Bickenhall, Church, Warw.	774	Blackington, Gloucester	468	Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucester	542	Brecon, Brecon	1,151
St. John	446	Bicker, Lincoln	820	Bladon, Oxford	468	Bourton-Flax, Somers.	232	Brede, Sussex	468
St. Mary	1,042	Bickerton, Chester	401	Blangwyrach, Glam.	503	Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucester	913	Bredfield, Suff.	540
St. Peter Martin	1,204	Bickington, Devon	374	Blaen-Penal, Card.	752	Boveney, Lower, Bucks	189	Bredgar, Kent	131
St. Paul	5,895	Bickington, High, Devon	895	Blaen-Porth, Card.	1,178	Boveridge, Dorset	174	Bredhurst, Kent	53
Bedhampton, Hants	533	Bickleigh, (Hayridge H.) Dev.	362	Blagdon, Somers	264	Bovey, North, Devon	660	Bredicot, Wore.	1,567
Bedingfield, Suff.	336	Bickleigh, (Roboro' H.) Devon	469	Blaiddon, Gloucester	183	Bovey, South, Devon	1,823	Bredon, Wore.	409
Bedingham, Norfolk	316	Bicknoller, Somers.	345	Blakemere, Heref.	1,021	Bovingdon, Herts.	1,072	Bredwardine, Heref.	196
Bedlington, Dham.	3,135	Bicknor, Church, Kent	46	Blakeney, Norfolk	180	Bow, or Nymet-Tracey, Devon	973	Bredy, Little, Dorset	340
Bedminster, Somers.	17,862	Bicknor, English, Gloucester	576	Blakenham, Great, Suff.	119	Bow, Middx.	4,626	Bredy, Long, Dorset	2,625
Bednall, Staff.	574	Bicknor, Welsh, Monm.	74	Blakenham, Little, Suff.	830	Bowden, Little, Nhampt.	439	Bredon-on-the-Hill, Leic.	411
Bedstone, Salop	139	Bicton, Devon	198	Blakesley, Nhampt.	476	Bowden Great, Leic.	3,698	Breem, Gloucester	362
Bedwardine, St. John, Wore.	2,603	Bidborough, Kent	260	Blanchard, High, Nthld.	3,349	Bowdon, Chester	447	Breinton, Heref.	1,550
Bedwas, Glam. and Monm.	800	Biddenden, Kent	1,486	Blanford-Forum, Dorset	407	Bowder-Chalk, Wilts	249	Bremhill, Wilts	47
Bedwelly, Monm.	22,413	Biddenham, Beds.	345	Blandford, Dorset	610	Bowers-Gifford, Essex	1,019	Brenhillham, Wilts	2,472
Bedwin, Great, Wilts	2,171	Biddesham, Somers.	452	Blankney, Lincoln	102	Bowes, N. York	1,488	Brenchley, Kent	271
Bedwin, Little, Wilts	597	Biddestone, Wilts.	169	Blanton, Leic.	236	Bowness, Cumb.	2,274	Brendon, Devon	849
Bedworth, Warw.	4,253	Biddesdon, Bucks	2,314	Blatherwycke, Nhampt.	173	Box, Wilts	612	Brent, East, Somers.	1,217
Beby, Leic.	115	Biddulph, Staff.	5,211	Blawith, Lanc.	576	Boxford, Berks.	1,121	Brent, Eligh, Suff.	1,074
Becchamwell, Norfolk	246	Bideford, Devon	1,013	Blazey, St., Cornwall	3,234	Boxford, Suff.	736	Brent, South, Somers.	228
Beccingstoke, Wilts	196	Bidford, Warw.	9,512	Bleadon, Somers.	606	Boxgrove, Sussex	1,398	Brent, Tor, Devon	2,174
Beeding, Lower, Sussex	775	Bidstone, Chester	605	Bleasby, Kent	556	Boxley, Kent	856	Brentford, New, Middx.	54
Beeding, Upper, Sussex	334	Bierley, Devon	245	Bleasby, Notts.	200	Boxted, Suff.	334	Brentingby, Leic.	238
Beeford, E. York	977	Bierley & Broughton, Bucks.	652	Blechingdon, Oxford	235	Boxwell, Gloucester	326	Brentwood, Essex	1,733
Beeford, Derby	406	Bighy, Lincoln	3,807	Bledford, Radnor	280	Boxworth, Camb.	343	Brenzetti, Kent	607
Beckby, Lincoln	181	Biggleswade, Beds.	284	Bledlow, Bucks	1,205	Boylston, Derby	100	Breton, Chester	647
Beenhams, Berks	421	Bighton, Hants.	210	Blendworth, Hants.	280	Boynton, E. York	600	Bressingham, Norfolk	511
Beer-Crocombe, Somers.	179	Bignor, Sussex	103	Bletchington, East, Sussex	163	Boynton, Cornwall & Devon	239	Bretforton, Wore.	62
Beer-Ferris, Devon	2,142	Bilbrough, Notts.	267	Bletchington, West, Sussex	64	Bozart, Nhampt.	845	Brettenham, Norfolk	367
Beer-Hackett, Dorset	103	Bilbrough, York A.	216	Bletchingley, Surrey	3,546	Bracebourne, Kent	889	Bretton, Monk, W. York	1,719
Beer-Regis, Dorset	1,394	Bildeston, Wore.	857	Bletchley, Bucks	1,450	Braceborough, Lincoln	1,195	Breward, St., Cornwall	724
Bees, St., Cumb.	19,687	Bildstone, Essex	1,284	Bletherston, Pemb.	271	Bracebridge, Lincoln	231	Brewham, South, Somers.	905
Beesby-in-the-Marsh, Lincoln	157	Billesdon, Leic.	578	Bletsoe, Beds.	1,096	Braceby, Lincoln	127	Brewod, Staff.	3,611
Beeston, All Saints, Norfolk	661	Billesley, Warw.	31	Blewbury, Berks.	1,096	Brackley, Nhampt.	155	Briavells, St., Gloucester	1,287
Beeston, Notts.	2,807	Billingborough, Lincoln	999	Blicking, Norfolk	356	Brackley, Nhampt.	2121	Briect, Great, Suff.	214
Beeston, W. York	2,175	Billing, Chapel-End, Lanc.	1,550	Blidworth, Notts.	1,132	Bracon-Ash, Norfolk	293	Brickhill, Bow, Bucks	566
Beeston-St.-Andrew, Norfolk	46	Billingford (Earsham hd.) Norfolk	219	Blisland, Cornwall	688	Bradbury, Derby	1,303	Brickhill, Great, Bucks	721
Beeston-St.-Lawrence, Norfolk	48	Billingford (Eynsfd. hd.) Norfolk	353	Blisworth, Nhampt.	882	Bradbury, Derby	298	Brickhill, Little, Bucks	563
Beeston-Regis, Norfolk	265	Billing, Great, Nhampt.	101	Blithfield, Staff.	445	Bradenham, Derby	171	Bricklehampton, Wore.	404
Beetham, Westm.	1,656	Billing, Little, Nhampt.	101	Blö Norton, Norfolk	2136	Bradden, Nhampt.	226	Bridell, Pemb.	404
Beetley, Norfolk	394	Billingham, Dham	1,633	Blockley, Wore.	1,112	Bradenham, Bucks.	226	Bride, St., Middx.	6,126
Beetbrook, Oxford	110	Billinghay, Lincoln	2,087	Blolfeld, Norfolk	333	Bradenham, East, Norfolk	368	Bride, St. Major, Glam.	914
Beccly, Pemb.	1,159	Billinghurst, Sussex	1,439	Blofeld, Norfolk	333	Bradenham, West, Norfolk	564	Bride, St. Minor, Glam.	472
Beckly, Radnor	1,051	Billingley, Salop	149	Blofeld, Norfolk	333	Bradenham, West, Norfolk	564	Bride, St. Netherwent, Mon.	179
Beighton, Derby	1,121	Billington, Beds.	335	Bloxholme, Lincoln	67	Bradfield, Norfolk	126	Bride, St. Wentloog, Monm.	247
Beighton, Norfolk	298	Billington, Lango, Lanc.	988	Bloxworth, Dorset	306	Bradfield, Berks.	1,042	Bride, St. super Ely, Glam.	129
Beighton, Suff.	384	Blilockby, Norfolk	71	Blundeston, Suff.	592	Bradfield, Essex	995	Bride Kirk, I. of Man	1,153
Belaugh, Norfolk	161	Blincy, East, Norfolk	218	Blunham, Beds.	1,050	Bradfield, Norfolk	195	Bridestowe, Devon	1,128
Belbroughton, Wore.	1,765	Blincy, West, Norfolk	298	Blunsdon, Broad, Hants.	948	Bradfield, Norfolk	6,318	Bridford, Devon	560
Belchamwell, Dorset	225	Bilsby, Lincoln	584	Blunsdon, Wilts.	79	Bradfield-St.-Clare, Suff.	240	Bridford, Kent	817
Belcham, Otton, Essex	389	Bilsdale Midcable, N. York	738	Bluntisham & Earith, Hants.	1,457	Bradfield-Combust, Suff.	192	Bridford, East, Notts.	1,110
Belcham, St. Paul, Essex	731	Bilston, Kent	385	Blurton, Staff.	876	Bradfield-St.-George, Suff.	479	Bridford, West, Notts.	332
Belcham, Walter, Essex	652	Bilthorpe, Notts.	244	Blyborough, Lincoln	197	Bradford, Devon	530	Bridge-Sollers, Heref.	65
Belford, Dham. and Nthld.	1,789	Bilston, Staff.	20,180	Blyhill, Staff.	633	Bradford, Somers.	550	Bridgeham, Norfolk	328
Belgrave, Leic.	2,609	Bilton, Warw.	623	Blyth, Notts. & W. York	3,488	Bradford, W. York	105,257	Bridgham, Salop	5,770
Belham, Lincoln	193	Bilton, E. York	84	Blyth, South, Nthld.	1,921	Bradford-Albas, Dorset	652	Bridgerule, Corn. and Devon	497
Bellerby, N. York	330	Binacre, Suff.	194	Blythburgh, Suff.	837	Bradford, Great, Wilts	10,571	Bridgewater, Somers.	10,449
Bellingham, Nthld.	1,730	Bimbroke, St. Gabriel, Lincoln	686	Blythford, Suff.	223	Bradford-Peverell, Dorset	355	Bridlington, E. York	6,070
Belper, Derby	9,855	Bimbroke-St.-Mary, Lincoln	501	Blyton, Lincoln	647	Brading, Hants	2,701	Bridport, Dorset	4,787
Belshford, Lincoln	554	Bincombe, Dorset	170	Boarhunt, Hants.	232	Bradley, Derby	125	Bridstow, Heref.	625
Belstead, Suff.	261	Binderton, Sussex	75	Bobbing, Kent	404	Bradley, Hants	106	Briercliffe, Lanc.	1,498
Belstone, Devon	208	Bingar, Somers.	338	Bobbingworth, Salop & Staff.	418	Bradley, Lincoln	106	Briham, Cumb.	7,397
Belton, Leic.	718	Binfield, Berks.	1,242	Bocking, Essex	3,437	Bradley Great, Suff.	544	Brightling, Sussex	692
Belton, Lincoln	1,767	Bingham, Notts.	1,928	Bockleton, Heref. & Wore.	358	Bradley Little, Suff.	33	Brightlingsea, Essex	2,055
Belton, Rutland	402	Bingley, W. York	11,850	Bocconoc, Cornwall	312	Bradley, Staff.	649	BRIGHTON, SUSSEX	46,061
Belton, Suff.	465	Binham, Norfolk	502	Boddicote, Oxford	729	Bradley-in-the-Moors, Staff.	72	Brightwell, Berks	81
Bempton, E. York	313	Binsey, Oxford	61	Boddington, Gloucester	41	Bradley-Maiden, Som. & Wilts	700	Brightwell, Suff.	81
Bemfield, Nhampt.	533	Binstead (Chapelry) Hants	278	Bodenham, Heref.	1,017	Bradley, North, Wilts	2,427	Brightwell, Baldwin, Oxf.	312
Bemenden, Kent	1,394	Binstead (Par) Hants	1,055	Bodewryd, Angl.	32	Bradley, West, Somers.	116	Brightwell-Priors, Oxf.	52
Bemlect, North, Essex	364	Binsted, Sussex	111	Bodfary, Denbigh & Flint.	945	Bradmore, Notts.	416	Brigall, N. York	190
Bemlect, South, Essex	704	Binton, Warw.	269	Bodfuan, Carnar.	366	Bradnich, Devon	1,714	Briesley, Lincoln	125
Bemgo, Herts.	1,111	Bintree, Norfolk	4						

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Buckland-Filleigh, Devon	275	Buscot, Berks.	505	Carew, Pemb.	1,056	Charlton (Swanb. Hd.) Wilts	201	Chiltern, All Saints, Wilts	403
Buckland, St. Mary, Somers.	696	Bushbury, Staff.	1,509	Carham, Nthld.	1,282	Charlton (Malm. Hd.) Wilts	683	Chiltern, St. Mary, Wilts	180
Buckland-Monachorum, Dv.	1,411	Bushley, Herts.	2,675	Carhampton, Somers.	682	Charlton-Abbots, Gloster.	101	Chilthorne-Domer, Somers.	291
Buckland-in-the-Moor, Dev.	114	Busley, Worc.	334	Carisbrooke, Hants.	5,613	Charlton-Adam, Somers.	472	Chiltington, West, Sussex	747
Buckland-Newton, Dorset.	914	Buslingthorpe, Linc.	216	Carby, Linc.	216	Charlton near Dover, Kent	2,513	Chilton, Berks	309
Buckland-Ripers, Dorset	118	Butcombe, Somers.	256	Carleton, Beds.	444	Charlton-Horethorne, Som.	569	Chilton, Bucks	364
Buckland-Toutsaints, Devon	56	Butleigh, Somers.	872	Carleton, Norf.	96	Charlton, King's, Gloster.	3,322	Chilton, Suff.	98
Buckland, West, Devon	275	Butley, Suff.	364	Carleton, W. York.	1,242	Charlton-Mackrel, Somers.	405	Chilton-Cantilo, Somers.	134
Buckland, West, Somers.	887	Butterleigh, Devon	155	Carleton, Leic.	282	Charlton-Marshall, Dorset.	395	Chilton-Foliat, Berks & Wilts	727
Bucklebury, Berks.	1,277	Buttermere, Cumb.	84	Carleton, N. York.	259	Charlton-Musgrave, Somers.	409	Chilton-upon-Polden, Somers.	425
Bucklesham, Suff.	255	Buttermere, Wilts	130	Carleton Castle, Linc.	52	Charlton-upon-Otmoor, Oxf.	658	Chilton-Trinity, Somers.	74
Buckminster, Leic.	697	Burton, Staff.	388	Carleton-Colville, Suff.	785	Charlton next Woolwich, Kt.	2,655	Chilvers-Coton, Warw.	2,508
Bucknall, Linc.	303	Butterwick, Linc.	579	Carleton, East, Nham.	68	Charlwood, Surrey	1,291	Chilworth, Surrey	193
Bucknall, Staff.	638	Butterwick, E. York	100	Carleton-Forehoe, Norf.	151	Charmminster, Dorset.	827	Chilworth, Hants.	177
Bucknell, Oxford	287	Butterwick, West, Linc.	846	Carleton-in-Lindrick, Notts.	1,047	Charmouth, Dorset.	620	Chingford, Essex	971
Bucknill, Heref. and Salop	532	Buttington, Montg.	826	Carleton-Rode, Norf.	938	Charsfield, Suff.	551	Chinnock, East, Somers.	735
Buckworth, Hants.	160	Buttulp, Sussex	48	CARLISLE City, Cumb.	23,012	Chart Great, Kent	714	Chinnock, Middle, Somers.	222
Budbrooke, Warw.	508	Buttsbury, Essex	521	St. Cuthbert	10,965	Chart Little, Kent	500	Chinnock, West, Somers.	561
Budeaux, St., Cornw. & Devon	790	Buxhall, Suff.	533	St. Mary	13,395	Chart next Sutt, Valence, Kent	604	Chinnor, Oxford	1,608
Budleigh, East, Devon	2,319	Buxted, Sussex	1,574	Holy Trinity	5,558	Charterhouse-Hinton, Somers.	792	Chippingham, Cumb.	606
Budock, Cornw.	1,979	Buxton, Derby	1,569	Carlton, Camb.	3,424	Chartham, Kent	974	Chippingham, Wilts	5,438
Budworth, Great, Chester	17,103	Buxton, Norf.	713	Carlton, Linc.	203	Charwelton, Nham.	227	Chipping, Lanc.	1,675
Budworth, Little, Chester	599	Byfield, Nham.	1,079	Carlton-Curieu, Leic.	138	Chaseley, Worc.	364	Chiptable, Somers.	389
Burton, Chester	81	Byfleet, Surrey	672	Carlton, East, Norf.	310	Chastleton, Oxford.	239	Chiptstead, Surrey	466
Bugbrook, Nham.	933	Byford, Heref.	236	Carlton Great, Linc.	352	Chatham, Kent	21,311	Chirbury, Salop	1,593
Buglawton, Chester	1,864	Bygrave, Herts.	154	Carlton-Highdale, N. York	385	Chatteris, Camb.	4,813	Chirk, Denb.	1,611
Bugthorpe, E. York	296	Byland Old, N. York	185	Carlton-Islebeck, N. York	313	Chattisham, Suff.	215	Chiselhampton, Oxford	153
Buildwas, Salop	273	Bylaugh, Norf.	85	Carlton Little, Linc.	136	Chattin, Nthld.	1,725	Chiselhurst, Kent	1,792
Builth, Brecon.	1,203	Bytham, Little, Linc.	311	Carlton-le-Moorlands, Linc.	331	Chawley, Devon.	850	Chishall, Great, Essex	466
Bulcote, Notts.	154	Bythorn, Hants.	322	Carlton, North, Linc.	178	Chawton, Hants	460	Chishall, Little, Essex	96
Bulford, Wilts	367	Ryton, Heref.	172	Carlton-Scroop, Linc.	219	Cheadle, Chester	10,145	Chisleborough, Somers.	549
Bulkington, Warw.	1,831	Bywell-St.-Andrew, Nthld.	452	Carlton South, Linc.	166	Cheadle, Staff.	4,339	Chisleton, Wilts	1,176
Bulley, Gloster	229	Bywell-St.-Peter, Nthld.	1,512	Carlton-upon-Trent, Notts.	280	Cheam, Surrey	1,109	Chislet, Kent	1,007
Bullingham, Heref.	412	CABOURN, Linc.	106	Carnarthen, Carn.	9,526	Chearsley, Bucks.	308	Chiswick, Mddx.	5,841
Bullington, Hants.	187	Cadbury, Devon.	251	Carnaby, E. York.	185	Chebsay, Staff.	442	Chithurst, Sussex	232
Bulmer, Essex	775	Cadbury, North, Somers.	1,075	Carnarvon, Carnar.	7,972	Checkendon, Oxford	398	Chittlehampton, Devon	1,893
Bulmer, N. York	983	Cadbury South, Somers.	254	Carniwich, Carnar.	119	Checkley and Tean, Staff.	2,322	Chivelstone, Devon	591
Bulpham, Essex	254	Caddington, Beds. & Herts.	1,747	Carho, Montg.	995	Cheddburgh, Suff.	284	Chobham, Surrey	1,989
Bulwell, Notts.	3,157	Cadeby, Leic.	395	Carrington, Linc.	229	Cheddar, Somers.	2,325	Cholderton, Wilts	170
Bulwick, Nham.	487	Cadeleigh, Devon.	403	Carshalton, Surrey	2,228	Cheddington, Bucks.	439	Chollerton, Nthld.	1,129
Bumpstead-Helion, Essex	906	Cadney, Linc.	411	Carsington, Derby.	235	Cheddington, Dorset.	186	Cholsey, Berks	1,191
Bumpstead, Steeple, Essex	1,212	Cadoxton, Juxta Barry, Glam.	242	Cartmell, Lanc.	4,927	Cheddleton, Staff.	1,824	Chorley, Lanc.	13,139
Bunbury, Chester	4,678	Cadoxton, Glam.	5,794	Caseob, Heref. & Radnor.	356	Cheddron-Fitzpaine, Somers.	357	Chorlton with Hardy, Lanc.	632
Bundley, Devon	342	Caenby, Linc.	185	Cassington, Oxford.	381	Chedgrave, Norf.	348	Chorlton, Staff.	265
Bungay, St. Mary, Suff.	1,861	Caerhun, Carnar.	1,257	Casterton, Great, Rutland	376	Chedston, Suff.	433	Chorlton on Medlock, Lan.	28,336
Bungay, Holy Trinity, Suff.	2,248	Caerwent, Monm.	446	Casterton, Little, Rutland	132	Chedworth, Gloster.	983	Choulesbury, Bucks	124
Bunny, Notts.	360	Caerwys, Flint.	987	Castle-Acre, Norf.	1,495	Chedzoy, Somers.	507	Chrishall, Essex.	521
Bunwell, Norf.	1,001	Cainham, Salop.	973	Castle-Bythe, Pemb.	266	Cheetham, Lanc.	6,082	Christ-Church, Hants.	5,994
Buraston, Salop	223	Caire (Cairau), Glam.	80	Castle-Caerineon, Montg.	733	Chelborough East, Dorset.	96	Christ-Church, Mddx.	2,446
Burbage, Leic.	1,780	Caistor-St.-Edmund, Norf.	147	Castle-Camps, Camb.	854	Chelborough West, Dorset.	58	Christ-Church, Monm.	1,310
Burbage, Wilts	1,455	Caistor, Linc.	1,988	Castle-Carrick, Cumb.	351	Cheldon, Devon.	90	Christ-Church, Surrey	14,616
Burcombe, Wilts	402	Caistor, near Yarmouth, Norf.	909	Castle-Cary, Somers.	1,912	Chelford, Chester	201	Christian-Malford, Wilts	1,179
Bures, St. Mary, Essx. & Suff.	1,596	Calbourne, Hants.	750	Castle-Church, Staff.	1,484	Chellaston, Derby.	461	Christleton, Chester	875
Bures-Mount, Essex	282	Calceby, Linc.	52	Castle-Combe, Wilts.	600	Chellesworth, Suff.	284	Christon, Somers.	91
Burford, Oxford	1,862	Calceythorpe, Linc.	69	Castle-durran, Carn.	61	Chellington, Beds.	125	Christow, Devon	624
Burford, Salop	1,031	Caldecott, Cumb.	1,533	Castle-Eaton, Wilts.	312	Chelmars, Salop	495	Chudleigh, Devon	2,415
Burgate, Suff.	369	Caldecote, Norf.	48	Castle-Martin, Pemb.	408	Chelmerton, Derby.	238	Chulmleigh, Devon	1,647
Burgh-upon-Baine, Linc.	155	Caldecote, Camb.	117	Castle-Morton, Worc.	855	Chelmondston, Suff.	564	Church-Lench, Worc.	393
Burgh, Suff.	266	Caldecote, Herts.	41	Castle-Rising, Norf.	358	Chelmsford, Essex	6,789	Church-Staunton, Devon	1,086
Burgh-Apton, Norf.	564	Caldecote, Warw.	93	Castle-Thorpe, Bucks.	365	Chelsea, Mddx.	40,179	Church-Stoke, Sal. & Montg.	1,547
Burgh-Castle, Suff.	327	Caldicot, Monm.	625	Castleford, W. York.	1,850	Chelsfield, Kent	861	Church-Town, Lanc.	1,545
Burgh-St. Margaret, Norf.	506	Caldicote, Hants.	52	Castleton, Derby	1,500	Chelsham, Surrey	317	Churcham, Gloster.	870
Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Linc.	1,095	Callington, Cornw.	1,685	Castleton, Dorset.	113	Cheltenham, Gloster.	31,411	Churchdown, Gloster.	999
Burgh, Matthishall, Norf.	230	Callow, Heref.	171	Castor, Nham.	1,313	Chelveston, Nham.	372	Churchill, Oxford	651
Burgh, St. Peter, Norf.	312	Calne, Wilts	5,128	Catcott, Somers.	750	Chelvey, Somers.	54	Churchill, Somers.	970
Burgh-by-Sands, Cumb.	1,003	Calstock, Cornw.	2,553	Catesby, Somers.	750	Chelwood, Somers.	260	Churchill (Halfsh. Hd.) Worc.	164
Burgh-Wallis, W. York	245	Calstone-Wellington, Wilts.	31	Catesby-Abbey, Nham.	105	Chenies, Bucks.	625	Churchill (Oswaldsl. Hd.) Worc.	115
Burgh, South, Norf.	307	Calthorpe, Norf.	214	Catfield, Norf.	655	Chepstow, Monm.	3,366	Churchover, Warw.	339
Burghclere, Hants.	845	Calton, Staff.	244	Cathedine, Brecon.	175	Cherhill, Wilts.	422	Churchstow, Devon	512
Burghfield, Berks.	1,115	Calverhall, Salop	303	Catherine, St., Somers.	159	Cheriton, Warw.	340	Churston-Ferrers, Devon	772
Burham, Kent	380	Calverleigh, Devon.	81	Catherine, St. Coleman, Mddx	606	Cheriton, Gloster.	220	Churton, Wilts	428
Burian, St., Cornw.	1,911	Calverley, W. York	21,039	Catherington, Hants	1,003	Cheriton, Glam.	282	Chute, Wilts	525
Burion, Hants.	993	Calverton, Bucks.	493	Catherston-Lewston, Dorset.	36	Cheriton, Hants	709	Cilen, Flint	1,207
Burlescombe, Devon	958	Calverton, Notts.	1,399	Cathorpe, Linc.	167	Cheriton, Kent	1,178	Ciliaw-Aeron, Cardigan	307
Burleston, Dorset	65	Cam, Gloster	1,851	Camore, Berks.	96	Cheriton-Bishop, Devon.	848	Cirencester, Gloster.	6,014
Burley, Rutland	252	Cam, Gloster	1,851	Caton, Lanc.	1,310	Cheriton-Fitzpaine, Devon.	1,156	Clacton, Great, Essex	1,206
Burley, W. York	1,736	Camberwell, Surrey	39,868	Catsfield, Sussex	589	Cheriton, North, Somers.	290	Clacton, Little, Essex	547
Burlingham, St. Andrew, Norf.	214	Camborne, Cornw.	10,061	Catterham, Surrey	477	Chertersey, Surrey	5,347	Claines, Worc.	6,395
Burlingham, St. Edmd., Norf.	98	CAMBRIDGE, Camb.	21,433	Catterick, N. York.	2,965	Chesham, Dorset	316	Clanborough, Devon	69
Burlingham, St. Peter, Norf.	91	All Saints	1,231	Cattistock, Dorset.	549	Chesham, Bucks.	5,593	Clandon, East, Surrey	293
Burmarsh, Kent	130	Andrew St. the Less	9,486	Catton, Norf.	650	Chesham-Bois, Bucks.	218	Clandon, West, Surrey	407
Burminster, Warw.	188	Andrew St. the Great	1,983	Catton, Low, E. York.	1,078	Cheshunt, Herts.	5,402	Clanfield, Hants.	249
Burnby, E. York	110	Benedict, St.	1,022	Catwick, E. York	191	Cheshington, Surrey	226	Clanfield, Oxford	584
Burnside, Wmld.	631	Botolph, St.	723	Catworth, Great, Hants.	637	Chester City, Chesh.	23,115	Clapham, Beds.	370
Burnston, N. York	1,494	Clement, St.	1039	Cauldon, Staff.	326	Bridget, St.	675	Clapham, Surrey	12,106
Burnett, Somers.	100	Edward, St.	619	Caulk, Derby.	55	John, St., the Baptist	6,752	Clapham, Sussex	262
Burnham, Bucks	2,284	Giles, St.	2,047	Caundle-Bishop, Dorset	365	Martin, St.	532	Clapham, W. York	1,853
Burnham, Essex	1,735	Mary, St., the Great	1,013	Caundle-Marsh, Dorset	77	Mary, St., on-the-Hill	3,596	Clapton, Gloster.	117
Burnham, Somers.	1,469	Mary, St. the Less	704	Caundle-Purse, Dorset	183	Michael, St.	649	Clapton, Nham.	119
Burnham-Deepdale, Norf.	109	Michael, St.	432	Caundle-Stourton, Dorset	394	Olave, St.	430	Clapton, Somers.	138
Burnham-Norton, Norf.	166	Peter, St.	627	Cave North, E. York.	1,217	Oswald, St.	6,953	Clarbeston, Pemb.	244
Burnham-Thorpe, Norf.	396	Sepulchre, St.	638	Cave South, E. York.	1,852	Peter, St.	847	Clare, Suff.	1,700
Burnham-Ulph, Norf.	355	Trinity, Holy	2,189	Cavendish, Suff.	1,353	Trinity, Holy	3,401	Clareborough, Notts.	2,207
Burnham-Westgate, Norf.	1,126	Camden-Town, Mddx.	15,016	Cavensham, Suff.	277	Chester-le-street, Dham.	16,359	Clatford-Goodworth, Hants.	413
Burnley, Lanc.	10,639	Camel, Queen, Somers.	739	Caversham, Bucks	178	Chester-le-st. (Chap.) Dham.	2,599	Clatford, Upper, Hants.	620
Burnsall, W. York	1,484	Camel, West, Somers.	344	Caversham, Oxford.	1,642	Chesterfield, Derby.	11,231	Clatworthy, Somers.	309
Burntwood, Staff.	426	Camely, Somers.	643	Caversham, Staff.	1,305	Chesterford Great, Essex	917	Cloughton, Lanc.	118
Burham, Sussex	280	Camerham, Linc.	139	Cawkwell, Linc.	47	Chesterford Little, Essex	229	Claverdon, Somers.	177
Burrough, Leic.	149	Camerton, Somers.	1,647	Cawood, W. York.	1,108	Chesterton, Camb.	1,617	Claverdon, Warw.	711
Burrough-Green, Camb.	452	Cammerton, Cumb.	941	Cawston, Norf.	1,130	Chesterton, Hants.	129	Clavering, Essex	1,172
Burscough, Lanc.	2,228	Campden-Chipping, Gloster	2,087	Cawthorpe, W. York.	1,437	Chesterton, Oxford.	393	Claverley, Salop	1,669
Bursledon, Hants.	548	Campsall, W. York.	2,149	Cawthorpe, Little, Linc.	196	Chesterton, Warw.	192	Clawton, Devon	639
Burslem, Staff.	16,091	Campsea-Ash, Suff.	374	Caxton, Camb.	558	Chesterwardine, Salop	1,015	Claxby, (Calcewth. Hd.) Linc.	132
Burstall, Suff.	223	Campton, Beds.	1,390	Caythorpe, Linc.	821	Chetnole, Dorset.	222	Claxby, Pluckacre, Linc.	29
Burstead, Great, Essex	2,168	Camrlos, Pemb.	1,210	Cayton, N. York.	572	Chettisham, Camb.	90	Claxton, Leic.	838
Burstead, Little, Essex	170	Candleby, Linc.	247	Cedio, Angl.	423	Chettle, Dorset.	122	Claxton, Norf.	200
Burstock, Dorset	307	Candover, Brown, Hants.	313	Cellan, Card.	475	Chetton, Salop	693	Claybrooke, Leic. & Warw.	1,420
Burston, Norf.	468	Candover, Chilton, Hants.	803	Cherchior, Angl.	160	Chetwood, Bucks.	197	Claycotton, Nham.	107
Burston, Surrey	863	Candover, Preston, Hants.	481	Cemmanes, Montg.	935	Chetwynd, Salop	740	Claydon, Suff.	418
Burstock, E. York	810	Caneudon, Essex	723	Cerne-Abbas, Dorset	1,342	Cheveley, Camb.	645	Claydon, East, Bucks	378
Burton, Chester	428	Canfield Great, Essex	496	Cerne-Nether, Dorset	71	Chevening, Kent	1,003	Claydon, Middle, Bucks	127
Burton by Lincoln, Linc.	206	Canfield Little, Essex	268	Cerne, Up, Dorset.	107	Cheverell, Great, Wilts	557	Claydon, Steele, Bucks	849
Burton, Pemb.	846	Canford-Magna, Dorset	3,597	Cerne, North, Gloster.	668	Cheverell, Little, Wilts.	256	Clayhanger, Devon	294
Burton, Sussex	7	Cann-St.-Rumbold, Dorset	373	Cerney South, Gloster.	1,077	Chevington, Suff.	624	Clayhedon, Devon	849
Burton-Agnes, E. York	603	Cannington, Somers.	1,349	Cerrigeinwen, Angl.	550	Chew-Magna, Somers.	2,096	Claypole, Linc.	693
Burton, Bishop, E. York	532	Cannock, Staff.	3,626	Cerrig-y-Druidion, Denb.	1,039	Chew-Stoke, Somers.	825	Clayton, Sussex	747
Burton, Black, W. York	629	Cannonby, Cross, Cumb.	5,731	Chaddesden, Derby.	488	Chewtown-Mendip, Somers.	1,216	Clayton, W. York	316

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Compton, Sussex	274	Crakehall, N. York	576	Curdworth, Warw.	693	St. John	1,973	Driby, Linc.	97
Compton-Abbas, Dorset	91	Crambe, N. York	610	Curland, Somers.	228	St. Mary	2,638	Driffield, Gloucester	143
Compton-Abbas, (Sixpenny Hamlet), Dorset	439	Cramlington, Nthld.	2,634	Curry-Mallet, Somers.	630	DEVONPORT, Devon	33,820	Driffield, Great. E. York	3,477
Compton-Abdale, Gloucester	260	Cranborne, Dorset	2,551	Curry, North, Somers.	2,028	Dewchurch, Little, Heref.	330	Driglington, W. York	2,046
Compton-Basset, Wilts.	498	Cranbrook, Kent	3,996	Curry-Rivell, Somers.	1,600	Dewchurch, Much, Heref.	579	Drinkstone, Suff.	505
Compton-Beauchamp, Berks.	157	Cranfield, Beds.	1,371	Curry, Cornw.	511	Dewlish, Dorset	389	Droitwich, Worc.	2,832
Compton-Bishop, Somers.	802	Cranford, Mddx.	370	Cusop, Heref.	223	Dewsall, Heref.	40	St. Andrew and St. Mary	790
Compton-Chamberlain, Wilts	350	Cranford, Nham.	598	Cutcombe, Somers.	843	Dewsbury, W. York	23,806	St. Nicholas	588
Compton-Dando, Somers.	359	Cranham, Essex	280	Cuxham, Oxford	222	Dibden, Hants.	490	St. Peter	703
Compton-Dundon, Somers.	679	Cranley, Gloucester	428	Cuxton, Kent	376	Dickleburgh, Norf.	856	Dronfield, Derby	4,583
Compton-Fenny, Warw.	615	Cranley, Surrey	1,357	Cuxwold, Linc.	62	Diddbrooke, Gloucester	333	Droxford, Hants.	1,942
Compton-Gifford, Devon	271	Cranmore, East, Somers.	66	Cwm, Flint.	527	Diddington, Hants.	212	Drymeirichion, Flint	613
Compton-Greenfield, Gloucester	65	Cranmore, West, Somers.	319	Cwmcarvan, Monm.	315	Diddlebury, Salop	899	Drypool, E. York	3,390
Compton-Little, Gloucester	301	Cranoe, Leic.	137	Cwmtydydd, Radnor	883	Didling, Sussex	119	Ducklington, Oxford	541
Compton, Long, Warw.	829	Cransford, Suff.	303	Cwmtydydd, Radnor	883	Didlington, Norf.	77	Duckmanton, Derby	628
Compton-Martin, Somers.	601	Cransley, Nham.	319	Cwmtydydd, Radnor	718	Didmanton, Gloucester	95	Dudcote, Berks	203
Compton-Nether, Dorset	456	Crantock, Cornw.	450	DACRE, Cumb.	975	Didsbury, Lanc.	1,248	Duddington, Nham.	413
Compton-Pauncefoot, Somers.	256	Cranwell, Linc.	230	Dacre, W. York	695	Digby, Linc.	364	Dudley (Par.), Worc.	31,232
Compton-Valence, Dorset	116	Cranwick, Norf.	108	Dadlington, Leic.	180	Digsby, Herts.	187	DUDLEY TOWN, Worc.	17,077
Compton-Wynates, Warw.	46	Cranworth, Norf.	310	Dagenham, Essex	2,294	Dihewyd, Card.	518	Duffield, Derby	17,664
Condicote, Gloucester	165	Crawfield, Heref.	374	Daglingworth, Glouc.	302	Dilham, Norf.	488	Duffton, Westm.	466
Conder, Salop	1,550	Cratfield, Suff.	720	Dalbry, Derby	221	Dilthorne, Staff.	1,579	Dukinfield, Chester	22,394
Congerston, Leic.	267	Crathorne, N. York	294	Dalby, Linc.	106	Dilton, Wilts	1,848	Dulas, Heref.	60
Congham, Norf.	326	Crawford-Tarrant, Dorset	67	Dalby, N. York	141	Dilwyn, Heref.	1,060	Dullingham, Camb.	758
Congleton, Chester	3,222	Crawley, Hants.	483	Dalby, Parva, Leic.	184	Dinas, Pemb.	819	Duloe, Cornw.	937
Congresbury, Somers.	1,780	Crawley, North, Bucks	865	Dalby, Magna, Leic.	479	Dinder, Somers.	218	Dulverton, Somers.	1,422
Conington, Camb.	196	Crawley, Sussex	449	Dalby-on-the-Wolds, Leic.	410	Dinedor, Heref.	280	Dumbleton, Gloucester	497
Conington, Hants.	219	Cray, Foot's, Kent	358	Dalderby, Linc.	37	Dingestow, Monm.	190	Dummer, Hants.	412
Coningsby, Linc.	1,957	Cray, St. Mary's, Kent	997	Dale, Pemb.	392	Dingley, Nham.	144	Dunhidecock, Devon	208
Coniston-Church, Lanc.	1,148	Cray, North, Kent	517	Dale Abbey, Derby	400	Dinnington, Nthld.	711	Dunchurch, Warw.	1,390
Conisbrough, W. York	1,445	Cray, St. Paul's, Kent	564	Dalham, Suff.	598	Dinnington, Somers.	231	Duncton, Sussex	308
Coniscliffe, Durham	422	Crayford, Kent	2,408	Dallinghoe, Suff.	346	Dinnington, W. York	279	Dundry, Somers.	536
Conisholm, Linc.	146	Creacombe, Devon	58	Dallington, Nham.	519	Dinsdale, Low, Durham	169	Dunham, Notts.	538
Constantine, Cornw.	2,042	Creake, North, Norf.	648	Dallington, Sussex	612	Dinton, Bucks	818	Dunham, Great, Norf.	520
Convil-in-Elvet, Carmar.	1,651	Creake, South, Norf.	940	Dalston, Cumb.	2,874	Dinton, Wilts	565	Dunham, Little, Norf.	298
Convil-Cayo, Carmar.	2,108	Creaton, Great, Nham.	505	Dalton-le-Dale, Durham	2,709	Diptford, Devon	755	Dunholme, Linc.	310
Conway, Carnarv.	1,358	Credenhill, Heref.	192	Dalton-in-Furness, Lanc.	3,231	Dirkham and Hinton, Gloucester	530	Dunkerton, Somers.	825
Cookbury, Devon	301	Crediton, Devon	5,947	Dalton, North, E. York	450	Discoed, Radnor	116	Dunkeswell, Devon	536
Cookham, Berks	3,676	Creeth-St. Michael, Som.	1,296	Dalton, South, E. York	269	Diseworth, Leic.	739	Dunkirk, Kent	638
Cookley, Suff.	324	Creed, Cornw.	758	Dalwood, Dorset	513	Dishworth, N. York	363	Dunmow, Great, Essex	2,792
Cooling, Kent	144	Creeksea, Essex	199	Damerham, South, Wilts	728	Diss, Norf.	3,205	Dunmow, Little, Essex	385
Coombe-Bisset, Wilts	406	Creeping-All Saints, Suff.	286	Danbury, Essex	1,189	Disserth, Radnor	627	Dunnington, E. York	765
Coombe-Keynes, Dorset	135	Creeping-St. Mary, Suff.	196	Danby, N. York	1,273	Disley-Stanley, Chester	2,191	Dunsby, Linc.	195
Coombs, Sussex	80	Creeping-St. Olave, Suff.	30	Danby-Wisk, N. York	546	Distington, Cumb.	1,108	Dunsford, Surrey	669
Copdock, Suff.	299	Creeping-St. Peter, Suff.	213	Darenth, Kent	688	Ditchat, Somers.	1,244	Dunsford, Devon	925
Copenhall, Chester	747	Creeton, Linc.	64	Daresbury, Chester	184	Ditchelling, Sussex	1,148	Dunstable, W. York	116
Copford, Essex	645	Crescra, Radnor	112	Darfield, W. York	7,519	Ditchingham, Norf.	1,121	Dunstable, Beds.	2,582
Copgrove, W. York	103	Crendon, Long, Bucks	1,656	Darleston, Staff.	8,244	Ditteridge, Wilts	95	Dunstan, St., Kent	1,209
Cople, Beds.	551	Creslow, Bucks	7	Darleton, Notts.	203	Dittisham, Devon	917	Dunster, Somers.	1,078
Copmanthorpe, Y. Ain.	284	Cressing, Essex	500	Darley, Derby	1,929	Diton, Kent	244	Dunstew, Oxford	449
Coppenhall, Staff.	119	Cressingham, Great, Norf.	476	Darley Abbey, Derby	1,059	Diton, Fen, Camb.	537	Dunston, Linc.	518
Coppington, Hants.	45	Cresswell, Staff.	16	Darlington, Dham.	11,877	Diton, Long, Surrey	827	Dunston, Norf.	107
Copple, Lanc.	1,031	Crettingham, Suff.	411	Darwen, Mont.	1,041	Diton Priors, Salop	660	Dunston, Staff.	250
Corbridge, Nthld.	2,103	Crewkerne, Somers.	4,114	Darwinton, W. York	608	Diton, Thames, Surrey	2,196	Dunterton, Devon	212
Corby, Linc.	714	Criccieth, Carnarv.	811	Dartford, Kent	5,619	Diton Wood, Camb.	1,016	Dunton, Beds	434
Corby, Nham.	791	Crich, Derby	3,698	Dartington, Devon	603	Dixon-Newton, Monm.	751	Dunton, Bucks	107
Coreley, Salop	525	Crick, Nham.	1,006	Dartmoor, Devon	933	Docking, Norf.	1,537	Dunton, Waylett, Essex	194
Corfe, Somers.	279	Crickadarn Brecon	441	Dartmouth, Devon	4,595	Docklow, Heref.	215	Dunton, Norf.	147
Corfe-Castle, Dorset	1,946	Cricket-Malherbie, Somers	63	Darton, W. York	3,583	Dodbrooke, Devon	1,229	Dunton-Bassett, Leic.	553
Corfe-Mullen, Dorset	758	Crickwell, Brecon	1,257	Darwen, Lower, Lanc.	3,077	Doddenham, Worc.	260	Dunston-Abbotts, Gloucester	354
Corhampton, Hants	181	Crickhowell, Brecon	1,257	Darwen, Over, Lanc.	9,348	Dodderhill, Worc.	2,130	Dunston-Rouse, Gloucester	138
Corley, Warw.	288	Cricklade, Wilts.	2,128	Dassett-Avon, Warw.	287	Doddington, Essex	419	Dunwich, Suff.	237
Cornard, Great, Suff.	396	Criggion, Mont.	171	Datchet, Bucks	922	Doddington, Camb.	8,648	DURHAM (City), Durham	14,151
Cornard, Little, Suff.	393	Crimpleham, Norf.	338	Datchworth, Herts.	581	Doddington, Chester	47	St. Giles	3,396
Cornelly, Cornw.	611	Cringlesham, Norf.	191	Dautsey, Wilts	576	Doddington, Kent	41	St. Mary-le-Bow	308
Corney, Cumb.	273	Crinow, Pemb.	53	Davenham, Chester	5,335	Doddington, Linc.	220	St. Mary-the-Less	99
Cornhill, Dham.	823	Critchell-Long, Dorset	120	Daventry, Nham.	4,565	Doddington, Nthld.	911	St. Nicholas	2,757
Cornwell, Oxford	97	Critchell-Moore, Dorset	316	David's, St., Brecon	4,422	Doddington, Dry, Linc.	215	St. Oswald	8,886
Cornwood, Devon	1,080	Croft, Heref.	144	David's, St., Pemb.	2,445	Doddington, Great, Nham.	474	Durleigh, Somers.	143
Cornworthy, Devon	554	Croft, Leic.	321	Davidstow, Cornw.	408	Doddingtonsleigh, Devon	378	Durley, Hants	425
Cornusby, Norf.	449	Croft, Linc.	694	Davinton, Kent	143	Doddlestone, Chester & Flint	826	Durnford, Great, Wilts	533
Corringham, Essex	255	Croft, N. York	744	Dawley, Magna, Salop	8,611	Dodford, Nham.	228	Durrington, Sussex	191
Corringham, Linc.	564	Crofton, W. York	389	Dawlish, Devon	3,082	Dodgton, Gloucester	143	Durrington, Wilts	465
Corcombe, Dorset	810	Crofton, W. York	389	Daylesford, Worc.	81	Dodgton, Somers.	114	Dursley, Gloucester	2,931
Corse, Gloucester	482	Crofton, W. York	389	Deal, Kent	6,688	Dodgworth, W. York	1,474	Durston, Somers.	267
Corsenside, Nthld.	1,108	Cromford, Derby	1,407	Dean, Kent	876	Dogmel, St., Pemb.	2,478	Durston, Dorset	468
Corsham, Wilts	3,842	Cromhall-Abbotts, Gloucester	732	Dean, Cumb.	104	Dogmersfield, Hants.	305	Duston, Nham.	687
Corsley, Wilts	1,621	Cromwell, Notts.	203	Dean, Hants.	164	Dogwells, St., Pemb.	461	Duxford, Camb.	703
Corston, Somers.	604	Cronall, Hants.	2,199	Dean, Lanc.	26,217	Dolbenmaen, Carnarv.	401	Dwygylfychi, Carnarv.	709
Corston, Wilts	273	Crook, Westm.	257	Dean, East, Hants.	228	Dolwyddelan, Carnarv.	754	Dyffryn Honddu, Brecon	386
Corston-Hacket, Worc.	211	Crooke-D'Abitot, Worc.	119	Dean, East, (Westb. hd.), Suss.	433	Dolgelley, Merion.	3,025	Dymchurch, Kent	613
Corton, Suff.	442	Croome, Earls, Worc.	149	Dean Forest, Gloucester	10,692	Dolton, Devon	922	Dymock, Gloucester	1,776
Corton-Denham, Somers.	480	Croome, Hill, Worc.	201	Dean Little, Gloucester	828	Dominick, St., Cornw.	825	Dyserth, Flint	892
Corwen, Merion.	2,129	Cropredy, Oxford	2,727	Dean Mitchell, Gloucester	665	Donatts, St., Glam.	151	EAGLE, Linc.	466
Coryton, Devon	374	Crophorne, Worc.	732	Dean Nether, Beds.	540	Doncaster, W. York	11,245	Eaglescliffe, Durham	628
Cosby, Leic.	1,013	Cropwell-Bishop, Notts.	533	Dean Prior, Devon	552	Donhead, St. Andrew, Wilts	900	Eaking, Notts.	661
Cosgrove, Nham.	701	Crosby-upon-Eden, Cumb.	403	Dean West, (Westb. hd.), Suss.	657	Donhead, St. Mary, Wilts	1,596	Ealing, Mddx.	8,407
Cosheston, Pemb.	513	Crosby-Garrett, Westm.	274	Dean West, (Wgdon hd.), Suss.	1,225	Donington-on-Bain, Linc.	344	Eardisland, Heref.	856
Cossal, Notts.	334	Crosby, Great, Lanc.	1,946	Dean West, Hants. & Wilts.	426	Donington, Castle, Leic.	3,509	Eardisley, Heref.	756
Cossington, Leic.	310	Crosby-Ravensworth, Westm.	909	Dearham, Cumb.	1,803	Donnington, Heref.	100	Earnley, Sussex	139
Cossington, Somers.	248	Croscombe, Somers.	804	Debach, Suff.	121	Donnington, Linc.	2,026	Earnhill, Somers.	12
Costessy, Norf.	1,074	Crosland South, W. York	2,826	Debden, Essex	979	Donnington, Sussex	206	Eardon, Nthld.	9,429
Cotstock, Notts.	470	Crosthwaite, Cumb.	4,759	Debenham, Suff.	1,667	Donnington, Salop	380	Earsham, Norf.	731
Coston, Norf.	48	Crosthwaite, Westm.	717	Debting, Kent	318	Donisthorpe, Derby	344	Eartham, Sussex	117
Cotgrave, Notts.	850	Croston, Lanc.	3,939	Decuman, St., Somers	2,660	Donyatt, Somers.	525	Easby, N. York	71
Cotham, Notts.	87	Crostwick, Norf.	147	Deddington, Oxford	2,025	Donyland, East, Essex	793	Easebourne, Sussex	1,708
Cothelstone, Somers.	104	Crostwright, Norf.	69	Dedham, Essex	1,787	Dorchester, Dorset	3,249	Easington, Durham	1,078
Cotheridge, Worc.	228	Croughton, Nham.	472	Deene, Nham.	516	Dorchester, Oxford	1,249	Easington, Oxford	24
Cottingham, Devon	269	Crown, Cornw.	4,638	Deeping-St. James, Linc.	1,733	Dore, Derby	575	Easington, E. York	546
Coton, Camb.	307	Crowcombe, Somers.	673	Deeping, Market, Linc.	1,219	Dore Abbey, Heref.	542	Easington, N. York	791
Cottonham, Camb.	1,833	Crowell, Oxford	169	Deeping, West, Linc.	306	Dorking, Surrey	5,638	Easingwold, N. York	2,719
Cottered, Herts.	465	Crowfield, Suff.	385	Derhurst, Gloucester	937	Dormington, Heref.	164	Eastbourne, Sussex	3,015
Cotterstock, Nham.	204	Crowhurst, Surrey	330	Defynock, Brecon	1,927	Dormston, Worc.	115	East-Brigge, Kent	22
Cottesbatch, Leic.	82	Crowhurst, Sussex	326	Defford, Worc.	422	Dorset, Bucks	324	East-Church, Kent	1,019
Cottesbrook, Nham.	232	Crowle, Linc.	2,544	Deighton, N. York	132	Dorington, Linc.	379	East-Leach-Martin, Gloucester	186
Cottesford, Oxford	127	Crowle, Worc.	526	Deighton Kirk, W. York	539	Dorington, Gloucester	141	East-Leach-Turville, Gloucester	421
Cottesmore, Rutland	670	Crowland, Linc.	2,973	Delamere, Chester	914	Dorstone, Heref.	538	Eastville, Linc.	135
Cottingham, E. York	2,718	Crowmarsh, Gifford, Oxford	330	Dembleby, Linc.	58	Dorton, Bucks	151	Easter, Good, Essex	504
Cottingham, Nham.	1,033	Crownthorpe, Norf.	111	Denbigh, Denbigh	3,405	Douglas (Isle of Man)	8,647	Easter, High, Essex	975
Cotton, Staff.	519	Croxall, Derby and Staff.	258	Denbury, Devon	407	Doulting, Somers.	666	Eastergate, Sussex	208
Cotton, Suff.	545	Croxby, Linc.	106	Denby, Derby	1,338	Dover, Kent	13,872	Eatham, Chester	2,377
Cotton, E. York	41	Croxdale, Durham	262	Denby, W. York	1,630	Doverdale, Worc.	54	Eatham, Worc.	599
Coughton, Warw.	955	Croxden, Staff.	293	Denchworth, Berks.	246	Doveridge, Derby	816	Easthampstead, Berks	627
Coulston, Surrey	1,041	Croxton, Camb.	264	Denerdiston, Suff.	339	Dowdeswell, Gloucester	249	Easthope, Salop	108
Coulston, East, Wilts	105	Croxton, Linc.	105	Denford, Nham.	329	Downland, Devon	244	Easthorpe, Essex	146
Coulton, Lanc.	1,913	Croxton, Norf.	330	Dengie, Essex	219	Dowles, Salop	80	Eastington, Gloucester	1,871
Cound, Salop	808	Croxton-Keyrial, Leic.	650	Denham, Bucks	1,204	Dowlis-Wake, Somers.	374	Eastling, Kent	437
Coundon, Dham.	990	Croxton, South, Leic.	297	Denham (Hoxne hund.) Suff.	313	Dowlis, West, Somers.	31	Eastnor, Heref.	500
Countesthorpe, Leic.	815	Croydon, Camb.	441	Denham (Risbridge hund.) Suff.	182	Down, Kent	444	Easton, Hants.	505
Countisbury, Devon	185	Croydon, Surrey	16,712	Dennington, Suff.	979	Down, East, Devon	473	Easton, Hants.	186
Courtenhall, Nham.	143	Crudwell, Wilts	681	Dent, W. York	1,857	Down, West, Devon	6		

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Elton, Heref.	99	Fairfield, Kent	68	Flempton, Suff.	210	Fulham, Middx.	9,319	Godalming, Surrey	4,328
Elton, Hunts.	841	Fairford, Gloucester	1,672	Fletching, Sussex	1,914	Fulley, Linc.	243	Goddington, Oxford	117
Elton, Notts.	81	Fairlight, Sussex	631	Fletton, Hunts.	256	Fulmer, Bucks.	355	Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,152
Elvaston, Derby	518	Fairstead, Essex	306	Flimby, Cumb.	546	Fulmeston, Norf.	358	Godmanstone, Dorset	153
Elvedon, Suff.	240	Fakenham, Norf.	2,158	Flint, Flint	2,860	Fulnetby, Linc.	56	Godmersham, Kent	450
Elveton, Hants.	552	Fakenham, Great, Suff.	213	Flint, Notts.	611	Fulstow, Linc.	501	Godshill, Hants	1,435
Elvington, E. York	478	Faldingworth, Linc.	350	Flitcham, Norf.	428	Fundenhall, Norf.	367	Godstone, Surrey	1,896
Elvis, St. Pemb.	34	Falkenham, Suff.	290	Flitton, Beds.	1,363	Funtington, Sussex	993	Golcar, W. York	3,598
Elwick-Hall, Durham	165	Falkingham, Linc.	820	Flitwick, Beds.	693	Furth, Nham.	16	Gold-Cliff, Monm.	282
Elworthy, Somers.	210	Falmer, Sussex	493	Flixborough, Linc.	231	Fyfield, Berks	382	Goldhanger, Essex	520
Ely, Camb.	6,825	Falmouth, Cornw.	7,685	Flixton, Lanc.	2,230	Fyfield, Essex	563	Goldington, Beds.	509
Holy Trinity	4,637	Falstone, Nthld.	560	Flixton, Suff.	23	Fyfield, Hants	236	Goldsborough, W. York	445
St. Mary	2,134	Fambridge, North, Essex	142	Flixton, Suff.	1,036	Fyfield, Wilts	150	Goltho, Linc.	107
Emberton, Bucks.	658	Fambridge, South, Essex	94	Flockton, W. York	1,036	Fyfield, Wilts	150	Gonaldston, Notts.	113
Embleton, Cumb.	408	Fangfoss, E. York	185	Floore, Nham.	1,042	GADDESBY, Leic.	330	Gonerby, Great, Linc.	1,049
Embleton, Nthld.	2,030	Farceit, Hunts.	620	Flordon, Norf.	193	Gaddesden, Great, Herts	1,109	Gooderstone, Norf.	500
Emborough, Somers.	210	Fareham, Hants.	6,163	Florence, St. Pemb.	396	Gaddesden, Little, Herts	454	Goodleigh, Devon	335
Emley, W. York	2,568	Farewell, Staff.	203	Flowton, Suff.	179	Gadstrop, Linc.	7,860	Goodmanham, York	316
Emmington, Oxford	97	Farforth, Linc.	92	Flyford, Grafton, Worc.	229	Gainsborough, Linc.	7,860	Goodnestone, Kent	60
Emmeth, Norf.	1,065	Faringdon, Hants.	545	Flyford, Flavel, Worc.	156	Gainsborough, Linc.	7,860	Goodnestone, Kent	424
Empingham, Rutland	914	Farlam, Cumb.	1,035	Fobbing, Essex	428	Gamlingay, Camb.	1,434	Goodrich, Heref.	738
Empshott, Hants.	148	Farleigh, East, Kent	1,377	Foleshill, Warw.	7,063	Ganston, Notts	331	Goole, W. York	2,840
Emsworth, Hants.	1,165	Farleigh, Hungerford, Somers.	154	Folke, Dorset	434	Ganerew, Heref.	123	Goosey, Berks	196
Enborne, Berks.	384	Farleigh-Wallop, Hants.	94	Folkestone, Kent	4,413	Ganton, E. York	428	Goosnargh, Lanc.	1,621
Endellion, Cornw.	1,154	Farleigh, West, Kent	403	Folkington, Sussex	158	Garboldisham, Norf.	777	Goostrey, Chester	325
Enderby, Leic.	1,336	Farley, Surrey	86	Folksworth, Hunts.	186	Garforth, West, W. York	1,220	Goring, Oxford	971
Enderby, Bag, Linc.	102	Farley-Chamberlayne, Hants.	149	Folkton, E. York	580	Gargrave, W. York	1,761	Goring, Sussex	503
Enderby, Mavis, Linc.	211	Farlow, Salop	361	Fonhill, Bishop's, Wilts.	207	Garsdale, W. York	681	Gorleston, Suff.	2,255
Enderby, Wood, Linc.	233	Farington, Hants.	793	Fonhill-Gifford, Wilts.	419	Garsdon, Wilts	215	Gorran, Cornw.	1,232
Enford, Wilts	797	Farington, N. York	181	Fontmell-Magna, Dorset	876	Garsington, Oxford	591	Gorton, Lanc.	2,422
Endon, Staff.	571	Faristhorpe, Linc.	109	Forcett, N. York	656	Garstang, Lanc.	7,659	Gosbeck, Suff.	316
Enfield, Middx.	9,367	Farmborough, Somers.	1,149	Ford, Nthld.	2,257	Garston, East, Berks	662	Gosherton, Linc.	2,120
Englefield, Berks.	373	Farmington, Gloucester	359	Ford, Salop	309	Garston, Lanc.	1,888	Gosfield, Essex	653
Enham, Knights, Hants.	92	Farnborough, Berks.	204	Ford, Sussex	70	Garth-Brengy, Brecon	162	Gosforth, Cumb.	1,113
Enmore, Somers.	302	Farnborough, Hants.	356	Forden, Montg.	827	Garthbeibio, Montg.	383	Gosport, Nthld.	3,020
Ennerdale, Cumb.	183	Farnborough, Kent	680	Fordham, Camb.	1,416	Garthly, Card.	315	Gosport, Hants.	8,862
Enoder, St. Cornw.	1,127	Farnborough, Warw.	367	Fordham, Essex	739	Garthorpe, Leic.	135	Gotham, Notts	2,711
Ensham, Oxford	1,893	Farnish, Beds.	86	Fordham, Norf.	219	Garton, E. York	226	Gouldhurst, Kent	747
Enstone, Oxford	1,121	Farnon, Chester	999	Fordingbridge, Hants	3,073	Garton upon the Wolds, E. York	643	Gouldsby, Linc.	347
Envile, Staff.	814	Farnon, Notts.	575	Fordington, Dorset	2,937	Garvestone, Norf.	386	Goxhill, Linc.	892
Epperstone, Notts.	518	Farnon, East, Nham.	250	Fords-Bridge, Heref.	28	Garway, Heref.	574	Goxhill, E. York	64
Epping, Essex	2,424	Farnham, Dorset	341	Fordwich, Kent	231	Gasthorpe, Norf.	111	Goytre, Monm.	567
Epsom, Surrey	3,533	Farnham, Essex	549	Foremark, Derby	212	Gatcombe, Hants.	306	Grade, Cornw.	333
Epwell, Oxford	316	Farnham, Suff.	186	Forest-Hill, Oxford	149	Gateforth, W. York	258	Graffham, Hunts.	307
Epworth, Linc.	1,843	Farnham, Surrey	6,615	Formby, Lanc.	1,446	Gatehead, Durham	19,505	Graffham, Sussex	390
Erbistock, Denb. & Flint.	423	Farnham, W. York	580	Forncett, St. Mary, Norf.	405	Gateshead, Durham	19,505	Grafton-Reis, Nham.	266
Ercall, Child's, Salop	471	Farnham, Royal, Bucks.	1,258	Forncett, St. Peter, Norf.	609	Gatton, Surrey	219	Grafton, Temple, Warw.	401
Ercall, High, Salop	1,999	Farnhurst, Sussex	762	Fornham, All Saints, Suff.	346	Gaulby, Leic.	108	Grafton-Underwood, Nham.	281
Eriswell, Suff.	501	Farnham, Kent	701	Fornham, St. Genevieve, Suff.	70	Gautby, Linc.	99	Grain, Isle of, Kent	337
Erith, Kent	2,082	Farnley, W. York	217	Fornham, St. Martin, Suff.	294	Gawcott, Bucks	665	Grainsby, Linc.	103
Erne, St. Cornw.	552	Farnley (Leeds) W. York	1,530	Forrabury, Cornw.	354	Gawsworth, Chester	806	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Ermington, Devon	1,607	Farnley-Tyas, W. York	844	Forcote, Somers.	84	Gaydon, Warw.	276	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Erpingham, Norf.	475	Farnsfield, Notts.	1,099	Forthampton, Gloucester	460	Gayhurst, Bucks	116	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Erth, St. Cornw.	2,452	Farnworth, Lanc.	4,829	Porton, Staff.	764	Gaystead, Nthld.	219	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Erwan, St. Cornw.	477	Farrington, Devon.	381	Fosdyke, Linc.	601	Gayton, Norf.	789	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Erwarton, Suff.	199	Farrington, Great, Berks.	3,593	Poston, Linc.	497	Gayton, Nham.	428	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eryholme, N. York	212	Farrington, Lanc.	1,719	Poston, Leic.	41	Gayton, Staff.	291	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Escombe, Durham	510	Farrington-Gurney, Somers.	605	Poston, N. York	370	Gayton-le-March, Linc.	312	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Esrick, E. York	895	Farthinghoe, Nham.	409	Poston-on-the-Wolds, E. York	792	Gayton-Thorp, Norf.	179	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Esh, Durham	518	Farthingstone, Nham.	315	Potherby, Linc.	227	Gayton-le-Wold, Linc.	125	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Esher, Surrey	1,261	Farway, Devon	376	Potheringhay, Nham.	230	Gaywood, Norf.	1,061	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eske, Cumb.	340	Faulkbourne, Essex	157	Foulton, Norf.	500	Gazeley, Suff.	860	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eske, N. York	519	Faversham, Kent	4,621	Foulmire, Camb.	610	Gedding, Nham.	833	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Essendine, Rutland	152	Fawham, Kent	277	Foulness, Essex	674	Gedding, Suff.	173	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Essendon, Herts.	690	Fawley, Berks.	225	Foulsham, Norf.	1,048	Gedling, Notts	2,642	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eston, N. York	285	Fawley, Bucks.	280	Fovant, Wilts.	620	Gedney, Linc.	2,277	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Etchingham, Wilts	282	Fawley, Hants.	1,972	Fowey, Cornw.	1,643	Gedstone, Norf.	386	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Etchingham, Sussex	820	Fawsley, Nham.	48	Fownhope, Heref.	1,004	Gellygaer, Glam.	3,215	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eton, Bucks	3,609	Faxton, Nham.	108	Foxcote, Hants	72	Gennys, St. Cornw.	689	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eton, Nham.	118	Fazely, Staff.	1,490	Foxcote, Bucks	119	George, St. Glouc.	8,313	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eton, E. York	425	Featherstone, W. York	1,065	Foxearth, Essex	474	George, St. in the East, Middx.	41,350	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Etwell, Derby	689	Feckenham, Worc.	2,800	Foxhall, Suff.	200	George, St. Glouc.	218	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Euston, Suff.	255	Felbrigg, Norf.	133	Foxholes, E. York	349	George, St. Bloomsb., Middx.	16,981	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Euxton, Lanc.	1,562	Feliskirk, N. York	931	Foxley, Norf.	293	George, St. the Martyr, & St. Andrew, Holborn, Middx.	29,335	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eval, St. Cornw.	349	Felixstow, Suff.	552	Foxley, Wilts.	70	George, St. Han. Sq. Middx.	66,453	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Evedon, Linc.	91	Felkirk, W. York	1,186	Foxton, Camb.	452	Georgeham, Devon	923	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Evenley, Nham.	487	Felmersham, Beds	531	Foxton, Leic.	385	German's, St. Cornw.	2,843	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Evenlode, Worc.	325	Felmingham, Norf.	408	Foy, Heref.	278	German's-Week, Devon	414	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Everecreech, Somers.	1,449	Felpham, Sussex	555	Fradwell, Staff.	237	Germoe, Cornw.	1,336	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Everdon, Nham.	778	Felsham, Suff.	398	Fraisfield, E. York	104	Germans, Cornw.	816	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Everingham, E. York	311	Felstead, Essex	1,798	Framfield, Sussex	1,434	Gestingthorpe, Essex	834	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Everley, Wilts	354	Feltham, Middx.	1,029	Framlingham, Suff.	2,523	Gidding, Great, Hunts.	529	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eversden, Great, Camb.	300	Felthorpe, Norf.	574	Framlingham, Earl Norf.	100	Gidding, Little, Hunts.	45	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eversden, Little, Camb.	225	Felton, Heref.	113	Framlingham-Pigot, Norf.	289	Gidding, Steeple, Hunts.	110	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eversholt, Beds.	899	Felton, Nthld.	1,585	Framlington, Long, Nthld.	549	Gidley, Devon	184	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Evershot, Dorset	566	Felton, West, Salop	1,087	Frampton, Dorset	391	Giggleswick, W. York	3,467	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Eversley, Hants.	770	Feltwell, Norf.	1,512	Frampton, Linc.	781	Gilcrux, Cumb.	464	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Everton, Beds.	233	Fen-Stanton, Hunts.	1,032	Frampton-Cotterell, Gloucester	1,991	Gildersome, W. York	1,917	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Everton, Lanc.	9,221	Feniton, Devon	315	Frampton-on-Seyern, Gloucester	1,051	Giles, St., on the Heath, Devon	375	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Everton, Notts.	1,094	Fenton, Linc.	120	Frampton, Suff.	829	Giles, St., Middx.	37,311	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Evesbatch, Heref.	98	Fenton-Kirk, W. York	608	Frankley, Worc.	170	Giles, St., in the Wood, Dev.	915	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Evesham, Worc.	4,245	Peock, St. Cornw.	1,476	Frankton, Warw.	282	Gilestone, Glam.	43	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
All Saints	1,647	Ferriby, North, E. York	935	Fransham, Great, Norf.	329	Gilling, N. York	1,618	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
St. Lawrence	1,516	Ferriby, South, Linc.	542	Fransham, Little, Norf.	263	Gilling (Ryedale wap.) N. York	386	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
St. Peter	1,082	Ferring, Sussex	285	Frant, Sussex	2,280	Gillingham, Dorset	2,760	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Evington, Leic.	285	Fersfield, Norf.	295	Frating, Essex	271	Gillingham, Kent	6,059	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Ewe, St. Cornw.	1,468	Festiniog, Merion.	3,138	Freckenham, Suff.	495	Gillingham, Norf.	404	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Well, Kent	392	Fetcham, Surrey	373	Freckleton, Lanc.	995	Gilmorton, Leic.	866	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Well, Surrey	1,867	Fewston, W. York	2,118	Freeby, Leic.	139	Gilstone, Herts.	246	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Wellme, Oxford	663	Fiddington, Somers.	220	Freefolk, Hants	70	Gimingham, Norf.	383	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Wenny, Glam.	211	Field-Dalling, Norf.	403	Freethorpe, Norf.	383	Gipping, Suff.	93	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Ewerby, Linc.	433	Lifehead-Magdalen, Dorset	229	Fremington, Devon	1,326	Girton, Camb.	351	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Ewhurst, Hants.	22	Lifehead-Neville, Dorset	83	Fransham, Surrey	1,583	Gisburn, W. York	2,191	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Ewhurst, Surrey	942	Field, Oxford	213	Frenze, Norf.	46	Gisleham, Suff.	254	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Ewhurst, Sussex	1,169	Field-Bavant, Wilts	45	Freshford, Somers.	645	Gislingham, Suff.	669	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Ewyas-Harold, Heref.	356	Figheldean, Wilts	510	Freshwater, Hants	1,299	Gissing, Norf.	498	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Exbourne, Devon	593	Fily, Norf.	553	Fressingfield, Suff.	1,456	Gittisham, Devon	376	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Exbury, Hants.	406	Filey, E. & N. York	1,590	Freston, Suff.	224	Givendale, E. York	98	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
EXETER, Devon	31,312	Filleigh, Devon	395	Fretherne, Gloucester	242	Glaedestry, Radnor	366	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Allhallows, Goldsm. St.	360	Fillingham, Linc.	312	Frettenham, Norf.	285	Glaedestry, Radnor	366	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Allhallows-on-the-Walls	866	Fillingham, Warw.	1,030	Freythrop, Pemb.	671	Glaedestry, Radnor	366	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
David, St.	3,508	Filton, Gloucester	276	Fridaythorpe, E. York	320	Glandford, Norf.	102	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Edmund, St.	1,595	Finborough, Great, Suff.	467	Friesthorpe, Linc.	53	Glanford-Brigg, Linc.	1,822	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
George, St.	685	Finborough, Little, Suff.	64	Frieston, Linc.	1,276	Glanford-Brigg, Linc.	1,822	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
John, St.	500	Fincham, Norf.	807	Frieston, Linc.	1,276	Glasbury, Brecon & Radnor	1,377	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Kerrian, St.	401	Fincham, Norf.	807	Frieston, Linc.	1,276	Glascomb, Radnor	561	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Lawrence, St.	641	Fincham, Norf.	807	Frieston, Linc.	1,276	Glaston, Rutland	249	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Martin, St.	254	Fincham, Norf.	807	Frieston, Linc.	1,276	Glastonbury, Somers.	3,314	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Mary St. Arches	651	Fincham, Norf.	807	Frieston, Linc.	1,276	Glatton, Hunts.	307	Granthorpe, Linc.	556
Mary St. Major	3,429	Fincham, Norf.	807	Frieston, Linc.	1,276	Glatton, Hunts.	307	Granthorpe, Linc.	556

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Hampton-Poyle, Oxford	141	Haselbeech, Nham.	194	Helpingham, Linc.	774	Hindringham, Norf.	721	Horeham, Suff.	442
Hampton-Welsh, Salop	596	Haselbury-Bryan, Dorset	639	Helpington, Nham.	513	Hingham, Norf.	1,691	Horsley, Great, Essex	720
Hampton-Wick, Mddx.	1,614	Haselby, Warw.	639	Helsington, Wmld.	510	Hinksey, North, Berks	265	Horsley, Little, Essex	206
Hamsey, Sussex	533	Haselby, Great, Oxford	764	Hemblington, Norf.	284	Hinksey, South, Berks	153	Horkstow, Linc.	228
Hamstall-Ridware, Staff.	391	Haselby, Warw.	764	Hemel-Hempstead, Herts.	7,268	Hinstock, Salop	897	Horley, Oxford	425
Hamsterley, Durham	490	Hasfield, Gloster	304	Hemingbrough, E. York	1,953	Hintlesham, Suff.	583	Horley, Surrey	1,583
Hanbury, Dorset	351	Hasguard, Pemb.	122	Hemingham, Linc.	933	Hinton-Amper, Hants.	340	Hornead, Great, Herts.	595
Hanbury, Staff.	2,483	Hasketon, Suff.	508	Hemington-Abbots, Hants.	564	Hinton-Admiral, Hants.	334	Hornead, Little, Herts.	121
Hanbury, Worc.	1,069	Haslebury-Plocknett, Som.	809	Hemingford-Grey, Hants.	910	Hinton-Blewett, Somers.	336	Horn, Rutland	38
Handborough, Oxford	1,009	Haslemere, Surrey	873	Hemingstone, Suff.	381	Hinton-Broad, Wilts.	670	Hornblotton, Somers.	104
Handford, Staff.	733	Haslewood, Suff.	108	Hemington, Nham.	147	Hinton-Charterhouse, Somers.	797	Hornby, Lanc.	399
Handley, Chester	386	Haslingden, Lanc.	10,568	Hemington, Somers.	483	Hinton-Cherry, Camb.	654	Hornby, N. York	309
Handley, Dorset	1,076	Haslingfield, Camb.	689	Hemley, Suff.	71	Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloster	178	Hornsea, Suff.	4,521
Handsworth, Staff.	6,138	Haslington, Chester	1,146	Hempnall, Norf.	1,255	Hinton-on-the-Hill, Nham.	171	Hornsea, Suff.	2,399
Handsworth, W. York	2,862	Haslingham, Norf.	104	Hempstead, Essex	798	Hinton-on-the-Hill, Essex	324	Hornsea, Suff.	529
Hanford, Dorset	19	Haslingham, Kent	233	Hempstead, Gloster	224	Horton-on-the-Hill, Essex	576	Horton, Essex	60
Hanham, East, Gloster	1,217	HASTINGS, Sussex	11,607	Hempstead, Norf.	296	Horton, West, Essex	60	Horton, Surrey	649
Hankerton, Wilts.	417	All Saints	2,839	Hempstead with Eccles, Norf.	228	Horsepath, Oxford	306	Horsley, next the Sea, Norf.	162
Hankerton, Sussex	71	St. Clement	3,189	Hempston, Little, Devon	268	Horsford, Norf.	593	Horsford, Norf.	4,188
Hanley, Staff.	8,609	St. Leonard	768	Hempston, Broad, Devon	747	Horsforth, W. York	4,188	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanley-Castle, Worc.	1,677	St. Mary Bulverhithe	37	Hempston, Norf.	447	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanley-Child, Worc.	170	St. Mary-in-the-Castle	2,943	Hemsworth, Norf.	591	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanley-William, Worc.	136	St. Mary-Magdalene	2,023	Hemsworth, W. York	1,005	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanner, Flint	2,691	Hatch-Beauchamp, Somers.	329	Hemyock, Devon	1,222	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hannay, Linc.	122	Hatch, West, Somers.	465	Henbury, Gloster	2,439	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hannay, West, Berks.	1,153	Hatcliffe, Linc.	139	Hendon, Mddx.	3,327	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanningfield, East, Essex	449	Hatfield, Heref.	172	Hendred, East, Berks.	858	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanningfield, West, Essex	521	Hatfield, W. York	2,939	Hendred, West, Berks.	320	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanningfield, South, Essex	226	Hatfield, Bishop's, Herts.	3,646	Hengclays, Angl.	466	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hannington, Hants.	261	Hatfield-Broad-Oak, Essex	1,968	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hannington, Nham.	201	Hatfield-Peverell, Essex	1,383	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hannington, Wilts.	433	Hatford, Berks.	123	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanslope, Bucks.	1,553	Hatherleigh, Devon	1,882	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanwell, Mddx.	1,469	Hatherley, Down, Gloster	212	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanwell, Oxford	297	Hatherley, Up, Gloster	22	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanwood, Great, Salop	167	Hathern, Leic.	1,252	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanworth, Mddx.	751	Hatherop, Gloster	338	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanworth, Norf.	293	Hathersage, Derby	2,054	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hanworth, Cold, Linc.	63	Hatley, East, Camb.	98	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Happisburgh, Norf.	631	Hatley, St. George, Camb.	136	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hapton, Norf.	203	Hatley, Cockayne, Beds.	99	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harberton, Devon	1,496	Hatton, Linc.	203	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harbledown, Kent	651	Hatton, Warw.	954	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harborne, Staff.	6,657	Haugh, Linc.	10	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harborough-Magna, Warw.	375	Haugham, Linc.	111	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harborough-Market, Leic.	2,433	Haughley, Suff.	916	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harbridge, Hants.	300	Haughton, Notts.	77	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harbury, Warw.	1,089	Haughton, Staff.	480	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harby, Leic.	629	Haughton-le-Skerne, Dham	1,518	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harby, Notts.	390	Haukswell, N. York	338	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardenhuish, Wilts.	146	Hautbois, Great, Norf.	162	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardham, Sussex	115	Hautbois, Little, Norf.	42	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardingham, Norf.	602	Hauxton, Camb.	313	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardingstone, Nham.	1,033	Havant, Hants.	2,101	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardington, Somers.	21	Haveningham, Suff.	417	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardington Mandeville, Som.	710	Haverford-West, Pemb.	4,001	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardley, Norf.	264	Haverhill, Essex & Suff.	2,451	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardmead, Bucks.	83	Haverling-Atte-Bower, Essex	427	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardres, Lower, Kent	252	Haverlingland, Norf.	160	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardres, Upper, Kent	339	Haversham, Bucks	283	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwick, Gloster	540	Hawarden, Flints.	6,078	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwick, Camb.	202	Hawerby, Linc.	87	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwick, Norf.	269	Hawes, N. York	1,611	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwick, East, W. York	149	Hawkchurch, Dorset	820	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwick Priors, Warw.	280	Hawkedon, Suff.	339	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwicke, Bucks	747	Hawkesbury, Gloster	2,241	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwicke, Nham.	82	Hawkeswell, Essex	366	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hardwicke, Oxford	80	Hawkeshead, Lanc.	2,323	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hareby, Linc.	110	Hawkhurst, Kent & Sussex	2,656	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harefield, Mddx.	1,516	Hawkinge, Kent	146	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harescombe, Gloster	132	Hawley, Hants.	323	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Haresfield, Gloster	576	Hawley, Somers.	79	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harewood, Heref.	95	Hawley, Notts.	203	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harewood, W. York	2,706	Hawley, Hants.	847	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harford, Devon	193	Hawley, Gloster	217	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harham, Norf.	93	Hawby, N. York	815	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hargrave, Nham.	259	Haworth, W. York	6,303	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Hargrave, Suff.	457	Hawes, Beds.	913	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harkstead, Suff.	338	Hawridge, Bucks.	233	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harlaxton, Linc.	428	Hawstead, Suff.	476	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harle-Kirk, Nthld.	382	Hawton, Notts.	240	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harleston, Suff.	90	Haxby, N. York	457	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harleston, Nham.	639	Haxey, Linc.	2,071	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harley, Salop	219	Hay, (Par.) Brecon.	2,107	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harling, East, Norf.	1,062	Hay, (Town) Brecon.	1,771	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harling, West, Norf.	117	Hay's, Castle, Pemb.	366	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harlington, Beds.	5,521	Haydon, Dorset	116	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harlington, Mddx.	841	Haydon, Essex	324	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harlow, Essex	2,315	Haydon-Bridge, Nthld.	1,908	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harley, East, N. York	393	Haydon, Linc.	647	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harlow, Camb.	269	Hayes, Kent	490	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harmon, St., Radnor	920	Hayes, Mddx.	2,076	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harmondsworth, Mddx.	1,330	Hayfield, Derby	1,715	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harmon, Linc.	429	Hayling, North, Hants.	277	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harnham, West, Wilts.	256	Hayling, South, Hants.	669	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harnhill, Gloster	97	Hayton, Camb.	1,217	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harpenden, Herts.	1,872	Hayton, Notts.	281	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harford, Devon	305	Hayton, E. York	485	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harpham, E. York	239	Hazleton, Gloster	285	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harpley, Norf.	376	Hazeleigh, Essex	131	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harpole, Nham.	699	Heacham, Norf.	811	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harpsden, Oxford	211	Headbourne-Worthy, Hants	207	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harpswell, Linc.	98	Headcorn, Kent	1,292	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harptree, East, Somers.	772	Headingley, W. York	4,768	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harptree, West, Somers.	571	Headington, Oxford	1,668	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harpurhey, Lanc.	478	Headley, Hants.	1,265	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harriestham, Kent	635	Headley, Surrey	317	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrington, Camb.	1,934	Headdon, Notts.	269	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrington, Linc.	107	Heage, Derby	2,305	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrington, Nham.	238	Healough, York. A.	245	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harringworth, Nham.	558	Healing, Linc.	90	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrogate, W. York	3,372	Heanor, Derby	6,282	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrod, Beds.	1,007	Heanton-Punchardon, Devon	626	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harroldston, St. Issells, Pemb.	337	Heapey, Lanc.	496	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harroldston, West, Pemb.	130	Heapham, Linc.	125	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrow-on-the-Hill, Mddx.	4,627	Heath and Reach, Beds.	856	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrowden, Great, Nham.	168	Heath, Derby	402	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harrowden, Little, Nham.	673	Heath, Salop	49	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harston, Camb.	662	Heather, Leic.	368	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harston, Leic.	181	Heathfield, Somers.	146	Henfield, Sussex	1,763	Horsing, Suff.	5,765	Horsing, Suff.	5,765
Harswell, E. York	67	Heathfield, Sussex	1						

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Isley-Walton, Leic.	65	Kidderminster(Town), Worc.	14,399	Kirkham, Lanc.	11,004	Lanlivery, Cornw.	1,809	Letton, Norf.	154
Islington, Mddx.	55,690	Kiddington, Oxford	274	Kirkhaugh, Nthld.	224	Lanreath, Cornw.	651	Letwell, W. York	129
Islington, Norf.	251	Kidlington, Oxford	1,303	Kirkheaton, Nthld.	161	Lansaloes, Cornw.	828	Levan, St., Cornw.	531
Islip, Nham.	547	Kidweily, Carn.	1,563	Kirkheaton, W. York	11,930	Lanteglos by Camelford, Corn.	1,541	Leven, E. York	988
Islip, Oxford	674	Kidwick, Carn.	486	Kirkland, Cumb.	857	Lanteglos by Powey, Cornw.	1,269	Levens, Wmld.	993
Issells, St., Pemb.	1,552	Kilburn, N. & W. York.	837	Kirkley, Suff.	433	Lantwitfaydre, Glam.	2,192	Lever, Little, Lanc.	2,580
Issey, St., Cornw.	748	Kilby, Leic.	408	Kirklington, Notts.	280	Lantwit, juxta Neath, Glam.	1,532	Leverington, Camb.	1,954
Itchenor, West, Sussex	232	Kildale, N. York	181	Kirklington, N. York	486	Lantwit-Major, Glam.	1,027	Leverton, Linc.	687
Itchin-Abbas, Hants.	251	Kildwick, W. York	10,607	Kirkstead, Norf.	249	Lapford, Devon	706	Leverton, North, Notts.	344
Itchin-Stoke, Hants.	325	Kilgerran, Pemb.	1,149	Kirkstead, Linc.	180	Lapley, Staff.	952	Leverton, South, Notts.	451
Itchingfield, Sussex	357	Kilgerrig, Monm.	133	Kirkton, Notts.	265	Lapworth, Warw.	729	Levington, Suff.	214
Itchington, Bishops, Warw.	463	Kilham, E. York	1,120	Kirmington, Linc.	367	Larling, Norf.	205	Levisham, N. York	163
Itchington, Long, Warw.	1,272	Kilkhampton, Cornw.	1,237	Kirmond-le-Mire, Linc.	69	Lasham, Hants.	284	Lew, North, Devon	1,051
Itteringham, Norf.	351	Killamarsh, Derby	906	Kirtling, Camb.	803	Lassington, Gloster	82	Lew, Trenchard, Devon	527
Itton, Monm.	153	Kilkennin, Card.	647	Kirtlington, Oxford	846	Lastingham, N. York	1,463	Lewannick, Cornw.	733
Ive, St., Cornw.	768	Killingholme, Linc.	681	Kirtton, Linc.	2,092	Lathford, Chester	2,361	Lewes, Sussex	9,199
Iver, Bucks.	1,948	Killington, Wmld.	301	Kirtton-in-Lindsey, Linc.	607	Latchingdon, Essex	372	All Saints	2,123
Ives, St., Cornw.	5,666	Killpeck, Heref.	238	Kislingbury, Nham.	686	Lathbury, Bucks.	127	St. John under the Castle	2,502
Ives, St., Hunts.	3,514	Killymaenlwyd, Carm. & Pem.	583	Kittistord, Somers.	152	Lathom, Lanc.	3,202	St. John, Southover	1,229
Ivinghoe, Bucks	1,843	Kilmerston, Somers.	2,143	Knaitth, Linc.	72	Lattimer, Bucks.	250	St. Michael	988
Ivy-Church, Kent	180	Kilminster, Hants	256	Knaptoft, Leic.	936	Latton, Essex	203	St. Peter and St. Mary	777
Iwade, Kent	165	Kilminster, Devon	495	Knaptown, Norf.	348	Latton, Wilts	379	St. Thomas at Cliffe	1,545
Iwerne-Courtney, Dorset	605	Kilnsea, E. York	140	Knappell, Camb.	155	Laugharne, Carmar.	2,010	Lewisham, Kent	12,276
Iwerne-Minster, Dorset	683	Kilnwick, E. York	627	Knareborough (Par.) W. Yk.	9,947	Laughon, Leic.	180	Lewknor, Bucks and Oxford	847
Ixworth, Suff.	1,064	Kilnwick-Percy, E. York	58	Knareboro' (Town), Nthld.	4,678	Laughon, Corringham wap. Linc.	483	Lexden, Essex	1,454
JACOBSTOW, Cornw.	585	Kilnreddyn, Cmn. & Pemb.	1,108	Knaredeale, Nthld.	491	Laughon, Sussex	850	Lexham, East, Norf.	236
Jacobstowe, Devon	309	Kilton, Somers.	161	Knaworth, Herts.	253	Laughon, North, W. Yk.	742	Lexham, West, Norf.	124
James, St., Westmins, Mdx.	37,398	Kilsby, Nham.	655	Keasal, Notts.	596	Launcells, Cornw.	855	Leybourne, Kent	255
Jarrow, Durham	33,945	Kilve, Somers.	240	Kneeton, Notts.	109	Launceston, Cornw.	2,460	Leyland, Lanc.	14,032
Jeffreston, Pemb.	644	Kilverstone, Norf.	47	Kneeton, Notts.	79	Launton, Oxford	619	Leysdown, Kent	310
JERSEY, Isle of	47,544	Kilvington, Notts.	56	Kneeton, Notts.	79	Lavant, East and West	370	Leyton, Low, Essex	3,274
St. Brelade	2,170	Kilvington, South, S.N. York	402	Kneeton, Notts.	79	Lavant-Mid, Sussex	279	Lezard, Cornw.	905
St. Clement	1,491	Kilworth, North, Leic.	422	Kneeton, Notts.	79	Lavenham, Suff.	1,871	Lezard, Norf.	172
Grouville	2,372	Kilworth, South, Leic.	478	Kneeton, Notts.	79	Lavendon, Bucks.	691	LICHFIELD CITY, Staff.	6,761
St. Helier	23,988	Kilbyebill, Glam.	131	Knighon-upon-Teame, Worc.	552	Laver, High, Essex	478	St. Chad	2,036
St. John	1,846	Kilycwm, Carn.	1,481	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laver, Little, Essex	128	St. Mary	2,634
St. Laurens	2,170	Kimberly, Norf.	148	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laver-Magdalen, Essex	217	St. Michael	3,323
St. Martin	2,698	Kimble, Great, Bucks	439	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laverstock, Wilts.	539	Liddiard-Millicent, Wilts	564
St. Mary	1,041	Kimble, Little, Bucks	177	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laverstock, Wilts.	539	Liddiard-Tregooze, Wilts	960
St. Owen	2,266	Kimbolton, Heref.	715	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lavernock, Glam.	85	Liddington, Rutland	589
St. Peter	2,280	Kimbolton, Hunts.	1,634	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laverton, Somers.	199	Liddington, Wilts	454
St. Saviour	2,731	Kimcote, Leic.	552	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lavington, Linc.	329	Lidgate, Suff.	450
Trinity, Holy.	2,491	Kimmeridge, Dorset	154	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lavington, East, Wilts	1,610	Lidlington, Beds.	926
Jeyington, Sussex	329	Kimpton, Hants	391	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lavington, West, Wilts	1,595	Lidney, Gloster	1,885
John, St., Cornw.	149	Kimpton, Herts	945	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lavington, West, Wilts	1,595	Lidsing, Kent	44
John, St., Glam.	1,037	Kineton, Warw.	1,248	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawford, Essex	868	Lifton, Devon	1,784
John, St., Evan., Westm. Mx.	26,223	Kinfare, Staff.	2,207	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawford, Church, Warw.	333	Lighthorne, Warw.	384
John, St., in the Vale, Cumb.	494	Kingerby, Linc.	106	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawhitton, Cornw.	487	Lilbourn, Nham.	279
Johnston, Pemb.	289	Kingham, Oxford	555	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawrence-St.-Newland, Essex	176	Lilford, Nham.	133
Jordanston, Pemb.	157	King's-Caple, Heref.	299	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawrence, St., Hants	114	Lilleshall, Salop	3,851
Juliot, St., Cornw.	267	King's-Lynn, Norf.	16,039	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawrence, St., Kent	2694	Lilley, Herts.	187
Just, St., in Penwith, Cornw.	7,047	King's-North, Kent	416	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawrence, St., Pemb.	223	Lillingstone-Dayrell, Bucks.	187
Just, St., in Roseland, Cornw.	1,488	Kingsbridge, Devon	1,564	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawrenny, Pemb.	432	Lillingstone-Lovell, Oxford	140
KEA, St., Cornw.	4,261	Kingsbury, Mddx.	536	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laxfield, Suff.	925	Lillington, Warw.	272
Keal, East, Linc.	382	Kingsbury, Warw.	1,322	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lawton, Church, Chester	622	Lillington, Dorset	191
Keal, West, Linc.	576	Kingsbury-Episcopi, Somers.	1,779	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laxton, Nham.	1,172	Lilstock, Somers.	48
Keddington, Essex and Suff.	710	Kingsclere, Hants	2,732	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laxton, E. York	266	Limber, Magna, Linc.	480
Keddington, Linc.	157	Kingscote, Gloster	295	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Laycock, Wilts	1,780	Limehouse, St. Anne, Mddx.	21,121
Kedleston, Derby	102	Kingsdown, Somers.	553	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layer-Breton, Essex	290	Limington, Somers.	342
Keelby, Linc.	719	Kingsdown (Scribble), Kent	104	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layer-de-la-Hay, Essex	731	Limpshoe, Norf.	186
Keele, Staff.	1,194	Kingsdown (Sutton-at-Hone)	466	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layer-Marney, Essex	256	Limpshoe, Surrey	1,344
Kegworth, Leic.	1,945	Kingsland, Hants	1,088	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linby, Notts.	271
Keighley, W. York	13,413	Kingsley, Bucks & Oxford	237	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linch, Sussex	70
Keinton-Mansfield, Somers.	586	Kingsley, Hants	359	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linchmere, Sussex	280
Kelby, Linc.	107	Kingsley, Staff.	1,554	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	LINCINN, Linc.	16,172
Kelham, Notts.	169	Kingssteignton, Devon	1,498	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Benedict	693
Kellan, Card.	475	Kingsthorpe, Nham.	1,467	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Botolph	727
Kellaway, Wilts.	35	Kingston, Camb.	307	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. John, Newport	205
Kellet, Over, Lanc.	508	Kingston, Devon	529	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Margaret	330
Kelling, Norf.	223	Kingston, Hants	73	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Mark	445
Kellington, W. York	1,493	Kingston (Taunton hund.) Som.	921	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Martin	2,283
Kelloe, Durham	11,223	Kingston (Tintinbull hund.)	301	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Mary, Wigford	912
Kelly, Devon	258	Kingston, Staff.	339	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Mary Magdalen	613
Kelmarsh, Nham.	163	Kingston, Sussex	45	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Michael	1,135
Kelmscott, Oxford	179	Kingston-Bagpuize, Berks	290	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Nicholas	1,053
Kelsey, North, Linc.	767	Kingston-by-Sea, Sussex	46	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Paul	492
Kelsey, South, Linc.	622	Kingston-Deverill, Wilts.	420	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Peter at Arches	548
Kelshall, Herts.	276	Kingston-Russell, Dorset	85	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Peter in Eastgate	658
Kelstern, Linc.	211	Kingston-Seymour, Somers.	375	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Peter at Gout	875
Keiston, Somers.	255	Kingston-upon-Hull, E. Yk.	41,629	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	St. Swithin	2,634
Kelvedon, Essex	1,483	Kingston-upon-Soar, Notts	181	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Lindfield, Sussex	1,939
Kelvedon-Hatch, Essex	430	Kingston-upon-Thames, Sur.	9,760	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Lindley, W. York	2,881
Kemberton, Salop	256	Kingstone, Heref.	501	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Lindridge, Worc.	1,815
Kemble, Wilts.	597	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Lindsell, Essex	393
Kemerton, Gloster	561	Kingstone, Devon	529	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linsdale, Kent	1,050
Kemerys, Commander, Monm.	81	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linsdale, Little, Suff.	205
Kemerys, Inferior, Monm.	132	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linsdale, Great, Suff.	92
Kempsey, Gloster	342	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linthwaite, W. York	3,301
Kempsey, Worc.	1,367	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linton, Camb.	1,838
Kempston, Gloster	998	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linton, Devon	1,027
Kempston, Beds.	1,699	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linton, Heref.	750
Kempston, Norf.	52	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linton, Kent	900
Kemysing, Kent	433	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linton, W. York	2,060
Kenardington, Kent	163	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Linwood, Linc.	226
Kenchester, Heref.	99	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Liskeard, Cornw.	4,287
Kencott, Oxford	196	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Lissert, E. York	132
Kendal, (Parish) Wmld.	18,027	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Lissoning, Linc.	186
Kendal, (Town) Wmld.	10,225	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Liston, Essex	80
Kender-Church, Heref.	102	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Litcham, Norf.	846
Kenelm, St., Salop	571	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Litchborough, Nham.	408
Kenilworth, Warw.	3,149	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Litchfield, Hants.	94
Kenley, Salop	294	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Litherland, Lanc.	1,586
Kenn, Devon	1,078	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleborough, Notts	77
Kennarth, Carmar.	2,044	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littlebourne, Kent	819
Kennerley, Devon	118	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littlebury, Essex	822
Kennet, East, Wilts.	75	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littledale, Lanc.	115
Kennett, Camb.	228	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleham (Budleigh East hd.)	3,927
Kenningball, Norf.	1,389	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleham (Shebbear hd.) Dev.	390
Kennington, Kent	585	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littlemore, Oxford	547
Kennington, Surrey	21,294	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleport, Camb.	3,365
Kensington, Mddx.	26,834	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton, Hants.	135
Kensworth, Herts.	842	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton, Mddx.	111
Kentchurch, Heref.	295	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton-Drew, Wilts	251
Kentford, Suff.	152	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton, High, Somers.	1,116
Kentisbere, Devon	1,184	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton, North, Worc.	296
Kentisbury, Devon	422	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton-on-Severn, Gloster	195
Kentmere, Wmld.	198	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton, South, Worc.	189
Kenton, Devon	2,313	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleton, West, Gloster	158
Kenton, Suff.	287	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Layham, Suff.	549	Littleworth, Gloster	427
Kenwyn, Cornw.	9,555	Kingstone, Kent	310	Knighon, West, Dorset	265	Lay			

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Llanfair-yn-Cwmwd, Angl.	39	Llanmartin, Monm.	162	LONDON continued—		Lopham, South, Norf.	724	Malling, West, Kent	1,784
Llanfallet, Carmar. & Pemb.	399	Llanmihangel, Glam.	50	St. Andrew Undershaft, with		Loppington, Salop	612	Mallwyd, Merion. & Montg.	1,177
Llanfareth, Radnor	163	Llanon, Carmar.	1,769	St. Mary Axe	1,163	Lorton, Cumb.	635	Malmesbury, Wilts	2,367
Llanfawr, Merion.	1,836	Llanor, Carmar.	1,227	St. Andrew, by Wardrobe	750	Lostwithiel, Cornw.	1,186	Malpas, Chester & Flint	5,726
Llanfechan, Montg.	733	Llanover, Monm.	3,123	St. Anne, Blackfriars	2,846	Loughborough, Leic.	10,170	Malpas, Monm.	270
Llanfechel, Angl.	1,062	Llanpumsaint, Carmar.	525	St. Anne and St. Agnes,		Loughor, Glam.	851	Maltby, W. York	839
Llanferras, Denbigh	778	Llanrhaidar-in-Kinnerch,		Aldersgate	513	Loughton, Bucks	361	Maltby-le-Marsh, Linc.	229
Llanfegan, Brecon	662	Denb. 2,039		St. Anne, Soho, Westminster	16,480	Loughton, Essex	1,333	Malton, New, N. York	4,021
Llanfgeael, Angl.	1,051			St. Antholin	357	Loughton, Salop	113	Malton, Old, N. York	1,296
Llanfihangel, Montg.	1,044			St. Augustin, Watling-st.	289	Lound, Suff.	412	Malvern, Great, Worc.	2,911
Llanfihangel-Aberbythych,				St. Bartholomew, R. Exc.	307	Louth, Linc.	8,935	Malvern, Little, Worc.	103
Carmar. 948				St. Bartholomew the Great	3,414	Loversall, W. York	159	Mamble, Worc.	377
Llanfihangel-Abergwssyn, Brn	311			St. Bartholomew the Less	744	Loveston, Pemb.	170	Manhead, Devon	216
Llanfihangel-Ar-Arth, Carn.	1,993			St. Benet, Gracechurch-st.	333	Lovington, Somers.	239	Mamhilad, Monm.	303
Llanfihangel-Bachellet, Carn.	333			St. Benet, Finch	383	Lowdham, Notts	1,483	MAN, ISLE OF	47,375
Llanfihangel-bryn-Pabwan, Br.	384			St. Benet, Sherehog	115	Lowesby, Leic.	220	Andreas	2,332
Llanfihangel-Cilfargen, Cmn.	61			St. Benet, Paul's Wharf	588	Lowestoft, Suff.	4,647	Ann, St.	769
Llanfihangel-Cwm-dd, Brecon	1,039			St. Botolph, Aldersgate	5,906	Loweswater, Cumb.	436	Arbory	1,615
Llanfihangel-fechan, Brecon	200			St. Botolph Witht. Aldgate	9,325	Lowick, Lanc.	374	Ballaugh	1,516
Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn,				St. Botolph, Billingsgate	278	Lowick, Nham.	430	Braddan	2,379
Card. 3,838				St. Botolph Without, Bish-		Lowick, Nthld.	1,941	Bride	1,153
Llanfihangel-Glyn-y-Myfyf,				opsate	10,969	Lowther, Westm.	470	German	4,029
Denb. & Merion.	427			St. Bride	6,126	Lowthorp, E. York	164	Jurby	1,063
Llanfihangel-Helygen, Radnor	102			St. Catherine, Coleman-st.	606	Lowton, Lanc.	2,150	Lezayre	2,322
Llanfihangel-Llethyr-Froed,				St. Catherine, Cree Church	1,740	Loxbear, Devon	141	Lonan	2,220
Card. 1,149				St. Christopher-le-Stock	16	Loxhoze, Devon	306	Malaw	5,368
Llanfihangel-nantbran, Brecon	495			Christchurch, Spitalfields	20,436	Loxley, Warw.	318	Marown	1,317
Llanfihangel-Nantmellan, Rad	419			Christchurch, Newgate-st.	2,416	Loxton, Somers.	168	Maughold	3,689
Llanfihangel-Penbedw, Pemb.	343			St. Clement, Eastcheap	236	Lubenham, Leic.	578	Michael	1,376
Llanfihangel-Rhosycorn, Cmn	709			St. Clement, Dances, Westm.	15,449	Lucker, Nthld.	210	Michael	10,980
Llanfihangel-Rhydithon, Rad	337			St. Dionis, Backchurch	806	Luckham, Somers.	580	Onclan	2,768
Llanfihangel-Tallyllyn, Brecon	151			St. Dunstan in the East	1,010	Luckington, Wilts	329	Patrick	3,079
Llanfihangel-tre-Beirdd, Ang.	373			St. Edmund, King & Mart.	391	Lucton, Heref.	183	Rushen	569
Llanfihangel-Tynsylvy, Ang.	63			St. Ethelburga	669	Ludborough, Linc.	321	Manacean, Cornw.	569
Llanfihangel-Croyddin, Card.	2,102			St. Faith the Virgin	781	Ludchurch, Pemb.	230	Manafon, Montg.	795
Llanfihangel-yn-howyn, Ang.	200			St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-st.	586	Luddenham, Kent	235	Manaton, Devon	429
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Carn.	680			St. George, Bloomsbury	16,981	Luddesdown, Kent	275	Manby, Linc.	211
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant, Meri.	375			St. George, Hanover-sq.	69,353	Luddington, Linc.	582	Mancetter, Warw.	5,182
Llanfihangel-Ysceiog, Angl.	947			St. George in the East	41,350	Luddington-in-the-Brook,		MANCHESTER (Boro.) Lan.	242,983
Llanfihangel-Ystrad, Card.	1,225			St. George, Botolph-lane	235	Hunts and Nham.	139	Manchester, (Town) Lanc.	163,556
Llanfihangel-y-Traethau,				St. George the Martyr,		Ludford, Heref. & Salop	380	Manchester & Salford, Lan.	353,390
Merion.	1,359			Bloomsbury	7,897	Ludford Magna, Linc.	367	Manea, Camb.	1,095
Llanflio, Brecon.	300			St. Giles, Cripplegate	13,255	Ludford Parva, Linc.	303	Manewden, Essex	688
Llanfllan, Angl.	153			St. Giles in the Fields	37,311	Ludgershall, Bucks	566	Manfield, N. York	474
Llanfllan, Monm.	1,500			St. Gregory, by St. Paul	1,411	Ludgershall, Wilts	541	Mangetfield, Glouc.	3,862
Llanfrothen, Merion.	853			St. Helen, Bishopsgate	629	Ludgvan, Cornw.	3,150	Manningford-Abbots, Wilts	148
Llanfwrog, Denb.	1,554			St. James, Dukes Place	964	Ludham, Norf.	924	Manningford-Bruce, Wilts	265
Llanfwrog, Angl.	267			St. James, Clerkenwell	56,756	Ludlow, Salop	5,064	Manningtree, Essex	1,255
Llanfyllin, Montg.	1,965			St. James, Garlick Hythe	29	Luffenham, North, Rutland	478	Mansell-Gannage, Heref.	136
Llanfyllen, Angl.	136			St. James, Westminster	37,548	Luffenham, South, Rutland	317	Mansell-Lacy, Heref.	315
Llanfyllen, Angl.	350			St. John the Baptist, Walb.	309	Luffington, Devon	93	Mansergh, Westm.	232
Llangadwalldr, Angl.	553			St. John the Evangelist	105	Lullington, Somers.	139	Mansfield, Notts	9,788
Llanfynydd, Cmn.	1,358			St. John the Evangelist,		Lullington, Dorby	650	Mansfield Woodhouse, Notts	1,871
Llanfrynach, Pemb.	1,049			Westminster	26,223	Lullington, Somers.	139	Manston, Dorset	127
Llanfadgan, Montg.	1070			St. John, Zachary	183	Lullington, Sussex	39	Manton, Linc.	182
Llangadock, Cmn.	2,601			St. Lawrence, Old Jewry	625	Lullington, Somers.	139	Manton, Rutland	272
Llangaffo, Angl.	139			St. Lawrence, Pountney	361	Lullington, Sussex	39	Maperton, Somers.	214
Llangain, Cmn.	403			St. Leonard, Eastcheap	157	Lulworth, East, Dorset	392	Maple-Durham, Oxford	481
Llangamarch, Brecon.	1,062			St. Leonard, Foster-lane	341	Lulworth, West, Dorset	407	Maplebeck, Notts	162
Llangan, Cmn. & Pemb.	640			St. Leonard, Shoreditch	83,132	Lulsley, Worc.	120	Marefield, Hants.	214
Llangan, Glam.	238			St. Luke Old-street	49,829	Lund, E. York	419	Marefield, Suff.	2,943
Llanganten, Brecon.	177			St. Magnus the Martyr	259	Luppitt, Devon	782	Maplestead, Great, Essex	452
Llangar, Mer.	230			St. Margaret, Moses	200	Lurgashall, Sussex	771	Maplestead, Little, Essex	407
Llangarran, Heref.	1,175			St. Margaret, New Fish-st.	206	Lusby, Linc.	148	Mapperton, Dorset	94
Llangasty-Tallyllyn, Brecon	164			St. Margaret, Lothbury	189	Lustleigh, Devon	311	Mappleton, Derby	201
Llangathen, Cmn.	1,108			St. Margaret, Pattens	167	Luton, Beds.	7,748	Mappleton, E. York	414
Llangattock, Monm.	1,410			St. Margaret, Westmins.	30,489	Lutterworth, Leic.	2,541	Mappowder, Dorset	275
Llangattock near Usk, Monm.	171			St. Martin in the Fields, do.	25,150	Lutton, Hunts & Nham.	187	Marazion, Cornw.	1,683
Llangattock-Llangoed Monm.	203			St. Martin, Ludgate	1,255	Luxborough, Somers.	485	Marbury, Chester	784
Llangattock-Vibon-Avel,				St. Martin, Ongar	353	Luxulyan, Cornw.	1,512	March, Camb.	5,706
Monm.	503			St. Martin, Outwich	135	Lydbury, North, Salop	908	Marcham, Berks	1,109
Llangatock, Brecon	4,334			St. Martin, Ironmonger-lane	198	Lydd, Kent	1,509	Marchington, Staff.	471
Llangedwyn, Denb.	332			St. Martin, Vintry	288	Lydd, Kent	248	Marchiel, Denbigh	553
Llangefelach, Glam.	9,394			St. Mary, Abchurch	526	Lydd, Kent	1,213	Marchie, Little, Heref.	152
Llangefni, Angl.	1,733			St. Mary, Aldermanbury	751	Lydford, Devon	1,213	Marchie, Much, Heref.	1,227
Llangenor, Glam.	363			St. Mary, Aldermar	494	Lydford, East, Somers.	194	Marchross, Glam.	96
Llangenwen, Angl.	943			St. Mary at Hill	987	Lydford, West, Somers.	368	Marden, Heref.	945
Llangetho, Card.	431			St. Mary, Botham	257	Lyddham, Montg. & Salop	198	Marden, Kent	2,076
Llaneler, Cmn.	1747			St. Mary, Colechurch	248	Lydiard-Bishops, Somers.	1,235	Marden, Wilts	222
Llanellyn, Carn.	270			St. Mary-le-Bow	346	Lydiard-St Lawrence, Som.	641	Marden, East, Sussex	67
Llanellyn, Merion.	1,033			St. Mary Magdalen, Old		Lydiat, Lanc.	818	Marden, North, Sussex	24
Llangeidre, Cmn.	2,634			Fish-street	783	Lydlinch, Dorset	419	Marden, Up, Sussex	348
Llangeidre, Cmn.	893			St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-st.	207	Lyford, Berks.	117	Mareham-le-Fen, Linc.	713
Llanguennith, Glam.	436			St. Mary, Mouthaw	378	Lyme-Regis, Dorset	2,756	Mareham-on-the-Hill, Linc.	189
Llanguenys, Brecon.	427			St. Mary, Somerset	375	Lymington, Kent	941	Maresfield, Sussex	1,579
Llanguernyw, Denb.	1,118			St. Mary, Staining	268	Lymington, Hants	3,813	Marble, E. York	141
Llanguer, Cmn.	187			St. Mary, Whitechapel	150	Lympne, Kent	606	Margam, Glam.	3,526
Llanguan, Carn.	1,144			St. Mary, Woolchurch	317	Lymington, Somers.	567	Margaret-Marsh, Dorset	83
Llanguibby, Monm.	535			St. Mary, Westm.	2,520	Lymington, Devon	999	Margaret, St. Heref.	304
Llanguirrig, Montg.	1,951			St. Mary-le-Strand, Westm.	2,520	Lyncombe, Somers.	9,920	Margaret, St. Herts.	92
Llanguydwyn, Carn.	328			St. Matthew, Friday-street	100	Lynnhurst, Hants	1,380	Margaret, St. at-Cliffe, Kent	748
Llangoed, Angl.	604			St. Matthew, Bethnal Gr.	74,088	Lyndon, Rutland	100	Margaretting, Essex	570
Llangoedmaur, Card.	584			St. Michael, Bashaw	687	Lyndham, Wilts	1,317	Margate, Kent	11,050
Llangoed, Denb.	4,506			St. Michael, Cornhill	464	Lyndford, Norf.	105	Marham-Cherry, Norf.	817
Llangoedman, Pemb.	255			St. Michael, Crooked-lane	329	Lyng, Norf.	601	Marham-Church, Cornw.	659
Llangorse, Brecon.	597			St. Michael-le-Querne	212	Lyng, Somers.	422	Marholm, Nham.	137
Llangovan, Monm.	136			St. Michael, Paternoster	251	LYNN REGIS, Nor	16,039	Mariansleigh, Devon	338
Llangower, Merion.	368			Royal		All Saints	3,522	Mark, Somers.	1,308
Llangranig, Card.	884			St. Michael, Queenhithe	647	St. Margaret	12,517	Markby, Linc.	102
Llanguistiolus, Angl.	938			St. Michael, Wood-st.	328	Lynn, North, Norf.	38	Markfield, Leic.	1,203
Llanguis, Monm.	99			St. Mildred, Bread-street	351	Lynn, West, Norf.	477	Markham, East, Notts	771
Lladguick, Glam.	2,813			St. Mildred, Poultry	280	Lynshall, Heref.	912	Markham, West, Notts	191
Lladgwillog, Angl.	200			St. Nicholas, Acons	194	Lytchett-Matavers, Dorset	817	Marksbury, Somers.	328
Lladgwn, Denb.	1,017			St. Nicholas, Cole Abbey	241	Lytchett-Minster, Dorset	858	Markshall, Essex	33
Lladgwn, Pemb.	796			St. Nicholas, Olive	431	Lyss-Turney, Hants.	656	Markshall, Norf.	21
Lladgwn, Monm.	350			St. Olave, Hart-street	816	Lytham, Lanc.	2,082	Marland Peter's, Devon	351
Lladgwynoddy, Carn.	509			St. Olave, Old Jewry	105	Lytham, St., Glam.	110	Marlborough, Wilts	3,391
Lladgwyryon, Card.	612			St. Olave, Silver-street	972	St. Peter & St. Paul	1,520	St. Mary	1,871
Lladgwnor, Cmn.	1,229			St. Marylebone	138,161	Marldon, Devon	470	Melbury, E. York	49
Lladgwtennin, Carn.	559			St. Pancras	129,703	Marlesford, Suff.	424	Melbury, Salop	229
Lladgwyfan, Denb.	264			St. Pancras, Soper-lane	162	Marlingford, Norf.	195	Membury, Devon	886
Lladgybi, Carn.	726			St. Paul, Cov. Gar. Westm.	5,718	Marlow, Pemb.	486	Melton, Norf. & Suff.	823
Lladgybi, Card.	274			St. Paul, Shadwell	10,060	Marlow, Great, Bucks	4,480	Melton, E. York	195
Lladgynllo, Radnor	501			St. Peter, Cornhill	656	Marlow, Little, Bucks	927	Melton-Constable, Norf.	75
Lladgynllo, Denb.	502			St. Peter-le-Pool, Broad-st.	559	Marnham, Notts	256	Melton, Great, Norf.	429
Lladgynider, Brecon	2,775			St. Peter-le-Pool, Broad-st.	559	Marnham, Dorset	1,464	Melton, High, W. York	115
Lladgyniew, Montg.	647			St. Peter-le-Pool, Broad-st.	559	Marple, Chester	3,462	Melton, Little, Norf.	330
Lladgynning, Carn.	405			St. Peter, West Cheap	227	Marr, W. York	206	Melton-Mowbray, Leic.	3,957
Lladgynllo, Card.	641			St. Peter, Paul's Wharf	331	Marrick, N. York	648	Melton-Ross, Linc.	175
Lladgynnog, Montg.	516			St. Sepulchre	13,325	Marrs, Carmar.	180	Meltonby, E. York	49
Lladgynnog, Cmn.	800			St. Stephen, Colman-st.	3,669	Marsden, Great, Lanc.	2,403	Melverley, Salop	229
Lladgynog, Brecon	54			St. Stephen, Walbrook	322	Marsden, Norf. & Suff.	424	Membury, Devon	886
Lladgynwyd, Glam.	4,155			St. Stephen, London Stone	389	Marshall, Norf.	1,671	Melton, Norf. & Suff.	823
Lladharvan, Glam.	206			St. Thomas, the Apostle	648	Marsh-Gibbon, Bucks.	863	Melton, Great, Norf.	429
Lladharvan, Glam.	208			Trinity, Holy, Minorities	579	Marsham, Norf.	608	Melton, High, W. York	115
Lladhileth, Monm.	662			St. Vedast, Foster-lane	427	Marshfield, Gloucester	1,671	Melton, Little, Norf.	330
Lladhowel, Pemb.	160			London-thorpe, Linc.	182	Marshfield, Monm.	503	Melton-Mowbray, Leic.	3,957
Lladidan, Angl.	1,370			Longborough, Gloucester	625	Marshwood, Dorset	554	Melton-Ross, Linc.	175
Lladidol, Montg.	4,261			Longdon, Staff.	1,183	Marsh (Gilling Wap), N. York	274	Meltonby, E. York	49
Lladidol, Angl.	275			Longdon, Worc.	598	Marsh (Langbaugh lib.), N.	1,177	Melverley, Salop	229
Lladidol, Angl.	27								

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Michael-Church, Radnor	166	Monkton, Devon	141	Nedging, Suff.	195	Ninehead, Somers.	349	Nympsfield, Gloucester	466
Michael-Church, Eshley Heref.	401	Monkton, Kent	402	Needham, Norf.	310	Ninfield, Sussex	563	Nympton-Bishops, Devon	1,325
Michael, St. on Wyre, Lanc.	4,786	Monkton-Bishops, W. York	460	Needham-Market, Suff.	1,353	Niton, Hants.	613	Nympton-Kings, Devon	777
Michael, St. Carhaise, Cornw.	208	Monkton-Farley, Wilts	435	Neen-Savage, Salop.	490	Nockholt, Kent	539	Nympton, St. George, Devon	272
Michael, St. Church, Somers.	29	Monkton-Moor, York A.	453	Neen-Sollars, Salop.	190	Nocton, Linc.	553		
Michael, St. Penkevil, Cornw.	175	Monkton-Nun, W. York	365	Neenton, Salop.	141	Noke, Oxford.	153		
Michaelston, super Ely, Glam.	54	Monkton-Tarrant, Dorset	216	Nefyn or Nevin, Carnarv.	1,656	Nolton, Pemb.	227	OADBY, Leic.	1,085
Michaelstone-le-Pit, Glam.	93	Monmouth, Monm.	5,446	Nempnett-Thrubbwell, Som.	289	Nonington, Kent	860	Oake, Somers.	171
Michaelston, Super Avon, Glam.	2,531	Montacute, Somers.	1,017	Neot's, St. Cornw.	1,515	Norbury, Chester.	808	Oakford, Devon	611
Michaelstone-le-Vedw, Monm. & Glam.	541	Montford, Salop.	490	Neot's, St. Hunts.	3,123	Norbury, Derby.	510	Oakhall, Rutland	2,726
Michaelstow, Cornw.	225	Montgomery, Montg.	1,208	Nerquis, Flint.	482	Norbury, Salop.	420	Oakhampotn, Devon	2,194
Mickfield, Suff.	263	Monyash, Derby	435	Ness, Great, Salop.	622	Norbury, Stafford.	353	Oakhampton-Monk, Devon	259
Mickleham, Surrey	787	Moor-Town, E. York	34	Ness, Little, Salop.	238	Norham, Durham	3,757	Oakington, Camb.	619
Mickleover, Derby	1,673	Moorby, Linc.	152	Neston, Great, Chester	3,809	Norley, Chester.	615	Oakley, Bucks	391
Mickleton, Gloucester	698	Moorlinch, Somers.	2,281	Nether-Avon, Wilts.	505	Normanby, Linc.	471	Oakley, Suff.	355
Mickley, Nthld.	297	Moorwinstow, Cornw.	1,050	Netherbury, Dorset.	2,162	Normanby, N. York.	245	Oakley, Church, Hants	335
Middle, Salop.	1,330	Morborn, Hants.	93	Nether Exe, Devon.	97	Normanby-on-the-Wold, Linc.	129	Oakley, Great, Essex	1,145
Middleham, N. York	1,330	Morchard, Bishop, Devon	1,880	Netherton, Worc.	104	Normanton, Derby	309	Oakley, Great, Nhampt.	235
Middleham Bishops, Dham.	1,434	Morcott, Rutland	516	Netteswell, Essex.	336	Normanton, Linc.	200	Oakley, Little, Essex	254
Middlesborough, N. York	5,709	Morden, Dorset	1,001	Nettlebed, Oxf.	690	Normanton, Rutland.	23	Oakley, Little, Nhampt.	139
Middleton, Derby	323	Morden Steeple, Camb.	797	Nettlecombe, Somers.	338	Normanton, W. York.	1,323	Oakover, Staff.	67
Middleton, Essex	127	Mordiford, Heref.	515	Nettleeden, Bucks.	108	Normanton-upon-Soar, Notts.	428	Oakey, Wilts	614
Middleton, Lanc.	15,488	Mordon, Surrey	685	Nettleham, Linc.	841	Normanton, South, Derby.	1,288	Oare, Berks	163
Middleton, Norf.	867	More, Salop.	246	Nettlestead, Kent	326	Normanton, Temple, Derby.	132	Oare, Kent	186
Middleton, Suff.	599	Morebath, Devon	466	Nettlestead, Suff.	98	Normanton upon Trent, Notts	362	Oare, Somers.	89
Middleton, Sussex	100	Moreleigh, Devon	202	Nettleton, Linc.	457	Northallerton, N. York	5,273	Oborne, Dorset	131
Middleton, Warw.	205	Moresby, Cumb.	1,175	Nettleton, Wilts.	536	Northampton, N. York	5,273	Oby, Norf.	69
Middleton, Westm.	275	Morestead, Hants	86	Nevedon, Essex.	216	Northampton, Nhampt.	21,242	Occold, Suff.	578
Middleton-on-the-Wolds, E. York	659	Moreton, Dorset	294	Nevern, Pemb.	1,625	All Saints	7,898	Ockbrook, Derby	1,765
Middleton-on-the-Wolds, N. York	1,874	Moreton, Essex	513	Nevel Holt, Leic.	40	St. Giles	3,598	Ockendon, North, Essex	306
Middleton-Cheney, Nhampt.	1,410	Moreton-Corbet, Salop	226	Newark-upon-Trent, Notts	10,195	St. Peter	1,029	Ockendon, South, Essex	968
Middleton-St. George, Dham.	433	Moreton-Hampstead, Devon	2,037	Newbald, E. York	973	St. Sepulchre	6,124	Ockham, Surrey	610
Middleton-on-the-Hill, Heref.	388	Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Glos.	1,345	Newbiggin, Nthld.	666	North Hales, Suff.	186	Ockley, Surrey	748
Middleton-upon-Leven, N. York	114	Moreton-Maids, Bucks	570	Newbiggin, Westm.	140	North Hill, Cornw.	1,217	Ocle-Pitchard, Heref.	219
Middleton-Quernhow, N. York	119	Moreton-Say, Salop.	770	Newbold-upon-Avon, Warw.	1,248	North Holme, Linc.	140	Odcombe, Somers.	666
Middleton-Scrive, Salop	108	Moreton-South, Berks	417	Newbold-upon-Stour, Worc.	439	North Herts.	609	Oddingley, Worc.	205
Middleton-Stoney, Derby	532	Moreton-Valence, Gloucester	344	Newbold-Pacey, Warw.	357	Northborough, Nhampt.	272	Oddington, Gloucester	525
Middleton-Stoney, Oxford	309	Morland, Westm.	1,923	Newbold-Verdon, Leic.	660	Northbourne, Kent	885	Oddington, Oxford	126
Middleton-in-Teesdale, Dham.	3,787	Morley, Derby	1,132	Newbold-Wood, Nhampt.	572	Northchapel, Sussex	843	Odell, Beds.	501
Middleton-Tyas, N. York	795	Morley, W. York	4,087	Newborough, Staff.	742	Northenden, Chester	1,386	Odiham, Hants	2,817
Middlewich, Chester	4,755	Morley-St. Botolph, Norf.	328	Newborough, Angl.	895	Northfield, Worc.	2,201	Odstock, Wilts	149
Middlezoy, Somers.	700	Morley-St. Peter, Norf.	191	Newbottle, Nhampt.	384	Northfleet, Kent	3,661	Offchurch, Warw.	367
Middop, W. York	81	Morning-Thorpe, Norf.	192	Newbourn, Suff.	163	Northiam, Sussex	1,329	Offenham, Worc.	353
Midgham, Berks	345	Morpeth, Nthld.	4,237	Newbrough, Nthld.	547	Northill, Beds.	1,280	Offham, Kent	358
Midhurst, Sussex	1,536	Morston, Norf.	173	Newburn, Nthld.	4,156	Northington, Hants.	286	Offley, Great, Herts	1,140
Midley, Kent	53	Mortheoe, Devon	379	Newbury, Berks.	6,379	Northleach, Gloucester	1,290	Offley, High, Staff.	638
Midville, Linc.	168	Mortlake, Surrey	2,778	Newcastle, Glam.	1,239	Northmoor, Oxford	367	Offord-Cluny, Hants	301
Milbourne-St.-Andrew, Dors.	287	Morton, Derby	646	Newcastle-Little, Pemb.	430	Northorpe, Mddx.	653	Offord-Darcy, Hants	306
Milbourne-Port, Somers.	1,740	Morton, Linc.	952	Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staff.	9,838	Northorpe, Flint	3,566	Orton, Suff.	417
Milburn, Westm.	348	Morton, Notts.	131	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Nthld.	49,860	Northorpe, Linc.	141	Orwell, Devon	438
Milcombe, Oxford	224	Morton-Bagott, Warw.	170	All Saints	27,948	Northover, Somers.	111	Ogbourn, St. Andrew, Wilts	511
Milden, Suff.	186	Morton-on-the-Hill, Norf.	165	St. Andrew	17,753	Northwich, Chester	1,368	Ogbourn, St. George, Wilts	522
Mildenhall, Wilts	437	Morton-Jeffries, Heref.	53	St. John	22,452	Northwick, Gloucester	256	Ogwell, East, Devon	356
Mildenhall, St. Andrew, Suff.	3,731	Morton-Morell, Warw.	253	St. Nicholas	6,325	Northwick, Gloucester	256	Ogwell, West, Devon	51
Mile-End, Old & New, Mddx.	53,633	Morton-on-Lugg, Heref.	81	Newchurch, Carnar.	867	Northwold, Norf.	1,140	Okeford-Fitzpaine, Dorset	675
Mile-End, St. Michael, Essex	596	Morvah, Cornw.	407	Newchurch, Hants.	8,370	Northwood, Hants.	5,147	Okeford, Child, Dorset	648
Mileham, Norf.	532	Morval, Cornw.	733	Newchurch, Monm.	688	Norton, Derby	1,908	Olave, St., N. York	1,580
Milford, Hants	1,819	Morvill, Salop	542	Newchurch, Radnor	155	Norton, Durham	1,628	Old, or Wold, Nhampt.	497
Milbrook, Hants	4,232	Morvil, Pemb.	188	Newchurch in Pendle, Lanc.	2,697	Norton, Gloucester	427	Oldberrow, Worc.	63
Milbrook, Beds.	462	Mosser, Cumb.	107	Newchurchin Rossdile, Lanc.	1,668	Norton, Herts.	403	Oldbury, Salop	142
Millington, E. York	255	Moterton, Dorset	391	Newchurchin Rossdile, Lanc.	1,668	Norton, Kent	107	Oldbury, (Brimstree Hd.) Salop	6,572
Millom, Cumb.	1,979	Motcomb, Dorset	1,538	Newchurch, Kent	282	Norton, Nhampt.	582	Oldbury-on-the-Hill, Gloucester	483
Milnthorpe, Westm.	1,599	Motcomb, Dorset	1,538	Newchurch, Kent	282	Norton, Radnor	291	Oldcastle, Monm.	58
Milson, Salop	160	Mothvey, Carnar.	1,073	Newdigate, Surrey	552	Norton, Suff.	879	Oldham, Lanc.	42,595
Milstead, Kent	229	Mottisfont, Hants	578	Newenden, Kent	164	Norton, Worc.	385	Oldland, Gloucester	5,708
Milston, Wilts	110	Mottistoun, Hants	170	Newent, Gloucester	3,099	Norton, E. York	1,644	Olerton, Notts.	145
Milton, Berks.	466	Mottram-in-Longden-Dale, Chester	21,215	Newhaven, Sussex	955	Norton-by-Kempsey, Worc.	601	Olney, Bucks	2,437
Milton, Camb.	452	Moulsey, East, Surrey	680	Newick, Sussex	914	Norton-Bavant, Wilts	285	Olveston, Gloucester	1,725
Milton, Hants.	1,185	Mousley, West, Surrey	469	Newington, Kent	734	Norton-Bishop's, Linc.	475	Ombersley, Worc.	2,267
Milton, Nhampt.	607	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newington-Bagpath, Gloucester	278	Norton-Brize, Oxford	687	Onecott, Staff.	427
Milton-Abbas, Dorset	833	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newington-Butts, Surrey	54,606	Norton-under-Cannock, Staff.	755	One-House, Suff.	303
Milton-Abbot, Devon	1,256	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newington-next Hythe, Kent	475	Norton-Coleparle, Wilts	116	Ongar, Chipping, Essex	870
Milton-Bryant, Beds.	382	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newington-South, Oxford	434	Norton-Canon, Heref.	282	Ongar, High, Essex	1,240
Milton-Damerell, Devon	813	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newington, Stoke, Mddx.	4,400	Norton-Chipping, Oxford	3,061	Onibury, Salop	368
Milton-Ernest, Beds.	446	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Gloucester	4,085	Norton-Cold, Essex	264	Openshaw, Lanc.	2,250
Milton-next-Gravescend, Kent	9,256	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-Disney, Linc.	206	Orby, Linc.	391
Milton, Great, Oxford	737	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-East, Leic.	137	Orchard, East, Dorset	173
Milton-Keynes, Bucks	327	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-Fitzwarren, Somers.	606	Orchard-Portman, Somers.	114
Milton-Lilbourne, Wilts	709	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-in-Hales, Salop	312	Orchard-West, Dorset	157
Milton, Little, Oxford	482	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-juxta-Iwyecross, Leic.	526	Orchardleigh, Somers.	44
Milton-next-Sittingbourne, Kent	2,538	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-on-the-Hamdon Som.	527	Orcheston, St. George, Wilts	234
Milton, South, Devon	475	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-on-the-Moors, Staff.	2,891	Orcheston, St. Mary, Wilts	113
Milverton, Somers.	2,154	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-Philp, Somers.	775	Orcop, Heref.	570
Milverton, Warw.	831	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-Pudding, Norf.	25	Ordsall, Notts.	955
Milwich, Staff.	563	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norton-Subcourse, Norf.	356	Ore, Sussex	1,228
Mimms, North, Herts.	1,118	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norwell, Notts.	951	Orford, Suffolk	1,023
Minus, South, Mddx.	2,760	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Norwich (City), Norf.	62,344	Orgarswick, Kent	8
Minchinhampton, Gloucester	7,037	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	All Saints	676	Orlestone, Kent	316
Minehead, Somers.	1,489	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Andrew	1,295	Orleston, Heref.	603
Minera, Denbigh	628	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Augustine	2,053	Orleton, Worc.	111
Minety, Gloucester and Wilts	736	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Benedict	1,319	Orlinsbury, Nhampt.	351
Miningsby, Linc.	498	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Clement	2,836	Ormsby, N. York	851
Minshall Church, Chester	467	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	Eaton, St. Andrew	621	Ormsby-St.-Margaret, Norf.	645
Minstead, Hants.	1,155	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Edmund	727	Ormsby-St.-Michael, Norf.	278
Minster, Cornw.	573	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Etheldred	308	Ormsby, North, Linc.	132
Minster, Kent	1,380	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. George, Colegate	1,440	Ormsby, South, Linc.	259
Minster-Lovell, Oxford	316	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. George, Tombland	778	Ormside, Westm.	190
Minster-in-Sheppy, Kent	8,684	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Giles	1,546	Ormskirke, Lanc.	14,608
Minster, South, Essex	1,444	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Gregory	1,107	Orpington, Kent	907
Minsterley, Salop	914	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Helen	487	Orsett, Essex	1,435
Minsterworth, Gloucester	498	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. James	3,189	Orston, Notts.	501
Mintern, Magna, Dorset	354	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. John, Maddermarket	731	Orton, Cumb.	482
Minting, Linc.	280	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. John, Sepulchre	1,847	Orton, Nhampt.	110
Mintlyn, Norfolk	36	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. John, Timberhill	1,108	Orton, Westm.	1,449
Minver, St., Cornw.	1,139	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Julian	1,098	Orton-on-the-Hill, Leic.	348
Mirfield, W. York	6,919	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Lawrence	974	Orton-Langville, Hants.	264
Miserden, Gloucester	509	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Margaret de Westwick	865	Orton-Waterville, Hants.	313
Missenden, Great, Bucks.	2,225	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Martin at Palace	1,320	Orwell, Camb.	583
Missenden, Little, Bucks.	1,011	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Martin at Oak	2,589	Osballdwick, N. York	361
Misson, Linc. and Notts.	834	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Mary, Coslany	1,402	Osbourneby, Linc.	599
Misterton, Leic.	589	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Mary in the Marsh	498	Osgathorpe, Leic.	396
Misterton, Notts.	1,706	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Michael, Coslany	1,298	Osmaston-Appleby, Derby	271
Misterton, Somers.	475	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Michael at Plea	395	Osmaston (Repton & Gresley hd.), Derby	178
Mistley, Essex	976	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Michael at Thorn	1,860	Osmington, Dorset	467
Mitcham, Surrey	4,532	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Paul	2,783	Osmotherley, N. York	1,354
Mitcheldever, Hants.	1,119	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Peter, Hungate	428	Ospreng-Liberty, Kent	1,015
Mitchelmersh, Hants.	1,180	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Peter, Mancroft	2,976	Ossett, W. York	6,078
Mitchel-Troy, Monm.	383	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Peter, Mountergate	2,025	Ossington, Notts.	228
Mitford, Nthld.	733	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Peter, Southgate	464	Oswald-Kirk, N. York	449
Mitton, Lanc. & W. York	4,201	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Saviour	1,419	Oswaldtwistle, Lanc.	6,555
Mitton, Worc.	3,012	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Simon & St. Jude	370	Oswestry, Salop	8,843
Mixbury, Oxford	391	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Stephen	4,212	Osyth, St. Chick, Essex	1,677
Mobberly, Chester	1,272	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland, Lanc.	477	St. Swithin	753	Otford, Kent	798
Moccas, Heref.	188	Moulsham, Essex	2,906	Newland,					

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Pendleton, Lanc.	11,032	Plaxtole, Kent	567	Putney, Surrey	4,081	Renhold, Beds.	468	Rotherham, Chester	3,953
Pendock, Worc.	270	Playford, Suff.	253	Puttenham, Herts.	1,676	Rennington, Nthld.	245	Rothbury, Nthld.	2,555
Pendomer, Somers.	81	Pleasley, Derby	679	Puttenham, Surrey	384	Renwick, Cumb.	319	Rotherby, Leic.	142
Penegoss, Montg.	772	Plemonstall, Chester	804	Puxton, Somers.	162	Repps, Norf.	314	Rotherfield, Sussex	3,036
Pendoylan, Glam.	401	Plesley, Essex	357	Pwlycrochan, Pemb.	212	Repps, North, Norf.	603	Rotherfield-Grays, Oxford	1,535
Penhous, Monm.	252	Pluckley & Pevington, Kent	811	Pyecombe, Sussex	564	Repps, South, Norf.	813	Rotherfield-Peppard, Oxford	439
Penhurst, Sussex	103	Plumbland, Cumb.	729	Pyle and Kenfig, Glam.	803	Repton, Derby	2,241	Rotherham (Town), W. York	5,505
Penkridge, Staff.	3,129	Plumptre, Nhampt.	69	Pylle, Somers.	216	Reston, North, Linc.	32	Rotherham (Par.) W. York	13,439
Penley, Flint.	478	Plumpton, Sussex	294	Pyrford, Surrey	333	Reston, South, Linc.	182	Rotherhithe, Surrey	13,917
Penllech, Carn.	261	Plumpton-Wall, Cumb.	321	Pythley, Nhampt.	610	Retford, East, Notts.	2,680	Rotherthorpe, Nhampt.	274
Penlline, Glam.	320	Plumpton-Wood, Lanc.	1,088	Pyworthy, Devon	753	Retford, West, Notts.	618	Rotherwick, Hants	416
Penmachno, Carn.	1,274	Plumstead, Kent	2,816	QUADRING, Linc.	971	Rettendon, Essex	807	Rothley, Leic.	2,179
Penmaen, Glam.	149	Plumstead, Norf.	367	Quainton, Bucks.	1,081	Revelstoke, Devon	612	Rothwell, Linc.	290
Penmark, Glam.	486	Plumstead, Little, Norf.	341	Quantoxhead, East, Somers.	282	Revesby, Linc.	693	Rothwell, Nhampt.	2,932
Penmon, Angl.	228	Plumtree, Notts	642	Quantoxhead, West, Somers.	232	Reve, Devon	301	Rothwell, W. York	7,462
Penmorfa, Carn.	1,099	Plungar, Leic.	280	Quarley, Hants.	191	Reydon, Suff.	433	Roudham, Norf.	85
Penmynydd, Angl.	611	Plymouth & Devonport, Dev.	80,059	Quarndon, Derby	557	Reymerston, Norf.	274	Rougham, Norf.	367
Penn, Bucks	1,040	PLYMOUTH, Devon	37,058	Quarndon, Staff.	709	Reynoldston, Glam.	258	Rougham, Suff.	969
Penn, Staff.	942	St. Andrew	23,831	Quarrendon, Bucks.	64	Reynoldston, Pemb.	103	Roughton, Linc.	146
Pennal, Merion.	678	Charles the Martyr	13,227	Quarrendon, Bucks.	64	Rhayader, Glam.	279	Roughton, Norf.	404
Pennant, Montg.	795	Plymstock, Devon	2,966	Quarrendon, Linc.	236	Rhyader, Radnor.	742	Roulston, Linc.	206
Pennard, East, Somers.	657	Plympton, St. Mary, Devon	2,757	Quatford, Salop	553	Ribi, Carn.	378	Roulstone, Heref.	133
Pennard, West, Somers.	819	Plympton-Maurice, Devon	1,083	Quatt-Malvern, Salop	365	Rhoscolyn, Angl.	498	Rouncton, East, N. York	93
Pennington, Hants	711	Plymtree, Devon	433	Quedgley, Gloster	276	Rhosud, Card.	120	Rouncton, West, N. York	169
Pennington, Lanc.	388	Pockley, N. York	210	Queenborough, Kent	634	Rhoscrowther, Pemb.	209	Roundhay, W. York	439
Penpont, Brecon	133	Pocklington, E. York	2,552	Quenon, Essex	213	Rhosmarket, Pemb.	473	Rousham, Oxford	123
Penniston, W. York	5,907	Podimore, Milton, Somers.	149	Queniborough, Leic.	530	Rhossilly, Glam.	339	Routh, E. York	178
Penrhos, Carn.	95	Pointington, Somers.	192	Quennington, Gloster	371	Rhuddlan, Flint	2,415	Rowberrow, Somers.	369
Penrhos-Lligwy, Angl.	524	Pointon, Linc.	450	Quenmore, Lanc.	556	Ribbesford, Worc.	3,465	Rowde, Wilts	1,095
Penrhydd, Pemb.	390	Polebrook, Nhampt.	453	Quenmore, Lanc.	556	Ribby with Wrea, Lanc.	442	Rowington, Warw.	1,046
Penrice, Glam.	385	Polesworth, Warw.	1,844	Quinton, Gloster	666	Ribchester, Lanc.	4,111	Rowley, E. York	503
Penrith, Cumb.	6,429	Poling, Sussex	212	Quethiock, Cornw.	657	Riby, Linc.	184	Rowley-Regis, Staff.	11,111
Penrose, Monm.	358	Polstead, Suff.	989	Quiddenham, Norf.	83	Riccall, E. York	718	Rowner, Hants	134
Penryn, Cornw.	3,337	Poltimore, Devon	264	Quinton, Nhampt.	1,811	Richard's-Castle, Heref. & Sal.	656	Rowton, Salop	181
Pensax, Worc.	541	Ponsonby, Cumb.	187	RACKENFORD, Devon	652	Richmond, Surrey	7,760	Roxby, Linc.	339
Penscellwood, Somers.	397	Pontefract, W. York	9,851	Rackheath, Norf.	276	Richmond, N. York	3,992	Roxby, N. York	199
Pensford, Somers.	360	Ponteland, Nthld.	1,094	Racton, Sussex	101	Rickingham, Inferior, Suff.	432	Roxham, Norf.	45
Penshurst, Kent	1,470	Pontfren, Pemb.	52	Radbourn, Derby	239	Rickingham, Superior, Suff.	768	Roxton, Beds.	594
Penshorpe, Norf.	19	Pontisbright, Essex	429	Radcliffe, Lanc.	5,099	Rickling, Essex	445	Roxwell, Essex	827
Penstryed, Montg.	133	Ponting, Great, Linc.	469	Radcliffe & Chackmore, Bucks.	364	Rickmansworth, Herts.	5,026	Royden, Essex	976
Penterry, Monm.	38	Pontin, Little, Linc.	212	Raddington, Somers.	126	Riddesworth, Norf.	70	Royden (Diss hd.) Norf.	586
Pentewan, Cornw.	314	Pontypool, Monm.	2,865	Radford, Notts.	10,817	Riddings, Derby	5,083	Royden (Freebr. Lynn hd.) Norf.	174
Pentlow, Essex	364	Pool, South, Devon	555	Radford-Semele, Warw.	487	Ridgwell, Essex	753	Royston, Herts. & Camb.	2,002
Pentney, Norf.	592	Poole, Dorset	6,093	Radpole, Dorset	487	Ridge, Herts.	409	Royston, W. York	4,103
Penton-Mewsey, Hants	249	Poole, W. York	363	Radley, Berks.	475	Ridgmont, Beds.	964	Royton, Lanc.	5,730
Pentraeth, Angl.	985	Poole-Keynes, Wilts	184	Radley, Berks.	475	Ridley, Kent	95	Ruabon, Denb.	11,292
Pentre-Veolas, Denb.	611	Poorstock, Dorset	1,090	Radnage, Bucks	401	Ridlington, Norf.	212	Ruan-Lanyhorne, Cornw.	444
Pentrich, Derby	3,054	Poorton, North, Dorset	112	Radnor, New, Radnor	478	Ridlington, Rutland	299	Ruan, Major, Cornw.	163
Pentridge, Dorset	244	Popham, Hants	99	Radnor, Old, Heref. & Radn.	1,503	Ridware-Mavesyn, Staff.	531	Ruan, Minor, Cornw.	302
Pentrych, Glam.	1,248	Poplar, Mddx.	20,312	Radstock, Somers.	1,117	Ridware-Pipe, Staff.	100	Ruardean, Gloster	929
Penwitham, Lanc.	5,488	Poppleton, Nether, York A.	336	Radstock, Nhampt.	189	Rigsby, Linc.	103	Ruckinge, Kent	432
Pen-y-Clawdd, Monm.	48	Poppleton, Upper, York A.	373	Radway, Warw.	374	Rillington, E. York	1,051	Ruckland, Linc.	32
Penzance, Cornw.	8,578	Porchester, Hants.	767	Radwell, Herts.	98	Rimington, Somers.	223	Ruddaxton, Pemb.	649
Peapleton, Worc.	316	Poringland, Great, Norf.	520	Radwinter, Essex	915	Ringfield, Suff.	311	Ruddy-in-Cleveland, N. York	2,566
Peavor, Little, Chester	104	Poringland, Little, Norf.	57	Ragdale, Leic.	121	Ringmer, Sussex	1,339	Ruddington, Notts.	1,835
Peavor, Superior, Chester	580	Porlock, Somers.	892	Ragland, Monm.	766	Ringmore, Devon	362	Rudford, Gloster	225
Peper-Harrow, Surrey	140	Portbury, Somers.	647	Rainford, Lanc.	1,855	Ringshall, Suff.	356	Rudgwick, Sussex	1,097
Perlethorpe, Notts.	87	Porth-Union, Glam.	364	Rainham, Kent	1,175	Ringstead, Nhampt.	640	Rudham, East, Norf.	1,004
Perran-Arorthall, Cornw.	1,745	Porthkerry, Glam.	120	Rainham, East, Norf.	124	Ringstead, Great, Norf.	526	Rudston, E. York	541
Perran-Uthnoe, Cornw.	1,438	Portisham, Dorset	746	Rainham, West, Norf.	380	Ringwood, Kent	637	Rufford, Lanc.	866
Perranzabuloe, Cornw.	3,161	Portishead, Somers.	1,079	Rainham, South, Norf.	124	Ringwood, Hants	3,705	Rufforth, York A.	276
Perrivale, Mddx.	46	Portland, Dorset	2,852	Rainbow, Chester	1,757	Ripe, Sussex	375	Rugby, Warw.	4,098
Perrott, North, Somers.	431	Portsmouth, East, Devon	429	Rainton, West, Durham	1,054	Ripley, Derby	2,515	Rugeley, Staff.	3,774
Perrott, South, Dorset	387	Portsea, Hants	43,678	Raithby, (Bolingb. soke) Linc.	167	Ripley, Surrey	851	Ruislip, Mddx.	482
Perry-Barr, Staff.	933	Portskewett, Monm.	197	Raithby (Louth & E. soke) Linc.	167	Ripley, W. York	1,235	Ruislip, Radnor	129
Pershere, Holy Cross, Worc.	2,446	Portslade, Sussex	678	Rame, Cornw.	800	Ripon, W. York	15,024	Rumboldswyke, Sussex	324
Pershere-St. Andrew, Worc.	2,359	Portsmouth, Hants.	9,354	Ramplisham, Dorset	420	Rippingale, Linc.	694	Rumburgh, Suff.	435
Pertenhall, Beds.	420	Poslingford, Suff.	343	Rampton, Camb.	194	Ripple, Kent	189	Rumney, Monm.	305
Pertwood, Upper, Wilts	24	Postling, Kent	182	Rampton, Notts.	420	Ripple, Worc.	1,089	Runcorn, Chester	13,207
Peter, St. (Isle of Thanet)	2,978	Postwick, Norf.	241	Ramsbury, Wilts	2,552	Ripton, Abbot's, Hants	344	Runcorn, North, Norf.	289
PETERBOROUGH, (City) Nmp.	6,107	Postgrove, Beds.	294	Ramsdon-Bell-house, Essex	462	Ripton, King's, Hants	229	Runcorn, South, Norf.	144
John St. Baptist	6,939	Pott-Shingley, Chester	391	Ramsdon-Crays, Essex	282	Risborough, Monks, Bucks	1,083	Runhall, Norf.	248
Peter-Church, Heref.	745	Potter-Hanworth, Linc.	439	Ramsey, Essex	649	Risborough, Princes, Bucks	2,206	Runham, Norf.	290
Petersfield, Hants	1,838	Potterne, Wilts.	1,762	Ramsey, Hants	3,630	Risby, Suff.	360	Runnington, Somers.	107
Petersham, Surrey	636	Potterspurty, Nhampt.	1,651	RAMSGATE, Kent	10,909	Risca, Monm.	1,072	Runton, Norf.	424
Peterstone, Monm.	137	Potton, Beds.	1,781	Ramsholt, Suff.	192	Rise, E. York	181	Runwell, Essex	324
Peterstone-super-Ely, Glam.	223	Poughill, Cornw.	472	Ramside, Lanc.	561	Riseholme, Linc.	98	Ruscombe, Berks.	202
Peterstone-on-the-Hill, Glam.	166	Poughill, Devon	351	Ranby, Linc.	116	Rishangles, Suff.	261	Rushall, Norf.	267
Peterstown, Heref.	255	Poulshot, Wilts	372	Rand, Linc.	91	Riseley, Beds.	971	Rushall, Staff.	1,609
Petham, Kent	646	Poulton-le-Fylde, Lanc.	7,273	Randwick, Gloster	979	Risley, Derby	240	Rushall, Wilts	283
Petherick, Little, Cornw.	208	Poulton-le-Sand, Lanc.	700	Rangeworthy, Gloster	353	Rissington, Great, Gloster	483	Rushbrook, Suff.	175
Petherthorpe, North, Somers.	3,759	Poulton-le-Sand, Lanc.	700	Ranworth, Norf.	431	Rissington, Little, Gloster	318	Rushbury, Salop	502
Petherthorpe, South, Somers.	2,397	Poulton, Wilts	371	Rasen-Market, Linc.	2,022	Rissington, Wick, Gloster	318	Rushden, Herts.	318
Petherwin, North, Devon	1,066	Poundstock, Cornw.	672	Rasen-Middle, Drax & Tup-	831	Riston, Long, E. York	403	Rushden, Nhampt.	1,311
Petherwin, South, Cornw.	997	Powderham, Devon	318	holme, Linc.	831	Rivenhall, Essex	722	Rushford, Norf. & Suff.	172
Petrockstow, Devon	616	Powick, Worc.	1,704	Rasen, West, Linc.	286	River, Kent	516	Rushmere, St. Andrew, Suff.	564
Petrox, St. Pemb.	92	Powell, Dorset	94	Raskef, N. York	548	Riverhead, Kent	1,563	Rushmere, Suff.	134
Pett, Sussex	385	Poynings, Sussex	283	Rastrick, W. York	3,482	Rivington, Lanc.	471	Rushock, Worc.	155
Pettaugh, Suff.	266	Poynton, Chester	884	Ratby, Leic.	1,274	Road, Somers.	861	Rushton, Nhampt.	497
Pettistree, Suff.	303	Preen-Church, Salop	101	Ratcliffe, Mddx.	11,874	Road, Nhampt.	716	Rushton-James, Staff.	304
Petton, Salop	32	Prees, Salop	3,270	Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, Notts.	224	Roborough, Devon	588	Rusington, Linc.	957
Petworth, Sussex	3,364	Prendregast, Pemb.	1,531	Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Notts.	1,246	Rochester, Staff.	1,146	Rusper, Sussex	564
Pevensey, Sussex	323	Prescot, Lanc.	35,902	Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreak, Leic.	142	Rochdale, Lanc. & W. York	84,718	Rusington, Sussex	350
Pewsey, Wilts	1,825	Prescote, Wilts	898	Ratnell, W. York	290	Roche, Cornw.	2,041	Ruston, East, Norf.	759
Phillack, Cornw.	4,055	Prestbury, Chester	52,078	Ratley, Warw.	397	Roche, Pemb.	835	Ruston, Parva, E. York	172
Philleigh, Cornw.	455	Prestbury, Gloster	1,283	Ratthorpe, Salop	315	ROCHESTER, Kent	11,743	Ruston, South, Norf.	115
Pickenham, North, Norf.	269	Preteign, Heref. & Radnor	2,228	Rattery, Devon	485	St. Margaret	5,796	Ruthin, Denb.	3,333
Pickenham, South, Norf.	170	Preston, Dorset	672	Rattlesden, Suff.	1,141	St. Nicholas	3,331	Ruyton-of-the-Eleven-Towns,	Salop 1,083
Pickering, N. York	3,901	Preston, All Saints, Gloster	220	Rauceby, North, Linc.	270	Rochford, Essex	1,722	Ryarrsh, Kent	431
Pickhill, N. York	696	Preston, Gloster	75	Rauceby, South, Linc.	351	Rochford, Heref.	227	Ryburgh, Great, Norf.	521
Pickwell, Leic.	163	Preston, Lanc.	53,482	Raughton, Cumb.	318	Rock, Nthld.	227	Ryburgh, Little, Norf.	176
Pickworth, Linc.	265	Preston, Rutland	371	Raunds, Nhampt.	1,653	Rock, Worc.	1,397	Rydal, Westm.	343
Pickworth, Rutland	132	Preston, Somers.	379	Raveley, Great, Hants	312	Rockbeare, Devon	513	Ryde, Isle of Wight, Hants	5,840
Piddinghoe, Sussex	263	Preston, Suff.	406	Raveley, Little, Hants	55	Rockburne, Hants	469	Rye, Sussex	4,031
Piddington, Nhampt.	981	Preston, Sussex	756	Ravendale, East, Linc.	61	Rockcliffe, Cumb.	824	Ryhall, Rutland	678
Piddington, Oxford	427	Preston, E. York	1,082	Ravendale, West, Linc.	51	Rockfield, Monm.	270	Ryhope, Durham	423
Piddle, North, Worc.	158	Preston-Bagott, Warw.	238	Raveningham, Norf.	281	Rockhampton, Gloster	208	Ryme-Intrinsic, Dorset	193
Piddle-Hinton, Dorset	394	Preston-Bisset, Bucks.	517	Ravenston, W. York	241	Rockingham, Nhampt.	291	Ryton, Norf.	40
Piddletown, Dorset	1,168	Preston-Capes, Nhampt.	354	Ravenston, Beds.	327	Rockland-St. Mary, Norf.	473	Ryther, W. York	354
Piddletrenthide, Dorset	671	Preston-Deanery, Nhampt.	84	Ravenston, Nhampt.	712	Rockland-All-Saints, Norf.	352	Ryton, Durham	2,589
Pidley-cum-Fenton, Hants	516	Preston-East, Sussex	270	Ravenstone, Bucks	415	Rockland-St. Andrew, Norf.	124	Ryton, Salop	195
Pierre, St., Monm.	84	Preston next Faversham, Kent	945	Ravenstone, Derby & Leic.	394	Rockland-St. Peter, Norf.	392	Kyton-upon-Dunsmoor, Warw.	534
Pigglethorne, Bucks.	522	Preston-Gubbals, Salop	388	Ravenstone-Dale, Westm.	973	Rodborne-Cheney, Wilts.	838		
Pilham, Linc.	96	Preston-Lung, W. York	1,568	Rawcliffe, W. York	1,523	Rodborough, Gloster	2,147		
Pilkington, Lanc.	11,186	Preston-Patrick, Wmld.	484	Rawcliffe-Out, Lanc.	728	Rodden, Somers.	270	SACOMB, Herts.	325
Pillaton, Cornw.	434	Preston-upon-Stour, Gloster	394	Rawden, W. York	2,531	Rodington, Salop	466	Sadberge, Durham	372
Pillerton-Hersey, Warw.	217	Preston on Wild Moors, Salop	217	Rawmarsh, W. York	2,068	Rodmanton, Gloster	431	Saddington, Leic.	279
Pillerton-Priors, Warw.	183	Preston-by-Wingham, Kent	515	Rawreth, Essex	387	Rodmersham, Kent	366	Saddleworth, W. York	16,829
Pilling, Lanc.	1,232	Preston-upon-Wye, Heref.	60	Rayleigh, Essex	1,651	Rogate, Sussex	1,033	Sahan-Tony, Norf.	1,217
Pillith, Radnor	73	Prest							

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Selmeaton, Sussex	228	Shirburn, Oxford	338	Snead, Montg. & Salop	70	Stalmine, Lanc.	504	Stittenham, N. York	92
Selsey, Sussex	379	Shireoaks, Notts.	100	Sneaton, N. York	238	Stamborne, Essex	540	Stivichall, Warw.	99
Selside, Westm.	335	Shirehampton, Gloster	671	Snelland, Lanc.	97	Stambridge, Great, Essex	431	Stixwold, Lanc.	203
Selston, Notts.	1,982	Shire-Newtown, Monm.	895	Snellton, Derby	399	Stambridge, Little, Essex	126	Stoak, Chester	346
Selworthy, Somers.	505	Shirley, Derby	599	Snetton, Notts.	7,079	STAMFORD, Lanc.	6,385	Stock, Harward, Essex	605
Semer, Suff.	370	Shirland, Derby	1,381	Snetterton, Norf.	261	All Saints	1,978	Stock-Dennis, Somers.	7
Semington, Wilts.	484	Shitlington, Beds.	1,411	Snettisham, Norf.	1,151	St. George	1,600	Stock-Gayland, Dorset	60
Semley, Wilts.	736	Shobdon, Heref.	491	Snitterfield, Warw.	822	St. John the Baptist	1,211	Stockbridge, Hants.	937
Sempringham, Linc.	556	Shobrooke, Devon	787	Snodland, Kent	500	St. Mary	337	Stockbury, Kent	603
Send with Ripley, Surrey	1,538	Shocklach, Chester	427	Snoreham, Essex	211	St. Michael	1,259	Stockerton, Leic.	48
Sennen, Cornw.	659	Shoebury, North, Essex	202	Snoring, Great, Norf.	556	Stamfordham, Nthld.	1,777	Stockland, Dorset	1,841
Sephton, Lanc.	6,164	Shoebury, South, Essex	164	Snoring, Little, Norf.	293	Standbridge, Beds.	519	Stockland-Bristol, Somers.	193
Sessay, N. York	323	Shopland, Essex	43	Snowhill, Gloster	298	Standerwick, Somers.	89	Stockley-English, Devon	161
Setchy, Norf.	100	Shoreditch, Mddx.	83,432	Soberton, Hants.	954	Standford, Kent	235	Stockley-Pomeroy, Devon	258
Setmurthy, Cumb.	181	Shoreham, Kent	1,021	Sockburn, Durham & N. York	201	Standground, Hants.	1,415	Stocklinch, Magdalen, Somers.	92
Settle, W. York	2,041	Shoreham, New, Sussex	1,998	Sodbury, Chipping, Gloster	1,273	Standish, Gloster	540	Stocklinch, Ottersay, Somers.	132
Settrington, E. York	741	Shoreham, Old, Sussex	224	Sodbury, Little, Gloster	125	Standish, Lanc.	8,686	STOCKPORT, Chester	84,282
Sevenhampton, Gloster	471	Shorncliff, Wilts	33	Sodbury, Old, Gloster	871	Standlake, Oxford	707	Stockton, Norf.	129
Sevenhampton, Wilts.	254	Shorne & Merston, Kent	878	Soham, Camb.	4,091	Standlinch, Wilts	40	Stockton, Salop	422
Seven-Oaks, Kent	5,061	Shorwell, Hants	714	Soham, Monk, Suff.	404	Standon, Herts	2,299	Stockton, Warw.	452
Sevington, Kent	96	Shotley, Nthld.	1,245	Soham, Earl, Suff.	741	Standon, Staff.	382	Stockton, Wilts	307
Sewstern, Leic.	292	Shotley, Suff.	464	Solihull, Warw.	3,401	Stanford, Norf.	259	Stockton-on-Teme, Worc.	223
Shabbington, Bucks.	366	Shottesbrooke, Berks.	137	Sollers-Hope, Heref.	161	Stanford, Nthamp.	184	Stockton-on-the-Forest, N. Yk.	389
Shackerstone, Leic.	524	Shottesham-All-Saints, Norf.	557	Sombourn, King's, Hants.	1,125	Stanford, Norf.	32	Stockton-on-Tees, Durham	10,071
Shadforth, Durham	336	Shottesham St. Mary and St.	408	Sombourn, Little, Hants.	116	Stanford-on-Teme, Worc.	164	Stockwood, Dorset	28
Shadingfield, Suff.	177	Martin, Suff.	408	Somerby, Leic.	480	Stanford-Bishop, Heref.	233	Stodmarsh, Kent	145
Shadoxhurst, Kent	243	Shottisham, Suff.	283	Somerby, Linc.	267	Stanford-Dingley, Berks.	151	Stody, Norf.	187
Shadwell, Mddx.	10,060	Shottswell, Warw.	366	Somerby(Yarboro' wap.), Linc.	63	Stanford-le-Hope, Essex	336	Stogumber, Somers.	1,384
SHAFTESBURY, Dorset	3,170	Shottwick, Chester.	914	Somercoates, North, Linc.	819	Stanford-Rivers, Essex	972	Stogursey, Somers.	1,467
St. James	924	Shoulden, Kent	465	Somercoates, South, Linc.	375	Stanford-upon-Soar, Notts.	146	Stoke, Kent	445
St. Peter	1,101	Shouldham, Norf.	683	Somerford, Broad, Wilts.	556	Stanford-in-the-Vale, Berks.	1,149	Stoke, Norf.	453
Trinity, Holy	1,145	Shrawardine, Salop	196	Somerford-Keynes, Wilts.	360	Stanhope, Norf.	445	Stoke, Warw.	936
Shalbourn, Berks and Wilts.	1,043	Shrawley, Worc.	569	Somerford, Little, Wilts.	357	Stanhope, Durham	7,063	Stoke, Surrey	2,054
Shalden, Hants.	185	SHREWSBURY, Salop,	21,517	Somerleyton, Suff.	504	Stanion, Nthamp.	334	Stoke-Abbas, Dorset	808
Shalfleet, Hants.	1,218	St. Alkmund,	1,642	Somersall-Herbert, Derby	120	Stanley, Derby	368	Stoke-Albany, Nthamp.	362
Shalford, Essex	832	St. Chad,	7,625	Somersby, Linc.	59	Stanley, W. York	6,625	Stoke-Ash, Suff.	423
Shalford, Surrey	996	Holy Cross and St. Giles	1,742	Somersham, Hants.	1,517	Stanley, King's, Gloster	2,200	Stoke-Bishops, Hants.	1,139
Shalstone, Bucks.	201	St. Julian	3,252	Somersham, Suff.	485	Stanley-St. Leonard, Gloster	864	Stoke-Bliss, Heref. & Worc.	351
Shanklin, Hants.	39	St. Mary	6,684	Somerton, Oxford	329	Stanley-Pontlarge, Gloster	75	Stoke-Bruerne, Nthamp.	808
Shap, Westm.	462	Shrewton, Wilts.	571	Somerton, Somers.	1,981	Stanner, Sussex	120	Stoke-by-Clare, Suff.	868
Shapwick, Dorset	437	Shrivenham, Berks	2,353	Somerton, Suff.	143	Stanmore, Great, Mddx.	1,177	Stoke-Cannon, Devon	490
Shapwick, Somers.	402	Shropham, Norf.	513	Somerton, East, Norf.	61	Stanmore, Little, Mddx.	1,177	Stoke-Charity, Hants.	167
Shareshill, Staff.	594	Shuckburgh, Lower, Warw.	154	Somerton, West, Norf.	248	Stanningfield, Suff.	1,121	Stoke-Climsland, Cornw.	2,073
Sharlington, Norf.	229	Shuckburgh, Upper, Warw.	46	Sompting, Sussex	513	Stanningfield, Nthld.	510	Stoke-D'Abernon, Surrey	352
Sharleston, W. York	221	Shudy-Camps, Camb.	402	Sonning, Berks & Oxford	2,712	Stansfield, Suff.	427	Stoke-Damerell, Devon	33,820
Sharnbrook, Beds.	848	Shurdington, Great, Gloster	198	Sopley, Hants.	939	Stanstead, Kent	387	Stoke-Doyle, Nthamp.	169
Sharnford, Leic.	624	Shustoke, Warw.	644	Sopworth, Wilts.	216	Stanstead, Suff.	387	Stoke-Dry, Leic. & Rutland	51
Sharow, W. York	185	Shute, Devon	683	Sotby, Linc.	156	Stanstead-Abbotts, Herts.	1,017	Stoke, East, Dorset	590
Shaugh, Devon	698	Shutford, East, Oxford	31	Sotherton, Suff.	222	Stanstead Mountfitchet, Essex	1,637	Stoke, East, Notts	676
Shaw-cum-Donnington, Berks	612	Shuttington, Warw.	190	Sotterley, Suff.	223	Stanton, Gloster	319	Stoke-Edith, Heref.	500
Shawbury, Salop	1,079	Sibbertoft, Nthamp.	437	Sotwell, Berks.	148	Stanton-All Saints, Suff.	1,029	Stoke-Erle, Wilts	381
Shawell, Leic.	203	Sibbertswold, Kent	408	Soulbury, Bucks.	615	Stanton-upon-Arrow, Heref.	376	Stoke-Ferry, Norf.	663
Shebbear, Devon	1,160	Sibdon-Carwood, Salop	59	Soulbury, Westm.	300	Stanton-upon-Bardon, Leic.	315	Stoke-Fleming, Devon	736
Sheen, Staff.	402	Sibdon-Gower, Oxford	534	Souldern, Oxford	604	Stanton, St. Bernard, Wilts.	362	Stoke-Gabriel, Devon	691
Sheepall, Herts.	265	Sibsey, Linc.	1,431	Souldrop, Beds.	332	Stanton-by-Bridge, Derby	205	Stoke-Gifford, Gloster	480
Sheepshead, Leic.	3,572	Sibson, Leic.	504	Sourton, Devon	732	Stanton-Bury, Bucks.	42	Stoke-Golding, Leic.	663
Sheepstor, Devon	127	Sibthorpe, Notts.	154	Southacre, Norf.	100	Stanton-by-Dale, Derby	480	Stoke-Goldington, Bucks	855
Sheepwash, Devon	497	Sibton, Suff.	564	South-Hill, Cornw.	640	Stanton-Drew, Somers.	704	Stoke-Grigory, Somers.	1,499
Sheepy-Magna, Leic.	572	Sidbury, Devon	1,771	South-Hill, Beds.	1,379	Stanton-Fitzwarren, Wilts.	170	Stoke-Hammond, Som.	1,367
Sheepy-Parva, Leic.	104	Siddington, Chester	513	Southam, Warw.	1,670	Stanton, St. Gabriel, Dorset	106	Stoke-Hammond, Bucks	407
Sheering, Essex	541	Siddington, Gloster	469 <td>SOUTHAMPTON, Hants.</td> <td>27,744</td> <td>Stanton-Harcourt, Oxford</td> <td>665</td> <td>Stoke-Lacy, Heref.</td> <td>413</td>	SOUTHAMPTON, Hants.	27,744	Stanton-Harcourt, Oxford	665	Stoke-Lacy, Heref.	413
Sheffield (Parish), W. York	111,091	Side, Gloster	43	Southbrook, Wilts.	2,285	Stanton-on-Hine Heath, Salop	669	Stoke-Lane, Somers.	1,056
SHEFFIELD (Town), W. York	68,186	Sidestrand, Norf.	161	Southchurch, Essex	432	Stanton, St. John's, Oxford	510	Stoke-Lyne, Oxford	601
Shefford, East, Berks.	59	Sidlesham, Sussex	927	Southcote, Sussex	120	Stanton, Lacy, Salop	1,540	Stoke-Mandeville, Bucks	493
Shefford, West, Berks.	562	Sidmouth, Hants.	151	Southery, Norf.	1,023	Stanton, Long, Salop	327	Stoke-St. Mary, Somers.	315
Sheinton, Salop	154	Sidmouth, Devon	3,309	Southfleet, Kent	667	Stanton, Long, All Saints, Camb	409	Stoke-St. Mary, Suffolk	992
Sheldon, Derby	180	Sigglethorpe, E. York	700	Southoe, Hants.	297	Stanton, Long, St. Michl., Camb	139	Stoke-St. Mary, Suffolk	992
Sheldon, Devon	190	Sigston, Kirby, N. York	296	Southminster, Essex	1,444	Stanton on the Wolds, Notts.	154	Stoke-St. Mary, Suffolk	992
Sheldon, Warw.	487	Silchester, Hants.	403	Southolt, Suff.	211	Stanton-Prior, Somers.	148	Stoke-near-Nayland, Suff.	1,362
Sheldwick, Kent	547	Sibley, Leic.	1,473	Southorp, Gloster	403	Stanton, St. Quintin, Wilts.	302	Stoke, North, Oxford	160
Shelfanger, Norf.	445	Silian, Card.	366	Southtown, Suff.	1,428	Stanton, Stoney, Leic.	663	Stoke, North, Somers.	173
Shelford, Notts.	808	Silkstone, W. York	18,559	SOUTHWARD, Surrey	98,648	Stanton, White, Somers.	321	Stoke, North, Sussex	89
Shelford, Great, Camb.	803	Silsden, W. York	2,346	Christchurch,	14,616	Stanway, Essex	807	Stoke-Pero, Somers.	84
Shelford, Little, Camb.	527	Silsoe, Beds.	788	St. George Martyr	46,464	Stanway, Gloster	384	Stoke-Poges, Bucks	1,528
Shelland, Suff.	109	Silton, Dorset	385	St. John, Horsleydown	10,665	Stanwell, Mddx.	1,495	Stoke-Prior, Heref.	454
Shelley, Essex	209	Silton, Nether, N. York	188	St. Olave	6,745	Stanwick, Nthamp.	577	Stoke-Prior, Worc.	1,576
Shelley, Suff.	139	Silton, Over, N. York	271	St. Saviour	18,219	Stanwick, St. John, N. York	907	Stoke-Rivers, Devon	299
Shellow-Bowels, Essex	134	Silverdale, Lanc.	252	St. Thomas	1,759	Stanwick, Cumb.	2,088	Stoke-Rodney, Somers.	356
Shelsley-Beauchamp, Worc.	519	Silverstone, Nthamp.	985	Southwark, Holy Trinity,	19,064	Stapenhill, Derby	2,261	Stoke-on-Severn, Worc.	744
Shelsley-Walsh, Worc.	49	Silverton, Devon	1,384	(Newington) Surrey	19,064	Staple next Wingham, Kent	562	Stoke-South, Oxford	907
Shelswell, Oxford	43	Silvington, Salop	46	Southwell, Notts.	3,487	Staple-Fitzpaine, Somers.	361	Stoke-South, Sussex	102
Shelton, Beds.	128	Simonburn, Nthld.	1,029	Southwick, Hants	749	Stapleford, Camb.	447	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shelton, Norf.	215	Simpson, Bucks.	585	Southwick, Nthamp.	171	Stapleford, Herts.	259	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shelton, Notts.	102	Singleton, Lanc.	391	Southwick, Sussex	957	Stapleford, Leic.	184	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shelton, Staff.	12,115	Singleton, Sussex	563	Southwick, Wilts	1,384	Stapleford, Linc.	193	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shelve, Salop	69	Sinnington, N. York	623	Southwold, Suff.	2,186	Stapleford, Notts.	1,837	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shenfield, Essex	983	Sisland, Norf.	64	Southwood, Norf.	52	Stapleford, Wilts.	296	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shenington, Gloster	463	Siston, Gloster	1,014	Sowe, Warw.	1,388	Stapleford-Abbotts, Essex	498	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shenley, Bucks.	491	Sithney, Cornw.	3,362	Sowerby, N. York	957	Stapleford-Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shenley, Herts.	1,220	Sittingbourne, Kent	2,352	Sowerby, W. York	8,163	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shenstone, Staff.	1,962	Sixhills, Linc.	205	Sowerby-Castle, Cumb.	1,007	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shenton, Leic.	190	Skeffington, Leic.	187	Sowerby-Temple, Westm.	381	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shepperton, Mddx.	858	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Sowton, Devon	382	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shepscomb, Gloster	843	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Spalding, Linc.	7,778	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shepton-Beauchamp, Som.	637	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Spaldwick, Hants	415	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shepton-Mallet, Somers.	5,265	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Sparham, Linc.	96	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shepton-Montague, Somers.	407	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Sparham, Norf.	321	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherborne, Hants.	718	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Sparkford, Somers.	286	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherborne, Dorset	4,758	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Sparsholt, Berks	903	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherborne, Gloster	637	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Sparsholt, Hants	375	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherborne, Warw.	209	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Spaxton, Somers.	1,002	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherborne-Monks, Hants	540	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Specton, E. York	125	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherburn, E. York	623	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speen, Berks.	3,069	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherburn, W. York	3,757	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speenhamland, Berks.	867	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sher, Surrey	1,347	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	2,753	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherford, Norf.	89	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherfield-English, Hants.	328	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherfield-upon-Lodon, Hants.	640	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherford, Devon	450	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sheriff-Hales, Salop & Staff.	1,019	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sheriff-Hutton, N. York	1,499	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sheringham, Norf.	1,134	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherington, Bucks	856	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherington, Wilts	194	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shermanbury, Sussex	411	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Shermon, Norf.	133	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speldhurst, Kent	597	Stapleford, Tawney, Essex	350	Stoke-Talmage, Oxford	101
Sherston-Magna, Wilts	1,393	Skeffington, Leic.	179	Speld					

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Sutton, King's, Nham.	1,297	Tawton, Bishops, Devon	1,827	Thorpe-Constantine, Staff.	42	Tolland, Somers.	124	Twineham, Sussex	358
Sutton, Long, Linc.	5,845	Tawton, North, Devon	1,778	Thorpe-on-the-Hill, Linc.	342	Tollard-Royal, Dorset & Wilts	548	Twining, Gloster	970
Sutton, Long, Somers.	979	Tawton, South, Devon	1,871	Thorpe-by-Ixworth, Suff.	124	Toller-Fratrum, Dorset	67	Twinstead, Essex	196
Sutton, Long, Hants	321	Taxall, Chester	853	Thorpe-Malzor, Nham.	366	Toller-Porcorum, Dorset	543	Twitcheon, Devon	194
Sutton-cum-Lound, Notts.	890	Taynton, Gloster	634	Thorpe-Mandeville, Nham.	154	Toller-Porton, Notts.	155	Twiverton, Somers.	3,342
Sutton-Maddock, Salop	352	Taynton, Oxford	381	Thorpe-Market, Norf.	261	Tollesbury, Essex	1,149	Twycross, Leic.	336
Sutton-Mallet, Somers.	126	Tealby, Linc.	996	Thorpe-Morieux, Suff.	418	Tolleshunt, Darcy, Essex	733	Twyford, Bucks	754
Sutton-Mandeville, Wilts	275	Teath, St., Cornw.	1,719	Thorpe-next-Norwich, Norf.	2,197	Tolleshunt, Knights, Essex	313	Twyford, Hants.	1,311
Sutton-in-the-Marsh, Linc.	274	Tedburne, Devon	867	Thorpe-Salvin, W. York	340	Tolleshunt, Major, Essex	447	Twyford, Leic.	478
Sutton-St-Michael, Heref.	102	Teddington, Mddx.	1,199	Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex	1,365	Tolpiddle, Dorset	368	Twyford, Norf.	94
Sutton-Montis, Somers.	191	Tedstone-Delamere, Heref.	207	Thorpe, Little, Norf.	18	Tong, Kent	212	Twynell's, St., Pemb.	234
Sutton-St-Nicholas, Heref.	269	Tedstone-Wafer, Heref.	92	Thorpe-West, Linc.	51	Tong, Salop	566	Twywell, Nham.	232
Sutton-St-Nicholas, Linc.	798	Teffont-Erias, Wilts.	149	Thorverton, Devon	1,445	Tonge, W. York	2,840	Tydd, St. Giles, Camb.	863
Sutton-upon-Trent, Notts.	1,142	Teffont-Magna, Wilts.	264	Thoydon-Bois, Essex	538	Tooting-Graveney, Surrey	2,515	Tydd, St. Mary, Linc.	920
Sutton-Valence, Kent	1,138	Teigh, Rutland	235	Thoydon-Garnon, Essex	1,072	Topcliffe, N. York	2,964	Tydeswiog, Carnarv.	433
Sutton-Veney, Wilts	855	Teigngrace, Devon	180	Thoydon-Mount, Essex	217	Topcroft, Norf.	475	Tydesley-cum-Shackerley, Lanc.	4,718
Sutton-Waldron, Dorset	251	Teignmouth, East, Devon	1,576	Thrapston, Suff.	1,131	Topsham, Devon	1,073	Tyneham, Dorset	250
Swaby, Linc.	391	Teignmouth, West, Devon	2,883	Thrapston, Nham.	373	Tor-Bryan, Devon	3,733	Tyr-Abbot, Brecon.	141
Swaffham, Norf.	3,358	Tellisford, Somers.	150	Threapwood, Chester & Flint	442	Torksey, Linc.	615	Tyringham, Bucks	206
Swaffham-Bulbeck, Camb.	806	Telscombe, Sussex	167	Threackingham, Linc.	197	Tor-Mohun, Devon	5,982	Tysoe, Warw.	1,033
Swaffham-Prior, Camb.	1,226	Temple, Cornw.	37	Threkelld, Cumb.	332	Torpenhow, Cumb.	1,067	Tyby, Notts	804
Swafeld, Norf.	167	Templeton, Devon	275	Threxton, Norf.	19	Torquay, Devon	1,745	Tyhegston, Glam.	794
Swainsthorpe, Norf.	293	Tempsford, Beds.	561	Thribergh, W. York	314	Torrington, Black, Devon	1,252	Tytherington, Gloster	496
Swainswick, Somers.	572	Tenbury, Worc.	1,849	Thrigby, Norf.	53	Torrington, East, Linc.	113	Tytherington, Wilts	119
Swalcliffe, Oxford	1,924	Tenby, Pemb.	2,912	Thrimby, Westm.	66	Torrington, Great, Devon	3,419	Tytherley, East, Hants	335
Swallow, Linc.	221	Tendring, Essex	925	Thriplow, Camb.	477	Torrington, Little, Devon	588	Tytherley, West, Hants.	469
Swallowcliffe, Wilts	282	Tenterden, Kent	3,620	Throapham, St. John, W. York	289	Torrington, West, Linc.	138	Tytherton-Kellaways, Wilts	35
Swallowfield, Berks & Wilts	1,134	Terling, Essex	921	Throcking, Herts.	66	Tortington, Sussex	75	Tywardreth, Cornw.	3,152
Swanage, Dorset	1,990	Terrington, N. York	732	Throwley, Devon	445	Tortworth, Gloster	240	UBBESTON, Suff.	243
Swanbourne, Bucks	679	Terrington, St. Clement, Norf.	1,675	Throwley, Kent	682	Torver, Lanc.	199	Ubley, Somers.	369
Swannington, Norf.	358	Terrington, St. John, Norf.	682	Thrumpton, Notts	147	Toseland, Hunts.	204	Uckfield, Sussex	1,534
Swanscombe, Kent	1,703	Tetterton, Norf.	23	Thrushelton, Devon	628	Tostock, Suff.	367	Udimore, Sussex	483
SWANSEA, (Town) Glam.	16,787	Terwick, Sussex	108	Thruxington, Leic.	645	Totham, Great, Essex	786	Uffculme, Devon	2,011
Swansea, (Par.) Glam.	19,115	Tetson, Kent	268	Thruxton, Hants.	246	Totham, Little, Essex	384	Uffington, Berks	1,170
Swanton-Abbot, Norf.	501	Tetbury, Gloster	2,982	Thurston, Heref.	55	Totnes, Devon	3,849	Uffington, Linc.	530
Swanton-Morley, Norf.	779	Tetford, Linc.	778	Thundersley, Essex	596	Tottenham, Mddx.	8,544	Uffington, Salop	463
Swanton-Novers, Norf.	293	Tetney, Linc.	819	Thundridge, Herts.	535	Tottenham, Norf.	426	Ufford, Nham.	286
Swarby, Linc.	200	Tetsworth, Oxford	523	Thurcaston, Leic.	1,230	Totteridge, Herts	469	Ufford, Suff.	673
Swardeston, Norf.	359	Tettenhall-Regis, Staff.	3,143	Thurgarton, Norf.	247	Totternhoe, Beds.	656	Ufton-Nervet, Berks	391
Swarkestone, Derby	321	Tetworth, Hants	235	Thurgarton, Notts	365	Tottington, Norf.	340	Ugborough, Devon	1,523
Swarraton, Hants	108	Teversall, Notts.	423	Thurgoland, W. York	1,333	Tottington, Higher, Lanc.	3,446	Uggheshall, Suff.	295
Swatow, Linc.	304	Tewkesbury, Camb.	220	Thurlaston, Leic.	694	Tottington, Lower, Lanc.	9,929	Uglebarnby, N. York	448
Swavesey, Camb.	1,273	Tew, Great, Oxford	674	Thurby, Linc.	154	Towcester, Nham.	2,749	Ugley, Essex	381
Swayfield, Linc.	265	Tew, Little, Oxford	215	Thurby, Linc.	699	Towernack, Cornw.	967	Ulceby (Calceworth hd.) Linc.	204
Sway, Hants	676	Tewin, Herts	522	Thurlebere, Somers.	194	Towersey, Bucks	413	Ulceby (Yarborough, hd.) Linc.	787
Swefling, Suff.	308	Tewkesbury, Gloster	5,862	Thurleigh, Beds.	617	Townstall, Devon	1,321	Ucombe, Kent	685
Swell, Somers.	109	Tey, Great, Essex	733	Thurlestone, Devon	437	Towyn, Merion.	2,907	Uldale, Cumb.	330
Swell, Lower, Gloster	352	Tey, Little, Essex	59	Thurlow, Great, Suff.	431	Toxteth Park, Lanc.	41,295	Uley, Gloster	1,713
Swell, Upper, Gloster	80	Tey, Marks, Essex	397	Thurlow, Little, Suff.	422	Toynton, All-Saints, Linc.	483	Ugham, Nthld.	368
Sweepstone, Leic.	614	Teynham, Kent	845	Thurloxton, Somers.	188	Toynton, High, Linc.	199	Ullingswick, Heref.	320
Swerford, Oxford	430	Teynham, Kent	845	Thuriton, Norf.	405	Toynton, Low, Linc.	129	Ulpha, Cumb.	375
Swettenham, Chester	420	Thakeham, Sussex	620	Thurmonston, Leic.	1,229	Toynton-St-Peter, Linc.	439	Ulrome, E. York	220
Swiland, Suff.	270	Thame, Oxford	3,060	Thurnby, Leic.	369	Trallong, Brecon.	284	Ulling, Essex	150
Swillington, W. York	565	Thanet, Isle of, Kent	31,466	Thurning, Norf.	166	Tranmere, Chester	2,554	Ulverstone, Essex	8,778
Swinbrook, Oxford	218	Thanington, Kent	379	Thurning, Hunts. & Nham.	161	Trawsfynydd, Merion.	1,545	Underbarrow, Westm.	515
Swincombe, Oxford	399	Tharston, Norf.	388	Thurnscoe, W. York	197	Treborough, Somers.	138	Undy, Monm.	317
Swinderby, Linc.	490	Thatcham, Berks.	4,250	Thurrock, Gray's, Essex	1,464	Treddyn, Flint	1,069	Upchurch, Kent	520
Swindon, Linc.	204	Thaxted, Essex	2,527	Thurrock, Little, Essex	301	Tredington, Gloster	163	Upham, Hants	581
Swindon, Wilts	2,459	Theberton, Suff.	580	Thurrock, West, Essex	1,032	Tredington, Worc.	1,106	Uphill, Somers.	400
Swine, E. York	1,703	Thedingworth, Leic.	270	Thursby, Cumb.	574	Tredunnoch, Monm.	156	Upleadon, Gloster	250
Swinefleet, W. York	1,145	Thedlethorpe, East, Linc.	326	Thursford, Norf.	347	Treeton, W. York	661	Upleatham, N. York	329
Swineshead, Hants	294	Thedlethorpe, West, Linc.	347	Thursley, Surrey	704	Trefdraeth, Angl.	950	Uplowman, Devon	428
Swineshead, Linc.	2,079	Thelbridge, Devon	267	Thurstaston, Chester	168	Tref-Elgwy, Montg.	1,853	Uplyme, Devon	1,057
Swinford, Leic.	444	Thelnetham, Suff.	561	Thurston, Suff.	599	Trefgar, Pemb.	100	Uppminster, Essex	1,117
Swinford, King's, Staff.	22,221	Thelveton, Norf.	169	Thurstonland, W. York	1,286	Trefgwalchmai, Angl.	695	Uppington, Devon	991
Swinford, Old, Staff. & Worc.	17,597	Thelwall, Chester	334	Thurton, Norf.	246	Trefilan, Card.	317	Uppingham, Rutland	2,034
Swingfield, Kent	323	Themelthorpe, Norf.	94	Thuxton, Norf.	163	Treffys, Carn.	87	Uppington, Salop	96
Swinhope, Linc.	117	Thenford, Nham.	155	Thwaite, All Saints, Norf.	170	Trefrihiw, Carn.	426	Upton, Berks.	240
Swinnerton, Staff.	961	Therfield, Herts	1,224	Thwaite, St. Mary, Norf.	110	Tregare, Monm.	294	Upton, Bucks.	2,296
Swinstead, Linc.	451	Thetford, Camb.	250	Thwaite, Suff.	176	Tregaron, Card.	2,572	Upton, Chester	437
Swinton, W. York	1,660	THETFORD, Norf.	3,934	Thwaites, Cumb.	56	Tregayan, Angl.	188	Upton, Hants.	178
Swithland, Leic.	306	St. Cuthbert	1,543	Thwing, E. York	452	Tregoney, Cornw.	995	Upton, Linc.	505
Swyre, Dorset	231	St. Mary	1,207	Tibberton, Gloster	344	Tregynon, Montg.	709	Upton, Norf.	528
Sydenham, Kent	2,915	St. Peter	1,184	Tibberton, Salop	329	Trelech-ar-Bettws, Carm.	1,620	Upton, Nham.	59
Sydenham, Oxford	438	Thimbleby, Linc.	398	Tibberton, Worc.	339	Trelech, Monm.	1,122	Upton, Notts.	269
Sydenham-Damarel, Devon	369	Thirkley, N. York	309	Tibenham, Norf.	749	Tremeirchion, Flint.	613	Upton, (Southwell & Scrooby lib.) Notts.	601
Sydestone, Norf.	504	Thirne, Norf.	177	Tiberton, Heref.	152	Tremaen, Card.	264	Upton, Pemb.	12
Sydling, St. Nicholas, Dorset	675	Thirsk, N. York	4,599	Tibshelf, Derby	791	Tremayne, Cornw.	182	Upton, Somers.	358
Syerstone, Notts.	208	Thistleton, Rutland	161	Ticehurst, Sussex	2,465	Treneglos, Cornw.	192	Upton-Bishop's, Heref.	650
Sykehouse, W. York	628	Thockington, Nthld.	193	Tidbourne, Hants.	340	Trent, Somers.	505	Upton-Cressett, Salop	56
Syleham, Suff.	399	Thomas, St. the Apostle, Dev.	4,301	Tidmarsh, Hants.	4,030	Trentishoe, Devon	132	Upton-Gray, Hants	504
Symondsbury, Dorset	1,316	Thomas, St. Apostle, Corn.	1,125	Tidmarsh, Nham.	905	Tresmere, Cornw.	182	Upton-Helions, Devon	146
Syresham, Nham.	889	Thompson, Norf.	490	Tidmarsh, Derby	3,043	Treswell, Notts.	228	Upton-St-Leonard, Gloster	893
Sysonby, Leic.	68	Thompson-Winterbourne, Dor.	48	Tidmarsh, Berks.	146	Tretower, Brecon.	282	Upton-Lovel, Wilts	235
Syston, Leic.	226	Thong, Nether, W. York	1,156	Tidmington, Worc.	70	Tretire, Heref.	135	Upton-Magna, Salop	494
Syston, Linc.	1,421	Thoresby, North, Linc.	623	Tidworth, North, Wilts.	417	Trevalga, Cornw.	184	Upton-Noble, Somers.	241
Sywell, Nham.	211	Thoresby, South, Linc.	138	Tidworth, South, Hants.	254	Trevethin, Monm.	14,942	Upton-Pyne, Devon	512
TABLEY, Inferior, Chester	100	Thoresway, Linc.	119	Tidworth, Nham.	146	Trewen, Cornw.	221	Upton-Scudamore, Wilts	383
Tachbrook, Bishops, Warw.	723	Thorganby, Linc.	186	Tilbrook, Beds.	319	Treyford, Sussex	155	Upton-upon-Severn, Worc.	2,696
Tackley, Oxford	583	Thorganby, E. York	373	Tilbury, East, Essex	311	Trimdon, Dbam.	382	Upton-Snodsbury, Worc.	340
Tacolneston, Norf.	518	Thorington, Suff.	157	Tilbury, West, Essex	516	Trimingham, Norf.	222	Upton-Warren, Worc.	441
Tadcaster, York A. & W. York	3,188	Thorington, Essex	531	Tilehurst, Berks.	2,147	Trimley-St-Martin, Suff.	486	Upton-Waters, Salop	228
Taddington, Derby	499	Thorley, Hants	163	Tillingham, Essex	1,106	Trimley-St-Mary, Suff.	430	Upway, Dorset	619
Tadley, Hants.	817	Thorley, Herts	396	Tillingham, Heref.	949	Tring, Herts.	4,260	Upwell, Camb. & Norf.	4,891
Tadlow, Camb.	173	Thormanby, N. York	138	Tillington, Sussex	949	Troedryaur, Card.	1,063	Upwood, Hunts	378
Tadmorton, Oxford	404	Thornaby, N. York	1,485	Tilmanstone, Kent	445	Troston, Suff.	409	Urchfont, Wilts	1,711
Takeley, Essex	899	Thornage, Norf.	325	Tilney with Islington, Norf.	251	Trostrey, Monm.	196	Urswick, Lanc.	761
Talachddu, Brecon	196	Thornborough, Bucks	762	Tilney-All Saints, Norf.	441	Trotterscliffe, Kent	305	Ushawroed, Monm.	13,140
Talbenny, Pemb.	257	Thornbury, Devon	524	Tilney-St. Lawrence, Norf.	762	Trotton, Sussex	481	Usk, Monm.	2,182
Talgarth, Brecon	1,388	Thornbury, Gloster	4,706	Tilshead, Wilts.	426	Troutbeck, Westm.	299	Usmaaston, Pemb.	627
Talaris, Carmar.	178	Thornbury, Heref.	227	Tilston, Chester	923	Trowbridge, Wilts	11,050	Usselby, Linc.	92
Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staff.	1,611	Thornby, Nham.	229	Tilston-Fearnall, Chester	189	Trowell, Notts	380	Usworth, Dham.	1,030
Talland, Cornw.	1,450	Thorncombe, Devon	1,425	Tilsworth, Beds.	311	Trowse, Norf.	562	Utterby, Linc.	209
Tallaton, Devon	462	Thornon, Suff.	732	Tilton, Leic.	408	Trull, Somers.	547	Uttometer, Staff.	4,735
Talley, Carmar.	1,068	Thorne, W. York	3,507	Tilty, Essex	96	Trumpington, Camb.	759	Uxbridge, Mddx.	3,219
Tallington, Linc.	246	Thorne-Coffin, Somers.	87	Timberland, Linc.	1,649	Trunch, Norf.	464	VANGE, Essex	169
Tallington, Merion.	1,069	Thorne-Falcon, Somers.	266	Timberscombe, Somers.	476	Truro, Cornw.	3,043	Vaynor, Brecon.	2,286
Tamerton-Polliott, Devon	1,214	Thorne-St-Margaret, Somers.	136	Tinsbury, Hants.	223	Trusham, Devon	213	Veep, St. Cornw.	710
Tamerton, North, Cornw.	589	Thorne, W. York	1,426	Tinsbury, Somers.	1,666	Trusley, Derby	105	Ven-Ottery, Devon	134
Tamworth, Staff. & Warw.	7,746	Thorney, Camb.	2,159	Tinworth, Suff.	212	Trusthorpe, Linc.	273	Vernham-Dean, W. York	707
Tandridge, Surrey	674	Thorney, Notts.	342	Tingewick, Bucks.	911	Trysull, Staff.	541	Verwick, Card.	456
Tanfield, Durham	2,671	Thorney, West, Sussex	128	Tinkith, Beds.	158	Tubney, Berks.	190	Vernham, Cornw.	1569
Tanfield, West, N. York	696	Thorneyburn, Nthld.	359	Tinkleton, Dorset	187	Tuddenham, St. Martin, Suff.	423	Virginow, Devon	167
Tangle, Hants.	281	Thornford, Dorset	394	Tinsley, W. York	512	Tuddenham, St. Mary, Suff.	428	Virley, Essex	68
Tangmere, Sussex	225	Thorn-Gumbald, E. York	271	Tintagel, Cornw.	1,185	Tuddenham, East, Norf.	556	Vowchurch, Heref.	355
Tankersley, W. York	1,802	Thornham, Kent	535	Tintinhull, Somers.	553	Tuddenham, North, Norf.	417	WABERTHWAIT, Cumb.	146
Tannington, Suff.	252	Thornham, Norf.	790	Tintwistle, Chester	1,744	Tudeley, Kent	643	Wacton, Heref.	101
Tansor, Nham.	303	Thornham, Great, Suff.	374	Tinwell, Rutland	258	Tudy, St., Cornw.	661	Wacton-Magna, Norf.	267
Tanworth, Warw.	1,925	Thornham, Little, Suff.	203	Tipton, Staff.	18,891	Tuford, Salop	145	Waddesdon, Bucks.	1,750
Taplow, Bucks.	744	Thornhaugh, Nham.	295	Tirley with Haw, Gloster	427	Tunbridge, Kent	12,530	Waddingham, Linc.	678
Tardebigg, Warw. & Worc.	4,877	Thornhill, W. York	7,201	Tisbury, East, Wilts.	979	Tun			

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Washbourne, Great, Gloucester	100	Westoe, Durham	13,990	Whittington, Derby	751	Wimborne-Minster, Dorset	4,326	Wittering, East, Sussex	261
Washbrook, Suff.	506	Weston, Chester	496	Whittington, Gloucester	231	Wimbotsam, Norf.	582	Wittering, West, Sussex	575
Washfield, Devon	503	Weston, Herts.	1,123	Whittington, Lanc.	425	Wimeswold, Leic.	1,270	Wittersham, Kent	998
Washford-Pyne, Devon	197	Weston, Linc.	681	Whittington, Salop.	1,919	Wimpole, Camb.	264	Witton, Chester	3,338
Washingborough, Linc.	1,099	Weston, Norf.	411	Whittington, Staff.	799	Wincanton, Somers.	2,296	Witton, Hunts.	257
Washingley, Hunts.	133	Weston, Notts.	402	Whittle-le-Woods, Lanc.	2,295	Winch, East, Norf.	440	Witton, Lanc.	1,073
Washington, Durham	2,396	Weston, Somers.	2,899	Whittlebury, Nhampt.	748	Winch, West, Norf.	415	Witton, Norf.	162
Washington, Sussex	880	Weston, Suff.	211	Whittlesey St. Andrew and St. Mary, Camb.	6,874	Winchcombe, Gloucester	2,613	Witton, East, N. York.	624
Wasing, Berks.	87	Weston, W. York	526	Whittlesford, Camb.	579	Winchelsea, Sussex	687	Witton, Gilbert, Durham	1,243
Wasperton, Warw.	283	Weston-on-Avon, Glos. & War.	104	Whitton, Linc.	217	Winchendon, Nether, Bucks.	291	Witton, Nether, Nthld.	464
Water-Millock, Cumb.	524	Weston-Bampfylde, Somers.	133	Whitton, Radnor.	130	Winchendon, Upper, Bucks.	218	Witton-le-Wear, Durham	565
Waterbeach, Camb.	1,270	Weston-Beggard, Heref.	300	Whitton, Salop.	61	Winchester, (City) Hants	10,732	Witton, West, N. York.	494
Waterden, Norf.	29	Weston-Birt, Gloucester	166	Whitton, Suff.	422	St. Bartholomew Hyde	776	Wivelscombe, Somers.	2,984
Waterfall, Staff.	517	Weston-Cold, Salop.	31	Whittonstall, Nthld.	184	St. John	927	Wivelsfield, Sussex	732
Wateringbury, Kent	1,273	Weston-Colville, Camb.	530	Whitwell, Derby	1,157	St. Lawrence	310	Wivenhoe, Essex	1,599
Waterperry, Oxford	270	Weston-Coney, Suff.	244	Whitwell, Hants	660	St. Mary Kaleadar	867	Wiveton, Norf.	240
Waterstock, Oxford	127	Weston-Favell, Nhampt.	436	Whitwell, Norf.	519	St. Maurice	1,770	Wix, Essex	808
Watford, Herts.	5,989	Weston-in-Gordano, Somers.	155	Whitwell, Rutland	139	St. Michael	534	Wixford, Warw.	121
Watford, Nhampt.	415	Weston-on-the-Green, Oxford	503	Whitwick, Leic.	4,286	St. Peter Colebrook	616	Woburn, Beds.	1,914
Wath, N. York	709	Weston-under-Lizard, Staff.	297	Whitworth, Dham.	617	St. Peter Cheeshill	648	Woking, Surrey	2,482
Wath-upon-Deane, W. York	8,911	Weston-under-Mare, Somers.	2,103	Whixhall, Salop.	978	St. Swithin	327	Wokingham, Berks. & Wilts.	3,342
Watlington, Norf.	502	Weston-Market, Suff.	330	Whixoe, Suff.	946	St. Thomas	3,071	Woldingham, Surrey	47
Watlington, Oxford	1,855	Weston-Old, Hunts.	390	Whorlton, Dham.	286	Winchfield, Hants	317	Wolverlow, Heref.	116
Wattishall, Suff.	601	Weston-Patrick, Hants.	185	Whorlton, N. York	798	Windlemer, Westm.	2,498	Wolstanton, Stafford	16,575
Wattisham, Suff.	240	Weston-upon-Penyard, Heref.	672	Whorlton, N. York	798	Windlesham, Surrey	1,899	Wolterton, Norfolk	43
Watton-at-Stone, Herts.	920	Weston, South, Oxford	104	Whorlton, Worc.	350	Windrush, Gloucester	313	Wolverhampton, Staff.	70,370
Watton, Norf.	1,183	Weston-upon-Trent, Staff.	562	Wichnor, Staff.	155	Windsor, New, Berks.	7,528	Wolverley, Worc.	2,091
Watton, E. York	329	Weston-Turville, Bucks.	718	Wick, Glam.	377	Windsor, Old, Berks.	1,600	Wolverton, Norfolk	165
Wavendon, Bucks.	846	Weston-Underwood, Bucks.	438	Wick, Gloucester	794	Winestead, E. York.	139	Wolverton, Warw.	162
Waverton, Chester	776	Weston-undr. Weatherley, War	203	Wick, St. Lawrence, Somers.	347	Winfarthing, Norf.	696	Wolverton, Bucks.	1261
Waxham, Norf.	90	Weston-by-Welland, Nhampt.	199	Wick near Pershore, Worc.	305	Winford, Jomers.	852	Wolves-Newton, Monm.	224
Wayford, Somers.	223	Weston-Zoyland, Somers.	1,000	Wicken, Camb.	945	Winford-Eagle, Dorset	133	Wolvey, Warw.	923
Weald, Kent	1,036	Westoning, Beds.	732	Wicken, Nhampt.	503	Winfirth-Newburgh, Dorset	963	Wolviston, Durham	588
Weald, North, Essex	886	Westow, E. York	666	Wicken-Bonant, Essex	158	Wing, Bucks.	1,274	Wombourne, Stafford	1,808
Weald, South, Essex	3,812	Westport, Wilts.	1,504	Wickenby, Linc.	181	Wing, Rutland	302	Wombourne, Salop.	2,057
Weare, Somers.	784	West-Ville, Linc.	139	Wickersley, W. York	652	Wing, Rutland	302	Wombwell, W. York.	1,169
Wear-Gifford, Devon	57,092	Westward, Cumb.	1,311	Wickford, Essex	544	Wingerworth, Derby	484	Womenswold, Kent	275
Wearmouth, Bishop, Dham.	27,066	Westward, Kent	1,082	Wickham, Linc.	32	Wingfield, Suff.	668	Womersley, W. York.	921
Wearmouth, Monk, Dham.	12,493	Westwell, Oxford	180	Wickham, Hants	1,142	Wingfield, North, Derby	3,144	Womersley, Monm.	165
Weasenham, All-Saints, Norf.	363	Westwell, Norf.	192	Wickham-Breaux, Kent	544	Wingfield, South, Derby	1,188	Wonsers, Surrey	1,213
Weasenham, St. Peter, Norf.	310	Westwood, Wilts.	631	Wickham-Brook, Suff.	1,623	Wingham, Kent	1,129	Worleston, Hants	786
Weaverham, Chester	2,596	Wetherby, W. York	1,433	Wickham-Child's, Gloucester	469	Wingrave, Bucks	814	Wragby, Linc.	610
Weaverthorpe, E. York	952	Wetherby, Suff.	515	Wickham-East, Kent	555	Winkbourne, Notts	144	Wragby, W. York	855
Weddington, Warw.	77	Wetheringset, Suff.	1,065	Wickham-Market, Suff.	1,400	Winkfield, Berks	2,178	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wedmore, Somers.	3,995	Wethersfield, Essex	1,685	Wickham-Skeith, Suff.	574	Winkfield, Wilts	305	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wednesbury, Staff.	11,625	Wettenhall, Chester	274	Wickham, West, Camb.	572	Winkley, Devon	1,650	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wednesfield, Staff.	3,168	Wetton, Staff.	485	Wickham, West, Camb.	572	Winkley, W. York	211	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weedon-Beck, Nhampt.	2,195	Wetwang, E. York	728	Wickham, West, Kent	651	Winslow, W. York	211	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weedon-Loys, Nhampt.	501	Wexham, Bucks.	175	Wickhamford, Worc.	123	Winslow, Bucks	1,434	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weeford, Staff.	426	Weybourne, Norf.	311	Wickhampton, Norf.	139	Winstan, Durham	5,326	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Week, St. Germans, Devon	414	Weybread, Suff.	771	Wicklewood, Norf.	775	Winnall, Hants.	113	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Week, Hants.	341	Weyhill, Hants.	1,064	Wickmere, Norf.	307	Winnove, St., Cornw.	1,056	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Week, St. Lawrence, Somers.	347	Weymouth, Dorset	375	Wickwar, Gloucester	1,125	Winscombe, Somers.	1,436	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Week, St. Mary, Cornw.	788	Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis, Dorset	7,708	Widcombe with Lyncomb, Somers.	9,920	Winsford, Somers.	581	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weeke-Champflower, Somers.	88	Whaddon, Bucks.	910	Widcombe-in-the-Moor, Devon	1,106	Winsford, Somers.	581	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weeley, Nhampt.	271	Whaddon, Camb.	345	Widdial, Herts.	248	Winstan, Suff.	399	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weeley, Essex	580	Whaddon, Gloucester	132	Widdington, Essex	377	Winstan, Suff.	399	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weethley, Warw.	57	Whaddon, Wilts.	50	Widford, Essex	362	Winstan, Gloucester	262	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weeting, Norf.	303	Whalley, Lanc. and West York	111,741	Widford, Gloucester	45	Winterton, Berks	337	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weighton-Market, E. York	2,269	Whalton, Nthld.	531	Widford, Herts.	539	Winterton, Derby	1,005	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welborne, Norf.	234	Whaplo, Linc.	2,357	Widley, Hants.	607	Winstan, Durham	293	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welbourne, Linc.	512	Whaplo-Drove, Linc.	743	Widmer-Poole, Notts.	182	Winstan, Suff.	399	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welby, Leic.	58	Wharmer-Percy, E. York	372	Widmington, Nthld.	447	Winstan, Gloucester	262	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welby, Linc.	475	Wharmer-le-Street, E. York	135	Wield, Hants.	278	Winterbourne, Berks	337	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Weldon, Great, Nhampt.	812	Wharmer, Warw.	182	Wigan, Lanc.	51,988	Winterbourne, Gloucester	3,151	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welford, Berks	1,099	Whatecote, Warw.	182	Wigborough, Great, Essex	479	Winterbourne-Abbas, Dorset	206	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welford, Nhampt.	1,074	Whatfield, Suff.	394	Wigborough, Little, Essex	114	Winterbourne-Anderson, Dorset	43	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welford, Gloucester & Warw.	73	Whatley, Somers.	438	Wiggenhall-St. Germans, Norf.	625	Winterbourne-Basset, Wilts	275	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welham, Leic.	66	Whatlington, Sussex	279	Wiggenhall-St. Mary, Norf.	292	Winterbourne-Clenstone, Dor.	96	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Well, Linc.	118	Wharton, Notts	956	Wiggenhall-St. Mary Mag. Norf.	775	Winterbourne-Dantsey, Wilts	166	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Well, N. York	1,090	Wharton, Long, Leic.	842	Wiggenhall-St. Peter, Norf.	112	Winterbourne-Earls, Wilts	221	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welland, Worc.	489	Wheatacre-All-Saints, Norf.	176	Wiggenhall-St. Peter, Norf.	112	Winterbourne-Gunner, Wilts	144	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellcombe, Devon	293	Wheatacre-Burgh, Norf.	312	Wiggenhall, Sussex	36	Winterbourne-Herrington, Devon	48	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellbourne Hastings, War.	1,434	Wheatcroft, Gloucester	391	Wiggin, Staff.	244	Winterbourne-Houghton, Dor.	304	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellington, Nhampt.	5,061	Wheatfield, Oxford	99	Wiggin, Herts.	635	Winterbourne-Kingston, Dor.	567	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellington, Norf.	193	Wheatthill, Salop	140	Wiggin, Nthld.	310	Winterbourne-Martin, Dor.	422	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellington, Linc.	850	Wheatthill, Somers.	28	Wiggin, Oxford	310	Winterbourne-Monkton, Dor.	91	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellington, Heref.	670	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wiggin, N. York	392	Winterbourne-Monkton, Wilts	251	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellington, Somers.	5,595	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wighill, York A.	237	Winterbourne-Steepleton, Dor.	189	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
WELLINGTON, Salop	11,099	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	WIGHT, ISLE OF, Hants.	42,550	Winterbourne-Stoke, Wilts	328	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellow, Notts	549	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wigton, Norf.	559	Winterbourne-Strickland, Dor.	383	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellow, Somers.	1,018	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wignore, Heref.	506	Winterbourne-Whitchurch, Dorset	541	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellow, East, Hants	292	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wigton, Magna, Leic.	2,189	Winterbourne-Zelstone, Dor.	222	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wellow, West, Wilts	421	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wigton, Linc.	713	Winteringham, Linc.	694	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wells, Somers.	7,050	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wigton, Cumb.	6,432	Winterslow, Wilts	838	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wells, Norf.	3,504	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilbarston, Nhampt.	684	Winterton, Linc.	1,373	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welnetham, Great, Suff.	514	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilberfoss, E. York.	586	Winterton, Norf.	588	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welnetham, Little, Suff.	206	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilbraham, Great, Camb.	564	Winthorpe, Linc.	273	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welney, Camb. & Norf.	996	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilbraham, Little, Camb.	345	Winthorpe, Notts	225	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welshpool, Montg.	4,626	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilburton, Camb.	500	Wintringham, E. York	603	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welton, Linc.	566	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilby, Norf.	124	Winwick, Hunts. & Nhampt.	373	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welton, Nhampt.	635	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilby, Nhampt.	428	Winwick, Lanc.	18,148	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welton, E. York	987	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilby, Suff.	623	Winwick, Nhampt.	165	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welton-in-the-Marsh, Linc.	396	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilcote, Wilts	677	Wirksworth, Derby	7,891	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welton-le-Wold, Linc.	356	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilcote, Oxford	9	Wisbeach, St. Mary, Camb.	1,931	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welwick, E. York	403	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilden, Beds.	443	Wisbeach, St. Peter, Camb.	5,530	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Welwyn, Herts.	1,395	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilford, Notts.	569	Wisborough-Green, Sussex	1,807	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wem, Salop	4,119	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Wilksby, Linc.	89	Wishaw, Warw.	266	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wem, Salop	4,119	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willen, Bucks.	345	Wishford, Great, Wilts	358	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wembdon, Jomers.	370	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willen, Staff.	8,695	Wishley, Surrey	155	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wembury, Devon	616	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willerby, E. York.	364	Wispington, Linc.	84	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wembworthy, Devon	418	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willesley, Gloucester	375	Wissett, Suff.	470	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wendlebury, Oxford	214	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willesley, Heref.	13	Wistanstow, Salop	1,051	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wendling, Norf.	330	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willesborough, Kent	641	Wistaston, Chester	355	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wendon-Lofts, Essex	72	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willesden, Mddx.	2,930	Wiston, Suff.	252	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wendons-Ambo, Essex	347	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willesley, Derby	53	Wiston, Sussex	341	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wendover, Bucks	1,877	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willey, Salop	162	Wiston, Pemb.	775	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wendover, Cornw.	9,160	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willey, Warw.	140	Wistow, Hants.	490	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wendy, Camb.	151	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Williamston, Pemb.	495	Wistow, Leic.	296	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wenham, Great, Suff.	198	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willian, Herts	291	Wistow, W. York	756	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wenham, Little, Suff.	87	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willingale-Doe, Essex	529	Witcham, Camb.	520	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wenhaston, Suff.	1,094	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willingale-Spain, Essex	207	Witchampton, Dorset	461	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wenlock, Little, Salop	1,091	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willingdon, Sussex	621	Witchford, Camb.	543	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wenlock, Much, Salop	2,487	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willingham, Camb.	1,454	Witchingham, Great, Norf.	624	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wennington, Essex	281	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willingham, Linc.	426	Witchingham, Little, Norf.	134	Wrangle, Linc.	1,136
Wensley, N. York	1,969	Wheatthill, Nhampt.	140	Willingham, Suff.	156	Witching, Kent	13		

Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.	Parish and County.	Pop.
Yeovil, Somers.	294	York City, continued—		York City, continued—		York City, continued—		York City, continued—	
Yemminster, Dorset	1,246	St. Cuthbert	1,233	St. John, Delpike	351	St. Mary, Castlegate	952	St. Sampson	761
Ynyscynhaearn, Carnarv.	1,888	St. Denis, in Walmgate	1,314	St. John, Micklegate	1,026	St. Maurice in the Suburbs	1,477	St. Saviour	2,305
York City and Ainsty,	33,321	St. George	1,024	St. Lawrence	1,354	St. Michael-le-Belfry	1,637	St. Wilfred	356
York City	28,842	St. Giles in the Suburbs	1,393	St. Margaret, Walmgate	1,207	St. Michael, Spurriergate	499	Youghgrave, Derby	3,727
All Saints, North-street	1,199	St. Helen on the Walls	444	St. Martin-le-Grand	513	St. Nicholas in the Suburbs	182	Yoxford, Suff.	1,251
All Saints, Pavement	417	St. Helen, Stonegate	607	St. Martin, Micklegate, with		St. Olave, Marygate	1,580	Yoxhall, Staff.	1,535
All Saints, Peaseholm	373	Holy Trinity, Goodramgate	551	St. Gregory	554	St. Peter, the Little	573	Ysceiog, Flint	1,740
St. Andrew	318	Holy Trinity, Kingscourt	685	St. Mary, Bishophill Junior	2,464	St. Peter, le Willows, Walmgt.	497	Ysptyt-Evan, Carn. & Den.	839
St. Crux	910	Holy Trinity, Micklegate	1,455	St. Mary, Bishophill Senior	1,302				

TABLE SHEWING THE POPULATION IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES, In 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, and 1841, also the Increase per cent. at each period; the excess of females over males in 1841, and the number of females to every thousand males; the number of Inhabitants to a square mile, and to a house; the rate per pound levied for poor-rates in 1841; the sums expended by government for Education; the number of Criminal offenders, and the proportion of criminals to every thousand Inhabitants in each County.

Counties. ENGLAND & WALES.	1801.	Increase per Cent. between 1801 & 1811.	1811.	Increase per Cent. between 1811 & 1821.	1821.	Increase per Cent. between 1821 & 1831.	1831.	Increase per Cent. between 1831 & 1841.	1841.	1841.		Actual Excess of Females over Males in 1841.	Number of Females to every thousand Males.	Density of Population		Sums expended by Government for Education. †	Number of Crimi- nal Offend- ers, 1841.	Proportion of Criminals to every 1000 In- habitants 1841.	Counties. ENGLAND & WALES.		
										Males.	Females.			Inhabi- tants to a square mile 1841.	Inhabi- tants to a House, 1841.						
Bedford.....	63,393	11	70,213	19	83,716	14	95,483	13.	107,936	52,190	55,746	3,556	1,068	233	5.	2s. 1d.	£458 10 0	191	1.8	Bedford	
Berks.....	109,215	8	118,277	11	131,977	10	145,389	10.8	161,147	80,231	80,916	685	1,008	214	5.	2 6	719 0 0	306	1.9	Berks	
Buckingham.....	107,444	9	117,650	14	134,068	9	146,529	6.4	155,983	76,482	79,501	3,019	1,039	211	5.	2 9	548 0 0	287	1.8	Buckingham	
Cambridge.....	89,346	13	101,109	20	121,909	18	143,955	14.2	164,459	81,611	82,848	1,237	1,015	192	4.9	2 1	1,110 0 0	240	1.4	Cambridge	
Chester.....	191,751	18	227,031	19	270,098	24	334,391	18.3	395,660	193,646	202,014	8,368	1,043	376	5.3	1 6	2,446 0 6	943	2.4	Chester	
Cornwall.....	188,269	15	216,667	19	257,447	17	300,938	13.4	341,279	164,757	176,522	11,765	1,071	256	5.2	2 3	1,253 0 0	295	.9	Cornwall	
Cumberland.....	117,230	14	133,744	17	156,124	10	169,681	4.9	178,038	86,292	91,746	5,454	1,063	117	5.1	1 5	410 10 0	151	.8	Cumberland	
Derby.....	161,142	15	185,487	15	213,333	11	237,170	14.7	272,217	135,620	136,597	977	1,007	264	5.1	1 10	1,822 0 0	277	1.	Derby	
Devon.....	343,001	12	383,308	15	439,400	13	494,478	7.8	533,460	252,760	280,700	27,940	1,110	206	5.6	2 5	1,501 0 0	687	1.3	Devon	
Dorset.....	115,319	8	124,693	16	144,499	10	159,252	9.9	175,043	83,554	91,489	7,935	1,095	174	5.	2 8	922 0 0	284	1.6	Dorset	
Durham.....	160,361	11	177,625	17	207,673	22	253,910	27.7	324,284	160,073	164,211	4,138	1,025	296	5.6	2 0	1,969 0 0	215	.7	Durham	
Essex.....	226,437	11	252,473	15	289,424	10	317,507	8.6	344,979	172,348	172,631	283	1,001	225	5.	2 8	1,616 0 0	647	1.9	Essex	
Gloucester.....	250,809	12	285,514	18	335,843	15	387,019	11.4	431,383	205,543	225,840	20,297	1,098	342	5.3	2 1	2,120 10 0	1,236	2.9	Gloucester	
Hereford.....	89,191	5	94,073	10	103,243	7	111,211	2.4	113,878	56,978	56,900	—	998	132	4.8	1 7	593 0 0	245	2.2	Hereford	
Hertford.....	97,577	14	111,654	16	129,714	10	143,341	9.6	157,207	77,617	79,590	1,973	1,025	250	5.2	2 2	854 10 0	319	2.	Hertford	
Huntingdon.....	37,568	12	42,208	15	48,771	9	53,192	10.	58,549	29,072	29,477	405	1,014	157	4.9	2 1	532 0 0	62	1.	Huntingdon	
Kent.....	307,624	21	373,095	14	426,016	12	479,155	14.4	548,337	272,532	275,805	3,273	1,012	352	5.7	2 6	2,313 10 0	962	1.7	Kent	
Lancaster.....	672,731	23	828,309	27	1,052,859	27	1,336,854	24.7	1,667,054	814,847	852,207	37,360	1,046	944	5.7	1 8	11,694 10 0	3,987	2.4	Lancaster	
Leicester.....	130,081	16	150,419	16	174,571	13	197,003	9.5	215,867	105,616	110,251	4,635	1,044	267	4.8	2 0	760 0 0	466	2.1	Leicester	
Lincoln.....	208,557	14	237,891	19	283,058	12	317,465	14.2	362,602	181,758	180,844	—	994	139	4.9	1 4	1,424 0 0	349	.9	Lincoln	
Middlesex.....	818,129	17	953,276	20	1,144,531	19	1,358,330	16.	1,576,636	738,904	837,732	98,828	1,133	5,591	7.6	1 10	10,366 0 0	3,586	2.3	Middlesex	
Monmouth.....	45,582	36	62,127	15	71,833	36	98,130	36.9	134,355	70,606	63,749	—	903	271	5.3	1 10	724 0 0	364	2.7	Monmouth	
Norfolk.....	273,371	7	291,999	18	344,368	13	390,054	5.7	442,664	199,101	213,563	14,462	1,072	204	4.8	2 6	1,936 7 0	666	1.6	Norfolk	
Northampton.....	131,757	7	141,353	15	162,483	10	179,336	11.	199,228	98,977	100,251	1,274	1,013	196	4.8	2 2	508 10 0	342	1.7	Northampton	
Northumberland.....	157,101	9	172,161	15	198,965	12	222,912	12.2	250,278	121,268	129,010	7,742	1,064	134	5.1	1 3	573 0 0	226	.9	Northumberland	
Nottingham.....	140,350	16	162,900	15	186,873	20	225,327	10.9	249,910	121,731	128,179	6,448	1,053	298	4.9	1 11	790 10 0	329	1.3	Nottingham	
Oxford.....	109,620	9	119,191	15	136,971	11	152,156	6.2	161,643	80,436	81,207	771	1,010	214	5.	2 6	218 0 0	323	2.	Oxford	
Rutland.....	16,356	—	16,380	13	18,487	5	19,385	9.9	21,302	10,721	10,581	—	987	143	4.9	1 6	—	14	.7	Rutland	
Salop.....	167,639	16	194,298	6	206,153	8	222,938	7.	239,048	119,355	119,693	338	1,003	178	5.	1 4	886 0 0	416	1.7	Salop	
Somerset.....	273,750	12	303,180	17	353,314	13	404,200	7.8	435,982	209,383	226,599	17,216	1,082	265	5.2	1 11	2,093 0 0	991	2.3	Somerset	
Southampton.....	219,656	12	245,080	15	283,298	11	314,280	12.9	355,004	175,023	179,981	4,958	1,028	218	5.3	2 8	2,079 10 0	677	1.9	Southampton	
Stafford.....	239,153	21	295,153	17	345,895	19	410,512	24.3	510,504	258,864	251,640	—	972	431	5.2	1 3	3,071 10 0	1,059	2.	Stafford	
Suffolk.....	210,431	11	234,211	15	270,542	9	296,317	6.3	315,073	154,095	160,978	6,883	1,045	208	4.9	2 9	1,681 10 0	482	1.5	Suffolk	
Surrey.....	269,043	20	323,851	23	398,658	22	486,334	19.8	582,678	278,203	304,475	26,272	1,094	767	6.1	2 9	2,856 0 0	923	1.6	Surrey	
Sussex.....	159,311	19	190,083	22	233,019	17	272,340	10.	299,753	147,604	152,149	4,545	1,030	204	5.5	2 11	1,541 5 0	539	1.8	Sussex	
Warwick.....	208,190	10	228,735	20	274,392	23	336,610	19.3	401,715	195,679	206,036	10,357	1,053	448	4.9	2 1	3,767 0 0	1,046	2.6	Warwick	
Westmorland.....	41,617	10	45,922	12	51,359	7	55,041	2.5	56,454	28,213	28,241	28	1,000	74	5.2	1 8	281 10 0	33	.6	Westmorland	
Wilts.....	185,107	5	193,828	15	222,157	8	240,156	7.7	258,733	128,240	130,493	2,253	1,017	189	5.	3 0	1,881 10 0	506	2.	Wilts	
Worcester.....	139,333	15	160,546	15	184,424	15	211,365	10.4	233,336	114,664	118,672	4,008	1,035	322	4.9	1 11	566 10 0	566	2.4	Worcester	
York, East Riding.....	110,992	16	134,437	14	154,010	10	168,891	15.4	194,936	96,018	98,918	2,900	1,030	174	5.	1 6	—	—	—	1.2	York, East Riding
— City and Ainsty	24,393	12	27,304	12	30,451	17	35,362	8.3	38,321	18,173	20,148	1,975	1,038	445	5.	1 6	—	—	—		City & Ainsty
— North Riding	158,225	7	169,391	11	187,452	2	190,756	7.	204,122	100,482	103,640	3,158	1,031	99	4.8	1 4	7,534 10 0	1,895	— North Riding		
— West Riding	565,282	16	655,042	22	801,274	22	976,350	18.2	1,154,101	574,120	579,981	5,861	1,010	448	5.	1 11	566 10 0	566	— West Riding		
Totals ENGLAND.....	8,331,434	14.5	9,538,827	18	11,261,437	16.2	13,091,005	14.5	14,995,138	7,323,387	7,671,751	348,364	1,047	297	5.4	2 0	78,423 2 0	27,132	1.8	ENGLAND	
Anglesey.....	33,806	10	37,045	21	45,063	7	48,325	5.3	50,891	24,374	26,517	2,143	1,087	188	4.4	2 1	68 0 0	13	.2	Anglesey	
Brecon.....	31,633	19	37,735	16	43,603	10	47,763	16.4	55,603	28,074	27,529	—	980	73	5.	1 7	77 0 0	48	.8	Brecon	
Cardigan.....	42,956	17	50,260	15	57,784	10	64,780	6.1	68,766	32,215	36,551	4,336	1,134	102	4.5	2 9	100 0 0	17	.2	Cardigan	
Carmarthen.....	67,317	15	77,217	17	90,239	12	100,740	5.5	106,326	50,676	55,650	4,974	1,098	109	4.5	2 5	—	—	—	.3	Carmarthen
Carnarvon.....	41,521	19	49,336	17	57,958	15	66,448	22.	81,093	39,625	41,468	1,843	1,046	149	4.8	3 2	573 10 0	33	.4	Carnarvon	
Denbigh.....	60,352	6	64,240	19	76,511	8	83,629	6.2	88,866	44,428	44,438	—	1,000	140	4.8	2 6	302 0 0	81	.9	Denbigh	
Flint.....	39,622	17	46,518	15	53,784	11	60,012	11.5	66,919	33,808	33,111	—	979	274	5.	2 3	566 0 0	44	.6	Flint	
Glamorgan.....	71,525	18	85,067	19	101,737	24	126,612	35.2	171,188	87,869	83,319	—	948	216	5.2	2 3	404 0 0	189	1.1	Glamorgan	
Merioneth.....	27,506	4	30,924	11	34,382	3	35,315	11.3	39,332	19,279	20,053	774	1,040	59	4.6	2 11	109 0 0	5	.1	Merioneth	
Montgomery.....	47,978	8	51,931	15	59,899	9	66,482	4.1	69,21												